

PAYNE'S

For  
1861  
88.

Lagos and West African

ALMANACK

AND

DIARY FOR 1888,

*Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Fifty-first of the Reign of Her  
Majesty Queen Victoria.*

A BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

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London:

PRINTED BY T. G. JOHNSON, 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

## LIBRARY REGULATIONS

OF THE

Royal Colonial Institute.

I. The Library will be open to Fellows on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; and on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; excepting Good Friday to Easter Monday, both inclusive, Christmas Day, and the days appointed as Bank Holidays. The Library will be closed during the whole of the first and second weeks in September for the purpose of cleaning, examination of books, &c.

II. Dictionaries, Directories, Encyclopaedias, and other works of reference and high value, Manuscripts, Atlases, Maps, Books and Illustrations in loose sheets, Drawings, Prints, unbound Books, New Books until the expiration of six months from the time of their reception, and such other Books as the Library Committee may from time to time declare to be Books of Reference, shall not be taken out of the Library, unless with the special written order of the Honorary Secretary or other member of the Council.

III. The title of every Book, Pamphlet, or work of any kind that may be lent, shall first be entered in the Library Register, with the borrower's signature, or a separate receipt under his hand. No more than three volumes shall be lent at any one time to a Fellow.

IV. No work of any kind shall be retained longer than one month; but at the expiration of that period, or sooner, the same must be returned free of expense, and may then, upon re-entry, be again borrowed, provided that no application for it shall have been made in the meantime by any other Fellow.

V. All Books that have been borrowed must be returned to the Librarian free of expense, by the 31st of August in each year.

VI. Every volume used in the Institute Building shall, when done with, be at once handed to the Librarian, to be by him returned to its proper shelf.

VII. In every case of loss of, or damage to, any volume, or other property of the Institute Library, the user or borrower shall make good the same; and all or any property shall be considered as lost, and recovery of its value be capable of being enforced, if such property is not returned within one month after application for it shall have been made by the Librarian, by letter addressed to the borrower at his address as entered in the Register of Fellows.

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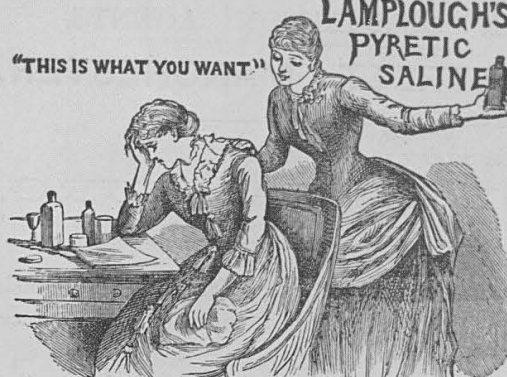
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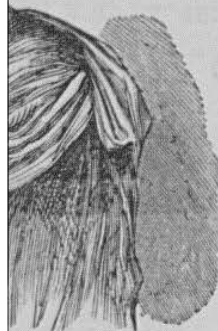
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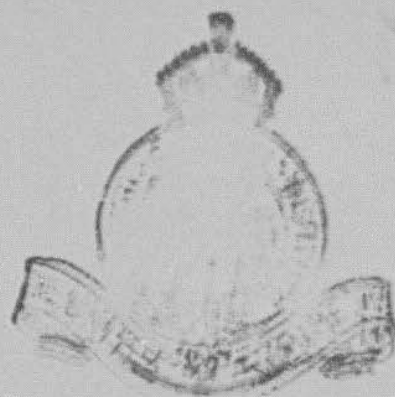
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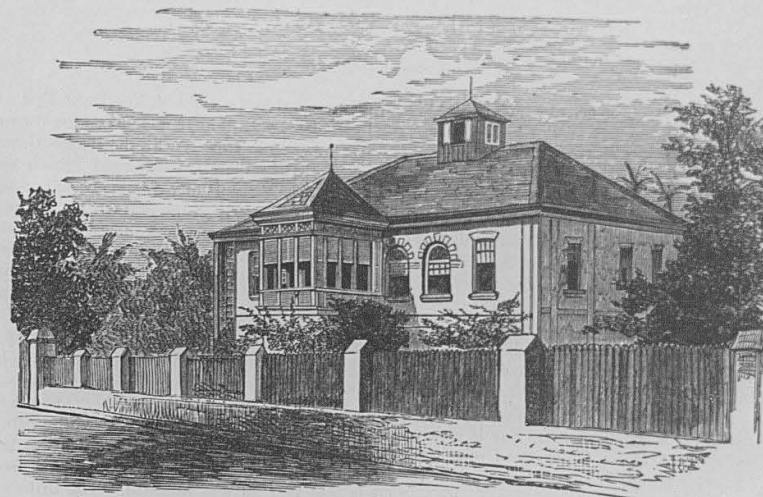


Your Obedient Servant  
John Haynes





*Your Obedient Servant*  
*John Payne*



ORANGE HOUSE TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



Orange House, Tinubu Square,

Lagos, West Africa.

I have the honour of submitting to my Friends and the Public generally, PAYNE'S LAGOS ALMANACK for 1888, and feel confident that my untiring efforts to ensure the greatest possible accuracy will be fully appreciated by all those who have known and valued this useful publication.

The present work is much enlarged beyond that of its predecessors; for a considerable number of Articles are added each year—such as Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave Trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, Native African Mode of Communication (called Aroko—i.e., Hieroglyphic or African Symbolical Letters), &c.

I must continue to urge upon all who are interested in this publication to give me notice of any changes which may occur, as it is otherwise impossible, in a compilation of such magnitude, to prevent inaccuracies; and, with my cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly given me certain information, and aided me in the work,

I am, your obedient, humble Servant,

Lagos, September 1, 1887.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

## FIRST PREFACE.

LAGOS is an island and important sea-port town, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa. It lies between the 1st and 10th parallels of E. long., and south of the 10th parallel of N. lat. It is called by the natives Eko, and by the Portuguese Lagos. It is bounded on the north by the Egba country, on the south by the sea, on the east by Jebu country, and on the west by Dahomey. It has an opening capable of admitting vessels into the river or harbour. On either side of the opening there is a safe communication for boats and canoes, built after the native style on the Gold Coast—also for steamers of light draught, which could be employed in towing sailing vessels in and out of the harbour. From January to May the Bar is generally good; from June to September the Bar is at times impassable for boats; from October to December it is fine. There is a kind of backwater called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and by the natives "ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into a lake, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth, and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the "beautiful ossa" has become its frequent epithet, even among the European residents. The space between the Lagoon and the sea is of various breadths, and in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the headquarters of the slave trade, and up to 1851 many slaves were sold from here. Lagos is the key to all the interior countries until you come to the Niger, and is, therefore, the seat of a considerable trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, ivory, etc., etc. After the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace), Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos. In 1845 Kosoko succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. In 1851 Lord Palmerston's Government sent an English Consul to desire Kosoko to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave trade. He refused. Subsequently it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosoko, who offered insults and defiance to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December, 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English ship of war. Kosoko resisted his claim. On the 21st some steamers and boats entered the river. On the 26th and 27th the town was attacked successfully,

which resulted in the flight of Kosoko to Epe. On January 1st, 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government forbidding the slave trade and human sacrifices; to open the port to legitimate trade; to open liberty to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosoko to displace him. Subsequently Kosoko made several attempts, but failed. On the 7th August, 1853, there was a civil war between Akitoye and his chiefs, through the intrigues of Kosoko. The King felt disheartened, and on the 21st August, 1853, Akitoye died suddenly; it is said that he was poisoned. The British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne. There was steady progress made with Christianity, civilization, and commerce; but the slave trade was secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, no proper mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were respectively brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand, and Foote. Docemo did his best, but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "No injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing his anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." On the 6th August, 1861, a treaty was accordingly signed, by which King Docemo ceded to Her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos, with all rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave trade. In return for this Docemo receives a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him.

In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons, which was set over by the Right Honourable Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., to enquire into the state of West Africa, decided that a Central Government of the British Settlements on the West Coast should be established under one Government-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. Lagos, including Gambia and the Gold Coast, was accordingly placed under its jurisdiction in February, 1866. The officers administering the

subordinate governments are styled Administrators. The Governor-in-Chief resides at Sierra Leone: he is to visit annually each of the Settlements, to accomplish which a steam yacht is placed at his disposal. In 1873 the King of Ashanti sent his army to invade the Gold Coast Protectorate, and he succeeded in destroying several villages, plundering all their wealth, and carrying away several prisoners.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in October by Her Majesty's Government to prosecute the war. After several successful battles with the enemy in the protectorate and in his own territory, Coomassie, the capital, was captured and taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th of February, 1874. Writing to the King on that day, the victorious General and conquering hero said, "I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful." Sir Garnet also in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, said, "That to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashanti kingdom could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashanti army, by pursuing it to the

capital of the Ashanti kingdom, and so showing to the king and all the chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country." And on the 7th February, 1874, from Agemum he said, "That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled, by the aid of the troops which Her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment." A treaty of peace was made and ratified by the king called the "Fommanah Treaty." Subsequently in the House of Lords, May 12, Earl Carnarvon proposed to consolidate Lagos and the Gold Coast into one colony, with the seat of administration at Accra or Elmina, where healthy stations could be found. The officer to administer the Government of Lagos is styled Lieut.-Governor under the Governor of the Gold Coast. Since the cession of Lagos up to the present time, Lagos has been blessed (with some exceptions) with unbroken prosperity. By proper management, however, Lagos bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

August 1, 1874.

## SECOND PREFACE.

THE current year of 1874 and 1875 will long be remembered on the Gold Coast in the annals of history. Coomassie, the capital of the once powerful monarchy of Ashanti, was taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on February 4th, 1874. Governor Strahan prohibited the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Gold Coast. Captain Lees had to settle matters (*palavers*) between the King of Ashanti and his tributaries at Coomassie, in August.

The Gold Coast Protectorate has, by the Queen's letters patent, been constituted with Lagos into "The Gold Coast Colony."

The haughty Kofi Kalcalli was deposed by his people, and King Menoah succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, to see Coomassie fall to pieces, or stand alone without any tributaries, all having revolted against the capital.

To crown all, Slavery, with all its concomitant evils, was abolished for ever on the Gold Coast by the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Captain Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Gold Coast Colony, on the 3rd day of November, 1874, when the following message from the Queen was delivered at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, by Captain Strahan, to all the kings and chiefs of the Western and Central districts of the Gold Coast—viz.: "That the Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape,

degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt."

On the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, 1875, the Gold Coast had the honour of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, thus: "A steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward I trust freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions."

All praise to Great Britain for what she has done, and is still doing, in the cause of oppressed humanity both on the West, East, North, and South Coasts of Africa!

The names of Lord Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, for their bold and uncompromising measure of emancipation, deserve to be ranked on the muster-roll of worthies, with Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Brougham, Venn, and their descendants, who devoted their unremitting efforts to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

We congratulate our Gold Coast brethren on entering upon their new era, and wish them prosperity and peace, both social and commercial. May they truly join in the universal prayer, "God save the Queen!" who hopes to make them happy in many ways, as happy as those in (Lagos and) her other dominions.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,

August 31, 1875.



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JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,

August 31, 1875.

## THIRD PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the year 1875-6 a remarkable one.

His Honour Judge Marshall went up to Porto Novo with a message from the Government to the King against the human sacrifices he had offered on account of Kings Messer and Mesi, his predecessors. He was told plainly that there must not be any more human sacrifices on any pretext whatever.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., took three Houssas with him to England, and they had the honour of being brought before Her Majesty—really a most gracious act of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Carnarvon found it necessary to abandon the negotiations which had been for some time carried on with the French Government for the cession of the Gambia to the latter, because, said his lordship, the French Government were not prepared to abandon to Great Britain that exclusive control of an extensive portion of the seaboard of Western Africa which was indispensable for realizing the objects it had in view, and which alone could justify the British Crown in relinquishing its rights in so important a river as the GAMBIA.

Doctor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., opened the way to SALAGHA, nine days' journey beyond Coomassie; and Captain Baker astonished the Ashantees by a four days' march to Coomassie from the Coast.

A remonstrance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King of Dahomey against his annual excursions and depredations in the villages and farms of Abeokuta, was transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M., to the King, through the Yavogan of Whydah.

By the operations of Commodore Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., piracy has been effectually checked in the River Congo, and a Treaty of Peace was procured which promises well for trade.

An outrage on Mr. Turnbull, at Whydah, was promptly resented by Sir W. Hewett, who inflicted a fine on the King of Dahomey. He was informed by Sir William, and this was confirmed by the British Government, that "pay he must, or his coast would be blockaded by a competent force." He did not pay, and his coast has been blockaded. Some years ago one of his predecessors set his people to fill up the mouth of the Lagoon at Lagos, that he might cross over; but after a fruitless attempt, as the sea

would not obey him, he went away. Perhaps the present King will employ his Amazons to make a sandway for him to board Sir William Hewett's ship; nevertheless it is to be hoped that his cup of iniquity is quite full.

Sir Wm. Hewett had further to punish the people in the lower part of the River Niger, because they fired upon him when he asked them to make a treaty for peaceful trade.

Administrator Dumaesq is rooting out the evils of human sacrifices, &c., by immediate action and successful apprehension of murderers at Ifele in the North-western district of Lagos. The King and Chiefs of Katanu have petitioned Her Majesty's Government to be allowed to cede their country between Porto Novo and Dahomey to Great Britain.

The Americans have celebrated their Centenary of Independence by opening an Exhibition in Philadelphia.

King Menoah, of Ashanti, told the Rev. C. Picot what was his doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps it was after dinner when he thus expressed his views to that gentleman.

Lieut.-Governor Rowe taught the Bargoso people at Sherbro a great lesson.

Confederation was refused at Barbadoes in the West Indies through agitators, but Lord Carnarvon's firm policy has made them all quiet.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" has been added to the Queen's titles.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India begins to be productive of great good.

Lieut. Cameron having traversed the continent of Africa from sea to sea, is now taking rest.

The Church Missionary Society has answered the call of King M'tesa which Mr. Stanley transmitted to England.

The Djuabins are happy in the Protectorate. Ashanti has fears within and fightings without. May the time come when all swords shall be turned into ploughshares!

*Spero Meliora.*

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, Sept. 2, 1876.

## FOURTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year several changes have taken place. His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G., has been appointed to the Windward Islands, and Governor Freeling, C.M.G., to the Gold Coast Colony. On reaching Lagos, in February last, His Excellency expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made; and his conviction that, should its onward march not be impeded by unforeseen obstacles, Lagos will, in course of time, become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

King Gelelé, of Dahomey, has paid a portion of his fine, which has been reduced to 400 puncheors

on which Captain Sullivan, the Senior Officer, declared the blockade raised. How true the African proverb, "Man pass man." Gelelé's pride has been thus brought several degrees lower; and once for all he discovered that "man pass man."

The remonstrance of Her Majesty the Queen, which was transmitted to the King of Dahomey by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., against his annual excursions and depredations, has been a success; for Gelelé went half way by sending messengers to Abeokuta in March last, to make peace with the Egbas. This is a good beginning, but we trust that

in dining with the Dahomians, the Egbas will have a long spoon with which to eat with them in the same dish; otherwise, in course of eating sweet palaver sauce, the Dahomians might throw pepper in their eyes, and while they were rubbing it out, or calling for cold water to wash it off, the Dahomians would take charge of them and theirs.

War has broken out in the East of Europe—Russia v. Turkey. The number of killed and wounded, and especially the atrocities said to be committed by the contending parties, as reported in the English papers, is horrible and frightful to contemplate.

That scourge of mankind has, to our regret, extended itself to this part of the world. Hostilities have commenced between Egba and Ibadan; Jebu assisting the former. Thus we are on the eve of a long and desultory war, which will paralyze the trade of Lagos for a time; although both Egbas and Jebus have assured the native traders at the markets that trade will go on as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war. We pray that the hearts of all kings and rulers may be inclined to peace and quietness!

That "patience surmounts difficulties," is manifested in the success obtained by Lord Carnarvon, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. South Africa has taxed his patience; yet His Lordship, having the welfare of Africa and her people at heart, undaunted by noisy opposition, succeeded in getting the Transvaal annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag hoisted at Pretoria, the chief town, on the 12th April, 1877. He has also passed the South African Confederation Bill through Parliament this session; and he finally obtained a grant of £100,000 for the benefit of that country. "The expenditure of this sum," says His Lordship's lieutenant, Mr. Lowther, M.P., "even if it should never be repaid, would be a mere trifle compared with the cost of the calamity of a Kaffir war." All praise and honour to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Lowther, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone!

The Congress at Brussels, headed by the King of the Belgians, augurs great good for the interior of

Africa, and will, we hope, hasten the eradication of the slave trade in East Africa. God bless all parties engaged in this new effort against evil!

The Church and other Missionary Societies are prosecuting their good work among the tribes on the East Coast of the continent of Africa. King M'tesa, it is reported, is beginning to be grateful.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. James Johnson (African) to be superintendent of the Yoruba Mission in the interior; and Rev. Henry Johnson (African) to be Archdeacon of the Upper Niger Mission. May God bless the Committee and friends of this great and noble society!

Subject to explanation by the accused, Lord Derby has, at the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, signified his displeasure at the slaughter by Mr. H. M. Stanley of the natives in the interior of East Africa.

On the 16th July, at a meeting of the Chiefs (including the Ex-King of Juabin) convened by him at Accra, Governor Freeling told them in plain terms that he would not allow them to plot against the King of Ashanti in any place under his authority. He fined the principal of them, King Tackies, and threatened transportation to the rest, should His Excellency hear any more of their plotting and scheming and inciting the people to revolt and fight against the King of Ashanti. King Mensah announced that he has abolished human sacrifice.

The venerable Bishop Crowther has succeeded, by aid of the good men and Christian philanthropists of England, in getting a steamer for the Niger Mission.

Sir David P. Chalmers has inaugurated the new Supreme Courts Ordinance at Accra; and Mr. Justice Marshall will do the same at Lagos in April.

Acting-Administrator Dumaesq, C.M.G., succeeded in exploring the Whemi River to within twenty miles of Abomey, to the astonishment of King Gelelé.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

## FIFTH PREFACE.

THE current year has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The epidemic of Small-pox has raged, and many native houses have been bereaved of their main support, including those of our revered and beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. T. B. Macaulay, Principal of the Grammar School since 1859, and of Messrs. J. N. Doherty and J. T. N. Cole, office-bearers in the church, &c. Death has thinned the European population, including our much-lamented and esteemed Administrator, Mr. Dumaesq, C.M.G., the first representative of Her Majesty the Queen who died in Lagos since it was ceded to the British Crown, August 6, 1861.

The war in Eastern Europe has come to an end. A Congress was held in Berlin to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, and after exhibiting her mighty resources, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress stood between the oppressor and op-

pressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King in East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

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Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
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pressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King in East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

By the stipulations of a Treaty between Great



Britain and Portugal, Negro Slavery in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa was to be put an end to *finally* in this present year, 1878.

The promptitude of Governor Freeling cannot be sufficiently commended, in preventing the ex-King of Jubin, Asafa Gay, from attacking Ashanti with material of war obtained chiefly at Cape Coast, which might have led to grave complications with that Power. We congratulate His Excellency on his promotion by our Sovereign to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir David P. Chalmers has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Guiana.

The war at the Cape has been brought to a successful close, and the Cape Parliament has thanked Commodore Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and others for their services.

Ex-King Docemo, of Lagos, has, for the first time in his life, been formally sub-venued, and attended the Court-house to give evidence before an English judge. He had the honour of sitting on the Bench with Mr. Justice Woodcock, when the oath was administered to him; Mr. Registrar Payne handing him His Majesty's own sword, to be solemnly sworn after the native mode. The King's having thus appeared in Court caused a great sensation in Lagos.

The Church Missionary Society Steamer, *Henry Venn*, has come out, and Bishop Crowther will now be able to work more vigorously throughout his diocese.

We hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Wesleyan High School, and wish it all success.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Grange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, Sept. 6, 1878.

## SIXTH AND SEVENTH PREFACE.

Great events have made memorable the years of 1878 and 1879. Sir Sandford Freeling resigned the Governorship of the Gold Coast Colony on the 20th January, 1879, on account of ill-health, and desired His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the officers of the Gold Coast Colony his appreciation of their services during his tenure of office, and his regret at finding himself constrained to bid them farewell." Chief Justice Smith died after a month's residence at Accra; and the shock was such that his bereaved lady succumbed on the voyage home! We hail with much pleasure the appointment of His Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. He is well known on the Coast, and heartily do all wish him success.

Owing to the intrigues of Russia at Cabul, the Indian Government thought it necessary to seek for a rectification of their frontier on the side of Afghanistan, and as peaceable negotiations failed, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, drew the sword. The Ameer, deserted by Russia, died of grief. The British troops, with their usual valour, made rapid progress in the war, and complete success was the result. The new Ameer signed a Treaty of Peace, known as the Treaty of Gundamak. The Viceroy, the generals, officers, and troops received the thanks of Parliament. By the Treaty of Gundamak, a British Resident was to be received at Cabul; Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed to the post. [On the 3rd September, mutinous troops and the populace assaulted the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari, and all his officers and the soldiers of his guard, with two or three exceptions, were massacred. The British forces were immediately ordered to advance on Cabul, which they entered, under the command of General Roberts, on the 12th of October. On the 16th the Bala-Hissa (the great armed place or castle of Cabul) was blown up by the explosion of mines driven under it by the Afghans prior to their retreat. Happily, there were but few casualties among the troops; but all the stores of arms, ammunition, &c., were thus destroyed.]

The South African war will undoubtedly find a place on the page of history. The Zulu king Cetewayo, tried to measure strength with the British under Lord Chelmsford. This African Zulu monarch did not seem to know that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Notwithstanding his killing a Napoleon—which Wellington and Blücher failed to do at Waterloo, and Bismarck and Von Moltke failed to do at Sedan—as is stated elsewhere, the British General gained such a decisive and complete victory over this barbarous king, that he and his people will not soon forget it. Well might Sir Bartle Frere congratulate H.M. Government on the great occasion. A general and profound emotion of pity was felt in England for the widowed and now childless Empress Eugénie.

The Liberian Boundary Commission met on the disputed territory, and His Honour Judge Streeten and Consul Hopkins reported that the Liberians had failed to prove their claims against the British Government. There was, consequently, no case to go before the umpire, Commodore Schufeldt, of the U.S. Navy.

The French Governor of Goree hoisted the French flag illegally over the Island of Matacong within the dependency of Sierra Leone; and Governor Rowe, C.M.G., ejected him legally.

Acting Administrator Moloney has rendered himself famous in the cause of humanity. The great burglars and murderers, who were a terror to the community, were found out; plying the Lagoon recklessly, and occasioning loss of life, has been in some degree, remedied; and the drainage of the town has been improved.

The new Colonial Steamer, *Gertrude*, has arrived safely at Lagos, and seems to answer its purpose well. It could penetrate anywhere in the Lagoon, and gives satisfaction.

From information received as we are about despatching our M.S. to the Printer, it seems some messengers of rank had arrived at Jebu Ode from Ibadan, and the result has been that the King of Jebu has hopes of succeeding in his efforts to arrange the unfortunate alavaler between our Abeo-

kuta and Ibadan brethren. We pray for peace, for, "Behold," says the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"—for war impoverishes countries, while peace gains prosperity. Lagos has, and will always, exercise her influence for good.

The finance of Lagos is in a healthy condition. Owing to her policy of non-interference, unless where it may become absolutely necessary, Lagos is at peace with all her neighbours, and making rapid progress in every respect. She is not in debt; on the contrary, Lagos has now some £40,000 in England.

Civilization, Christianity, commerce, education, and improvements in building native houses with bricks; as against mud; drainage, and the neat appearance of the town augurs great good to the Settlement, and must serve as a centre of light to all the

interior countries in this part of Africa; and we trust that J. Ashbury, Esq., M.P. for Brighton, England, who, accompanied by Major Hume, came out lately on his way to Fernando Po, and had a bird's-eye view of Lagos, will not fail to bear testimony to the value of this British Colony.

Africans have, and are gaining, distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to Durham University, and we trust to their future brightness and usefulness in the Church, Law, Medicine, &c.

We hail with delight the formation of the "West Africa Light Railways Company," and wish it all success.

*Spero Meliora.*

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square.

Lagos, Sept. 1, 1879.

## EIGHTH PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the current year, 1879-80, a memorable one. His Excellency William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., succeeded Captain Lees, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony; and Mr. Justice Macleod, from the Scottish Bar, appointed the Puisne Judge of Lagos. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson became an Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. MacCarthy Colonial Surgeon.

The new Church of St. Paul's, in Davies Street, was opened for Divine worship on the 29th of June last, after ten years and five months in building, being the self-same day that the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, D.D., was consecrated the first African Bishop of the Niger. This venerable prelate has been awarded a gold watch, value £40, by the Royal Geographical Society of London, in recognition of his services to geographical research and commercial extension on the Niger.

The Rev. James Johnson has been persecuted in Abeokuta, owing to the issue of a minute by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society against domestic slavery, which still prevails to some extent among the Christian community there, and much undeserved odium fell upon his head, both as the official representative of the Society, and because he was well known to sympathise heart and soul with its views. Mr. Johnson has our prayers and sympathy in his noble effort to preach against Christian brethren holding their fellow men as slaves, and the leading laymen of the different churches at Lagos have addressed a respectful letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Committee against this pernicious system.

Three Uganda chiefs from East Central Africa, ambassadors from King Mtesa to the Queen, arrived in England, with four attendants, and accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, C.M.S. They attended the meetings of the society, and at the Royal Geographical Society, sitting on the left of the Earl of Northbrook, the President. Mr. Wilson, introduced them by the names of "Earl Namkaddi," "Earl Katamba," and "Earl Sawaddu," using the term "Earl" to indicate their rank in

Uganda, where they are nobles of the second order and the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society received them with loud applause. What a noble example to others who, in addressing a native Sovereign in his own country, think it hard to style him "His Majesty;" but this we know, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," therefore let us give always honour to whom honour is due. These African noblemen were shown such things in England as were likely to interest them, including a review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot, and subsequently they were received by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, when they delivered the African King's letter to the English Queen. They will, no doubt, convey their impressions to their Sovereign, on whose behalf they came to see the greatness of England and her Queen, as when the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost part of the earth to see the greatness of King Solomon. On being told that they were sent to see the greatness of England, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress smiled and said that she hoped they were interested in all they saw. May God continue to bless and prosper the work of the Church Missionary Society! We join, therefore, in the prayer that God may use the visit of the Waganda Chiefs to England for the promotion of His own cause in the heart of the Dark Continent. May they express to Mtesa: "that it was a true report we heard in our own land of her acts and of her wisdom, howbeit we believed not their words until you sent us and our eyes had seen it; and behold, the one-half of the greatness of her wisdom was not told you, for she exceeded the fame that we heard. Blessed be the Lord her God which delighteth in her."

Dr. Baikie and Bishop Crowther, in 1854, first ascended the River Binue, one of the two great branches of the Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea to a point about 400 miles above the confluence; since then no one has gone up so far till the C.M.S. steamer, *Henry Venn*, Mr. Ashcroft, commander, penetrated lately 150 miles further than the furthest point reached before, nearly 800 miles from the sea, in the midst of a country never before visited by the European.

The Rev. J. Milner had been up the Niger and to

Illoni, to establish Wesleyan Missions there. The Rev. Father Chausee, Superintendent, visited Abeokuta with hopes of establishing the Roman Catholic Church there.

Owing to the judicious efforts of our excellent Governor-in-Chief, the Chiefs of Agbesome and Afionhoo have ceded the seaboard territory to the British Crown; and Governor Ussher has therefore incorporated them within the Gold Coast Colony.

Our Lieut.-Governor is doing his best for the improvement of Lagos, and by his tact and energy, we are still at peace with our neighbours and the different interior countries.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of Native Barristers of Law in the Supreme Courts of Lagos, and we trust to their usefulness at the Bar and on the Bench, as occasion may require.

Education has been much encouraged, especially since the arrival of the present Native Principal of the Grammar School, Lagos, and the Senior Native

Tutor from the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, which is affiliated to the University of Durham, who have respectively got the degree of "B.A." Indeed, since Mr. (now Rev.) N. S. Davies, B.A., appeared in his College dress at an Educational meeting, held on the 14th Feb. last, to explain the new system on which that College, which was opened for general education, is worked, the rising generation at Lagos have determined to look up for degrees, and some have since left for Sierra Leone for that purpose, and in the Providence of God hope to return to us in one of the professions of Law, Medicine, or the Pulpit.

We pray for peace in the interior countries, and the revival of trade, so that each of the Missionary Societies may be able to extend the cause of Christ to those who are in darkness and in the shadow of death.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, September 11, 1880.

## NINTH PREFACE.

THE current year has certainly been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Several ex-chiefs of Lagos who were present at the cession of Lagos to the British Crown, on August 6, 1861, have passed away, including Aromire, Talabi, Bajulai, Obimegbou, &c.

Death has thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including our much lamented and esteemed Governor Ussher, C.M.G., who died at Accra in December last.

Africa has lost one of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Sarah Forbes Bonetta Davies, who died at Madeira, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. The Queen (whom may God preserve) has been graciously pleased to care for the education of the eldest daughter, Victoria, and on the occasion of her confirmation in London H.R.H. Princess Beatrice wrote: "You will, I am sure, miss your dear mother very much on this occasion, and I can assure you our thought and prayers for God's blessing on the important step you are taking will be with you."

The public has cause to thank Administrator Moloney for his judicious efforts in taking precautionary measures, which were considered necessary for the prevention of the disease of small-pox reaching Lagos from Epe, otherwise we should have experienced sadly the epidemic of 1877-78.

Lieutenant-Governor Griffith's telegram of 24th January to Lord Kimberley, announcing the Ashanti threat of war, by King Mensah sending the "Golden Axe," the symbol of a declaration of war when the conditions of his ultimatum are not readily complied with, must be still fresh in our minds. Owing to the tact, judgment, and ability displayed immediately by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rapid distribution and concentration of such means as were at his dis-

posal, King Mensah was frightened and kept at bay till assistance came.

The British lion never sleeps. Lord Kimberley's steps were prompt and decisive. Sir Samuel Rowe was appointed Governor-in-Chief—the right man in the right place. His Excellency came out fully prepared, and Mensah had no alternative but to withdraw.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, and the resources at his command, combined with his energy, judgment, shrewdness, and stability of character (which he displayed at the proper time and place), account for the King having disclaimed the action of his ambassador. He was astonished at the promptitude of Sir Samuel, who has visited the city of Coomassie before now.

We congratulate H.M. Government and the Gold Coast Colony on the termination of the threatened war, and we feel much gratitude at the arrival of our new Governor-in-Chief.

The Boers in the Transvaal, aided by the representations of Germany, America, &c., combined with the merciful consideration of the British Government, have had the country restored to them, and gained their independence.

We regret that the Bank of West Africa, recently established in England, has met with opposition.

The result of the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S. Missionaries, European and Native, has been to strengthen the Niger Mission.

The Decennial Census of Lagos was taken on the 3rd April last, and shows an increase.

The sanitary improvement of Lagos by the Lieutenant-Governor deserves much praise. Agriculture has been much encouraged by his Excellency.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.  
September 23, 1881.

## TENTH PREFACE.

"NON SIBI SED PATRIÆ" is our motto; and with this issue, though imperfect, yet in spite of all difficulties, we have managed, through the Divine aid and guidance, to complete our tenth year. This being the first African Almanack which has been established, published, and conducted regularly by a native in this part of Africa, we trust the public will continue to patronize it. We beg respectfully, yet humbly, to thank most sincerely all our well-wishers, friends, and subscribers, both in Europe, America, and Africa, for the past help they have given us, and hope their support will be continued, for our aim is the good of our country.

Many events have combined to make the current year a remarkable one. The epidemic of cholera has raged up the Niger, and our indefatigable Lieut.-Governor took immediate precautions against its reaching Lagos, and, thanks to Providence, the danger has been averted. King Umome, the Emir of Nupe, has died. Death has also thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including the lamented Mr. Woodcock, the Queen's Advocate, who died at Accra in November last, and Captains Bastow and O'Brien, of the Gold Coast Constabulary.

Africa has lost another of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, the beloved wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., of Lagos. The Hon. William Grant, M.L.C., and the Rev. James Quaker, Principal of the Grammar School, and Garrison Chaplain, Sierra Leone, have also been removed by death.

Our esteemed and learned Chief Justice has been honoured by the Sovereign with a Knight-Bachelorship; and whilst congratulating him with all our heart, we regret that Sir James Marshall felt compelled, through ill-health, to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony, and we pray that his life may be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Messengers from two of the contending parties in the interior—viz., Ibadan and Ijesha—came to Lagos with messages to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on referring to the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Rowe gave them good advice, which we hope will have effect in due time.

The Hon. Captain Alfred Moloney has been promoted to the Administratorship of the Gold Coast Colony, and honoured by the Sovereign with a C.M.G. We congratulate the gallant officer, and wish him further success. We also congratulate Captain Kuapp Barrow on his having been honoured also with a C.M.G. We well remember his services in the early days of Lagos.

Ex-King Cetewayo went to England, on the kind invitation of Her Majesty's Government, and returned to his native land greatly pleased with his visit.

England has found it necessary to bombard the Ports of Alexandria, and Admiral Seymour made quick work of it. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was appointed to command an expedition to Egypt to punish Arabi, the rebel, succeeded in speedily quelling the rebellion throughout Egypt.

Bishop Crowther has, according to the desire of the Church Missionary Society, ordained the Rev. J. Phillips, in England, to the order of Priesthood; and Mr. Phillips has been appointed English Secretary of the Niger Mission. This being the first occasion of an African Prelate ordaining a European to go forth with the message of the Gospel, it will ever be remembered in the annals of history. This is the fruit of the Madeira Conference. True it is that "*Tempore mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,  
September 5, 1882.



## ELEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the current years, 1882-1883. The appearance of the Comet was the occasion of many prognostications by the Natives as to what they believe will happen; at any rate, it will go down to posterity that subsequently the Emir of Nupe and other Chiefs died; that, owing to certain epidemics, several hundreds of people died in the interior countries; that owing to serious misunderstandings between him and his people, the King of Jebu, for once in the history of the country, left the capital of Ode and went to Epe, within the jurisdiction of his kingdom. The Ille Ife is taken and the inhabitants dispersed into slavery. This place was once famous for its historical distinction as the cradle of the Natives of the interior country. Nearly all the interior country has its fears within and without. The kingdom of Ashanti had to pass through another ordeal; it divided against itself Mensah v. Kalkalli, and the aid of Sir Samuel Rowe was sought to set them right.

The great and good Church Missionary Society, for Africa and the East, was attacked in the House of Lords, England, on account of the offence of a Mr. John and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, committed in the Niger whilst in the service of the Society. The case is most horrible, and a disgrace to humanity, but we deny that the Society is to be blamed. We therefore felt thankful that the Right Hon. Earl Cairns had been able, by his argument, to entirely shatter the case of the noble Duke who initiated it, and that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury supported Earl Cairns and defended the Society. To adopt means to stop Missionary operations, beyond the jurisdiction of the Consuls and the Foreign Office, would have been, in our poor, humble opinion, in direct contravention to our Divine Master's command, "Go ye into ALL the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." We therefore congratulate the Society on the reply given by Lord Derby, that "it would be impossible to impose any such restriction," &c. We shall ever pray for the Church Missionary Society and all other Christian societies labouring for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and winning lost souls to Christ.

There has been a little stir in Lagos town owing to some disagreement between King Doemo and one Ajassah, whom he created or installed as Chief Atebo, better known as the Akpena. The Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, happening to be present in Lagos, took steps instantaneously, and it was quelled; in former days it would have been a civil war. Dahomey destroyed a portion of Ketu, and the captives were dealt with as usual.

A new line of steamers called the Anglo-African Steamship Company, Limited, began operations, and many Native Africans, it is said, have taken shares.

The Gold Coast Colony and Lagos has entered upon a new phase, through the medium of a Charter, whereby we have a Governor, who, in his absence will always appoint a Deputy for Governor.

The Sierra Leone Government has had to brush the Natives beyond the Settlement and the British Parliament demands inquiry from His Excellency Administrator Pinkett, who was acting *pro tem.* for Governor Havelock, C.M.G., then in England.

Brave Cetewayo and his troubles; let us hope that he will soon have peace. His good friend, Bishop Colenso, died at the period of his crisis.

Porto Novo again became the Protectorate of France.

We lament the death of our dear and good spiritual Pastor in the Yoruba Mission of the Church Missionary Society, we allude to the late Rev. James A. Lamb, who is no more. He left us on the morning of July 1 last, to mansions in the skies till the morning of the resurrection. He is buried within the yard of the Church that he built by the aid of contributions, and all were glad to help, which he valued much—*e.g.*, in his letter to us, dated June 4, 1879, Mr. Lamb writes: "We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's use." Thus this good minister of the Lord died, exclaiming in his dying bed, "It is finished." The attendance at his funeral was a testimony of his worth. We knew of some of his charitable gifts to persons in distress or need, which he enjoins us not to mention. May our end be like his. We pray that his widow may take comfort and bow with humble submission to the Divine Will.

We sympathize with the Basel Missionaries in the loss they have sustained in the death of their talented Inspector, who came out just as it were to die. May God raise up another in his place.

We welcome Bishop Ingham to West Africa, and pray that God may grant him health and strength for his arduous work; and he will find us all willing to aid him in the good work, for there is much to be done.

Two of our Native Mahomedan friends, who left Lagos in January, 1877, on a pilgrimage by land to Mecca and the Holy Land, have returned home safe, early this month, after six and a-half years' absence.

Captain Lonsdale and others have taken several labourers and others from Lagos to the Congo to meet Mr. Stanley.

Oh, for peace in the interior country, that the word of God may have full course and be glorified! When we consider the unsettled state of our country, we are led to exclaim, "*O tempora. O mores!*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,  
August 25, 1883.

## TWELFTH PREFACE

DURING the current year, 1883-84, several changes have taken place. His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony, to exercise jurisdiction in the Eastern Province (Lagos), and His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod to exercise jurisdiction at the Western Province (Cape Coast). His Excellency Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., left for England early in the year, and His Excellency Governor Young, C.M.G., was appointed in his place. A monster petition, which was numerously signed by the merchants, clergy, traders, and other inhabitants of the settlement of Lagos, was transmitted to Lord Derby, the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for a separation from the Gold Coast Colony; and in reply, His Lordship promised to give it his consideration. The African merchants in England presented a petition respecting the affairs of the Colony, and a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State to urge the subject matter of their petition; Messrs. Lyall and Selby, of Cape Coast, were amongst the number. Africa has had to mourn the irreparable loss of one of their most devoted friends and well-wishers, Ferdinand Fitzgerald, Esq., the able Editor of the *African Times* of London, and our prayer is that God may raise up another in his place. His loss is a universal one, and we sympathize greatly with his family. We have also been called upon, by the resistless hand of death, to lament the loss of one of our able and learned brothers in the person of Surgeon-Major Horton, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., of Sierra Leone who has served his country well, and proved grateful to his benefactors; and also of Dr. King, M.D., C.M., of Lagos; also of Professor Campbell.

We are thankful for the £1,000 munificent gift by the Hon. T. J. Sawyer, of Sierra Leone, towards the fund of the Native Pastorate Church of that place. It is a laudable one, which commends itself to every true son of Africa who wishes well for his country.

Bishop Ingham has been able to visit this part of his diocese, and impart fresh life and vigour towards the building up of the Native Church in this part of the Lord's vineyard; and we pray that his efforts will be productive of good and blessing to all.

We regret that owing to the epidemic of small-pox which was raging in the interior, his Lordship was unable to proceed thither; we nevertheless hope that on his next visit he will be able to go to Abeokuta and other places in the interest of the Church.

We regret to record the great conflagration of fire at Sierra Leone, which brought so much loss on some of its inhabitants; and we tender our hearty thanks to His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Havelock K.C.M.G., the able and good Governor, and others who were generous in contributing towards the need of the sufferers—not omitting our eminent friend and brother the Hon. Samuel Lewis, who with others

suggested plans for forming a Fire Brigade to meet and arrest future conflagration.

We regret that Sierra Leone has been visited by certain epidemics, which caused so much valuable loss of eminent Europeans, including Rev. E. Sparks, the Colonial Chaplain, Dr. Hume Hart, the Colonial Surgeon, the Hon. Mr. Tarleton, the Queen's Advocate, and other merchants and agents. It is distressing to think that this occurred just at the time when the Bishop of the diocese was endeavouring to get University men for the Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to the University of Durham; yet we can only bow with humble submission to the will of our gracious Heavenly Father, whose ways are past finding out.

The interior war is still going on to our sorrow, for it hinders the good progress that is necessary for the country's welfare and happiness; and it behoves all true Christians of our country to pray for the termination of the wars and restoration of peace.

We welcome our old and tried friend the Hon. Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., as Deputy-Governor of Lagos, who in the early days, after the cession to the British Crown, rendered valuable services towards the progress of the settlement of Lagos, and we wish him all prosperity.

We are thankful that natives are still giving satisfaction at the English Universities of England; and that Lord Derby has been pleased to offer the post of Queen's Advocate at the Gambia to our friend and brother J. Renner Maxwell, M.A., Barrister-at-law, who accepted the same. He has our best wishes for his success in life, and we trust he will perform his duties to the credit of our race. We hail the arrival at Lagos of Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., our friend and brother, and trust to his usefulness in the interest of his fellow brethren and country.

We note that France and Germany have been making annexations, or establishing Protectorates, in Africa, and observe with interest the remarkable speech of His Highness Prince Bismack, the great statesman and diplomatist of the day, to the German Parliament.

Lagos will never forget the atrocious deeds of the wily conjuror, Adeosun, who professed to increase goods and moneys to double their value; to perform wonderful things, which beats that of Aladdin's lamp, and by such inducement and means received considerable amount of goods, etc., from innocent women, and succeeded in deceiving them to Koyi bush, in the town of Lagos, and there murdered them respectively; until his cup of iniquity was full, and he suffered the last penalties of the law on the 9th August; and it is to be hoped that Lagos will never witness such wanton and diabolical acts at the hands of another Adeosun.

JOHN A. PAYNE,

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,  
August 28, 1884.



## THIRTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year will ever be a remarkable one in the annals of Lagos. It has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to Him who is the King of Kings and Supreme Governor of the Universe.

Owing to the judicious measures of their Excellencies Governor Young, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and followed up by Deputy Governor Evans, C.M.G., the trade of Lagos, which has had a temporary check at one time, became improved, and confidence restored. The interest, welfare, and prosperity of the country, ought and should be the real aim of Administrators. For one to build up with much consideration, and another to pull down at pleasure, without consideration, and in a heedless manner, must of course mar the progress of the country.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. J. B. Wood, the Superintendent of the C.M.S. Missions in the interior, who has endeavoured amid much patience to settle the dispute between the contending parties in the seats of war, but failed through distrusts of each other. It behoves all true Christians of Lagos to pray for peace and happiness in the interior countries.

With very much sorrow we had to record and lament the death of our native sovereigns His Majesty King Docenis of Lagos, who ceded his country to the British Crown, and His Majesty Aurijale, the king of Jebu. The former succeeded to the throne in 1853, and the latter in 1850; they were well known for the good wishes of their respective countries, and had done their best to keep the peace, and promote lawful trade, etc.

Death has also thinned our European population, including the lamented Governor Young, C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, who, Lord Derby states, has been, during a long official career, a valuable and distinguished member of the Public Service, which suffers a heavy loss in his premature death.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told a Deputation of gentlemen interested in West African affairs, who waited on him at the Colonial Office, on the 17th July last, that he had already decided in principle that the Gold Coast and Lagos ought to be separated—therefore we say, *Spero meliora*.

The celebration of the Jubilee Services in connexion with the Wesleyan Missions on the Gold Coast and Lagos, took place in May, and it was a great success.

Owing to the representation of His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, the Supreme Court premises for the Administration of Justice in Lagos has been greatly improved, and a new acquisition of the Government adjoining it, was converted into the offices of the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar, with a retiring and convenient room for the jury, which was a long-felt want in Lagos.

The British Empire has had to mourn the irreparable loss of a great and gallant hero, a philanthropist, a good Christian, who sacrificed his life in the Sudan for the honour of his country, and for the amelioration of the weak and oppressed—he was a great Anti-slavery man, and that man was General Gordon.

Under the new regime we hope Lagos will be improved, and education well supported by the Government, and that public opinion will be better regulated, and Christian influence felt for the preservation of peace in the interior countries.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,  
27th August, 1885.

## FOURTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year of 1885-1886 can only be called "Annus Mirabilis" (the year of wonders). The representatives of the British Colonies—or, if you please, British Empire—were brought together at South Kensington, London, through the idea of one who, with all humility, must and ought to be known throughout the world as "Amicus humani generis" (the friend of the human race). We are told by those in authority that the idea of having a Colonial and Indian Exhibition came from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire, on his return from the Paris International Exhibition of 1877;

and aided by zealous and experienced noblemen, statesmen, the gentry, and Governors of Colonies, and their assistants, the Exhibition, opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress on the 4th May, 1886, was a complete success. Colonists, British subjects, and Indians of every shade and colour from all parts of the world, vied with each other to render it a success. Products from all the British possessions in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia, China, were brought together in one building, thereby showing the resources of the British Empire. The Sovereign appreciated the efforts of her subjects in the

Colonies and India, and honoured them (1) by opening the Exhibition, and (2) by opening Windsor Castle to them, and by bestowing honours to the Executive Committee.

To describe the reception of the several principal Colonial and Indian representatives at Windsor Castle by Her Majesty on the 5th of July, 1886, would be superfluous; suffice it to say, that she was graciously pleased to receive all who had the honour of being invited by command, without distinction of race, colour, or creed, and the scene and memory of that eventful day will ever be remembered in the annals of history, and will never be effaced from our minds. As one of those who were invited, it was a great pleasure and honour to see the Royal Prince introducing each person to his Royal mother after luncheon in the Waterloo gallery. How happy we shall ever sing and pray, "God save the Queen, God bless the Prince of Wales, and all the members of the Royal family." The effect of the Exhibition is to bind all together more closely, for unity is strength. The bond of union has reached its climax at South Kensington, and the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, and all other Mayors, Provosts and Corporations of Great Britain and Ireland, and several of the statesmen, noblemen, and gentry, are witnesses by their acts of hospitality and reception, such as never been known in Europe.

Long may H.R.H. the Prince of Wales live to enjoy the fruits of his labours, for he has well earned the proposed Testimonial by his exertions in connexion with the working of the Exhibition—the Testimonial which His Royal Highness has declined for himself, but will accept on behalf of the Imperial Institute.

Under a new Charter and Letters Patent, issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster on the 13th day of January, 1886, Lagos was declared to be a separate Government from the Gold Coast Colony, and constituting the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governor, and Administrator, as may be issued from time to time, of the Colony of Lagos; and the Hon. W. Branford Griffith, C.M.G., was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Hon. Capt. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G., was appointed Administrator of Lagos, with respective local Legislative Councils, having three un-official members. Thus, Lagos has entered upon a new era with great hopes for its future welfare. May every true and loyal native, having the interest and progress of the country at heart, help in the right direction to aid the proper and responsible authorities to make Lagos the Liverpool of West Africa. All idea of self, tribal feelings, and petty jealousies must be laid aside, and being in harmony for the common good of our country, we may be able to show by the civilization and Christianity we enjoy, the blessings of peace and goodwill to our brethren in the interior, and they in turn will copy our good example.

The National African Company trading on the Niger has had a Royal Charter bestowed on it, with powers for governing and defending the territories it has acquired from native Princes; and now changes its name to The Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited.

Depression of trade has been universal, but with

the sure signs of peace brought about by his Excellency Captain Alfred Moloney, the Governor, aided by Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, and the Rev. Messrs. Phillips and Johnson, and other natives who are lovers of peace, we hope the interior wars are at the beginning of the end of tribal war, and that all roads will be open, and trade flourish. Concurrent with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is the laying of the telegraph cable to the West Coast of Africa, which brings us nearer to England. May it be productive of good to all! That of Sierra Leone was successfully laid early in July, and that of Lagos early in September, 1886. We must look upon it as the forerunner of having railways in British West Africa.

We pray and hope that with the ending of the protracted war, which lasted now almost ten years, the hindrance to the spreading of the Gospel will give way, and that the time is now in when the several countries in the interior shall be brought to the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ our Saviour.

We trust that agriculture may be encouraged, and other useful trades for the benefit of the country, and that all should try to discourage litigation, for law-abiding people need nothing to spend for breach of the peace and to require assistance. Our friends in Europe, to a certain extent, had no idea of our abilities; and now the Colonial Exhibition has brought it out shall we waste them in contention and evil rivalry? May God change all evil thoughts. Let us all pray for Africa in general, and our parts in particular, for peace, prosperity, and success of the Gospel and trade.

We regret the several deaths that have occurred at Lagos during the current year; some in good old age, like Mr. Harry Pratt; and others in the prime of life, like Mrs. Smith, and which remind us not to forget the one thing that is needful.

We also regret to record the deaths of some of our European friends, who have been with us and laboured in our country, and whose names are revered and spoken of in nearly all the homes of Lagos and other parts of the interior, viz.: The death of Sir John H. Glover, formerly Administrator of Lagos, and better known as "Abba Goloba," on the 30th September last. His works in Lagos are a living monument to his memory. The community have taken steps to perpetuate his memory by raising funds to build a Town Hall and Reading Room, with a statue of him in front, to be called, "The Glover Memorial Hall," etc. Also, the death of Rev. Henry Townsend, C.M.S., on the 23rd February last, at Exeter, England, after labouring at Sierra Leone, Abeokuta, and Lagos for forty years, who retired in 1876. He was better known as "Oyinto Shodeke," for it was he who first planted the Gospel in Abeokuta, and was the first white man to enter that great country on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and subsequently in conjunction with Rev. O. A. Gollmer (now in England) and Bishop Crowther, then newly ordained, first native clergyman. Also, Admiral Wilmot, of the Royal Navy, who has been to Abeokuta, Dahomey, and other places, in the interests of peace and trade, and prevention of human sacrifices by Dahomey; and last, not least, that great and good nobleman the late Earl of Chichester, P.C., the Venerable President of the Church Missionary Society, who died on the 15th of March last full of age and honours. In one of

his last letters to us he writes: "God has been very good to me in thus prolonging my life so much beyond the usual age of man, but I feel still more His goodness in permitting me to be associated for so many years with His own blessed work of sending His Gospel to the dark and distant regions of the earth." We trust that his mantle has fallen upon his son, the present Earl of Chester. We can never forget the kindness received during our stay at the seat of the noble Lord at Stanmer, Lewes, from Lady Chichester and his Lordship in July last.

We came from West Africa to Brazil and England to enjoy holiday, and have seen much to interest us, and hope (D.V.) to return home in November. We take this opportunity of returning

our hearty and sincere thanks to all the many kind friends and well-wishers of Africa in Europe and America and the Brazils, who have considered us as brethren and "one in Christ," and received us hospitably, and with every respect, under their roofs; both the Sovereigns, statesmen, noblemen, gentry, bishops and ministers of religion have done what lies in them to make us feel that we are all members of the human family of the race of Adam. We shall never, never forget they are "memorabilia."

JOHN A. PAYNE,

(Of Orange House, Lagos, West Africa; at present residing at London, in 42, Stanford Road, Kensington.)  
London, September 20th, 1886.

## FIFTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year to all appearance has been a glorious one; the British Empire has had to celebrate the Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria (whom may God preserve), she having reigned fully fifty years, and has been permitted to see her children's children. During Her Majesty's reign, the foreign slave trade was entirely abolished in West Africa. Amongst other places Lagos became a British Settlement, and her commercial operations are extensive, for during the first year of her existence her imports were £171,130, and her exports £158,341. They rose to £538,230 and £672,413 respectively in 1884, and her revenue from £16,708 to £57,932. Christianity has made rapid progress, with education in all its branches. The country much improved with the buildings therein. During the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee little Lagos has played its part in the event; the foundation-stone of Glover's Memorial Hall was laid in Lagos on the 21st July, 1887, amidst great pomp and ceremony, by his Excellency Governor Moloney,

C.M.G. When we consider what Lagos was and now is, we can only exclaim "What hath God wrought!"

Death hath removed from our midst several old and young friends and relations, which reminds us of our earthly pilgrimage.

We hope trade will soon be improved, and the Interior matter finally settled between the remaining parties who were not signatory to the Treaty of Peace signed in 1887. We commend the Treaties so signed to our readers; they are published *in extenso* with the other treaties; and we are much indebted to the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Henry Higgins, and Oliver Smith, for their services in the matter. Much remains to be done, and every true lover of his race must be up and doing for the country's good.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, West Africa, Sept. 3, 1887.



## TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the Testimonials received by J. A. PAYNE, Esq., in favour of his Almanack:—

From HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, through the Right Hon. General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Private Secretary, to Mr. Payne, acknowledging the receipt of two volumes of his Almanack.

Windsor Castle, March 27, 1887.

SIR, I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for your kind and loyal congratulation, and for the two volumes compiled by you which you have had the goodness to send to Her Majesty.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

John A. Payne, Orange House, Tinubu Square,  
Lagos, West Africa.

From H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.T., K.G., etc.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.

SIR, 26th February, 1880.

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, to thank you for the copies of the Almanack and Diary which you have been so good as to transmit for the acceptance of his Royal Highness, and of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

From LE COMTE DE FLEURY, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, etc.

Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood,  
July 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR, I have received with much gratitude and pleasure your very interesting volume and the Almanack, and I send you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. They contain a vast amount of information, instructive and new. The European knows very little of the countries you have spoken of, though Africa begins to attract their attention. This unknown land (*terra ignota*), begins to attract their serious attention. I repeat it again, it will be a source of wealth for crowded Europe, and I hope poor Africans will enjoy the benefit of civilization by the practice of religious habits, a legitimate commerce, and the pacific culture of arts and industry. I will keep your book precious, and will always be happy to prove to you that I keep the remembrance of you. . . .—Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,  
FLEURY.

From HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM.

Bruxelles Palace, December 10, 1880.

SIR, I am directed by His Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th September last, with which you enclosed one of your Lagos Almanacks for 1881, expressing your wishes of offering it to His Majesty.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept the interesting book, and commanded me to convey his thanks to you for your kind attention towards him.

Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.  
EARL P. DE ROTHGRANZ,  
Sec. to the King.

From the EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, TO GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

SIR, Downing Street, October 30, 1874.

I have received from Mr. John A. Payne, of Lagos, a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875," and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Payne my thanks for it, and to inform him that I have noticed with much pleasure the care and ability with which this work has been performed, and that I consider it creditable to him and to the Settlement.

I have, &c.,  
GOVERNOR STRAHAN. CARNARVON.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government House, Lagos.

MY DEAR SIR, Feb. 17, 1874.  
Accept my thanks for the "Almanacks" which you were kind enough to send me yesterday. I have not had time to look into them carefully, but they appear to me to give much information on local subjects.—Yours very truly,  
GEO. C. STRAHAN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.

Government House, Cape Coast.

SIR, December 31, 1874.  
I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, conveying to Mr. Payne his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I beg you will, at the same time, thank Mr. Payne, on my part, for a copy which he was good enough to forward to me.—I have, &c., GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.  
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS TO MR. PAYNE.

Government House, Lagos.

SIR, January 6, 1875.  
I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from his Excellency Captain Strahan, giving cover to one from the Secretary of State, conveying to you his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875."—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,  
C. C. LEES, Administrator.  
J. A. Payne, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Lagos.

From THE RIGHT HON. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

Admiralty, Whitehall, London, December 2, 1880.  
SIR, Lord Northbrook desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 25th September, and to thank you for the almanacks you have been so kind as to send him.

—I am, yours faithfully,  
E. G. JENKINSON.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.  
24, Grosvenor Square, London, April 6, 1881.

SIR, I am obliged to you for the Paper and Almanack, and I heartily pray that you may be long spared to dis-



charge the many duties you have so courageously undertaken.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
SHAFTESBURY.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.  
Stanmer, Lewes,  
February 4, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,  
I feel much obliged to you for the copy of your very useful Almanack.

It is now more than 40 years that I have taken an interest in Africa, and the great work going on there for the social and spiritual improvement of your countrymen. God was pleased to bless that work from the commencement, and we are now beginning to see that the seed sown in tears is bringing forth much fruit to the glory of God and to the comfort of those who love Him and love their fellow men.

I have as yet only had time to glance at your "Almanack," but expect to find in it much to interest me, as showing the great advance in civilization, &c., on the Western Coast of Africa.—I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,  
CHICHESTER.

From His Excellency C. H. KORTRIGHT, Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.

Government House, Sierra Leone.  
February 19, 1877.

SIR,  
The Governor-in-Chief has desired me to convey to you his sincere thanks for your "Lagos Almanack," which appears to be full of useful information.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES J. FORBES, Private Sec. and A.D.C.

From His Majesty THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Brazilian Legation, London, July 4, 1881.  
I am commanded by His Majesty to thank you for the copy of your useful Almanack which you have been good enough to present the Emperor.—I have, &c.,  
PENEDO.

From JOHN JUMBO, Esq., Son of Chief Jumbo, of Bonny.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
Bonny, January 21, 1879.  
Many thanks for your useful Pocket Almanack. A glow of pride rushed through my veins each time I make reference to it for necessary information, to think it was compiled by an African. I admire it exceedingly, however feeble the attempt may appear in the eyes of unfriendly critics. I think the amount of useful local information it contains astonishes one with its comprehensiveness. It ought to be in the pocket of every educated African. Wishing you more brilliant successes, with kind remembrance to Mrs. Payne and self.—Believe me, very truly yours,  
JNO. JUMBO.

From COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM N. W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.  
H.M.S. Active, off Quittah.  
July 8, 1876.

DEAR SIR,  
Commodore Sir William Hewett desires me to tell you that the copy of your "Lagos Almanack," which you were good enough to give him in February last, contains a deal of information about the West Coast of Africa which he has found very useful.—Yours very faithfully,  
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

From the LORD BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

Bishopscourt, Sierra Leone.  
March 24, 1874.  
MY DEAR SIR,  
I have to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack." It seems to be uncommonly well done, and is almost as complete as "Whittaker."  
Believe me, with kind regards to you and Mrs. Payne,—  
Very truly yours,  
H. SIERRA LEONE.

From His Honour Mr. Justice MARSHALL.  
Clifton, December 10, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Almanack" for next year. During my stay at Lagos, I found "Payne's Almanack" of constant use, from the extensive and reliable information it contains; and the spirit with which it is conducted reflects great credit upon yourself. I am about to return to my duties, and have no doubt I shall find the issue for 1877 as useful as its predecessors.—I remain, yours truly,  
JAMES MARSHALL.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.

War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.  
February 1, 1876.  
SIR,  
I am desired by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack for 1876," which he received yesterday, and looked through with much interest.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
CHARLES MORTON.

From His Honour THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Accra, February 9, 1880.  
DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
Although I am no longer stationed at Lagos, I find our Lagos Almanack of constant use. I therefore wish to congratulate you on the successful issue of the edition for this year, which again bears witness to the energy and talent which you have exercised in the publication of your Almanack since its commencement.—I remain, yours truly, J. MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

From SIR THOS. FOWELL BUXTON, BT., TO MRS. SCHON.  
14 Grosvenor Crescent,  
March 1, 1876.

DEAR MRS. SCHON,  
The "Almanack" has arrived, and I beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter. I must ask you to convey to Mr. Payne my acknowledgment of his work, and my sense of the ability displayed in compiling it.  
It cannot but be most useful on the Coast, and to those here who must make occasional reference to it for information connected with that Coast.—I remain, yours truly,  
T. FOWELL BUXTON.

From the SECRETARY ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.  
London, 15 Strand, W.C., Feb. 18, 1881.

SIR,  
I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th January, and of the copy of the Almanack for Lagos which accompanies it.  
On the part of my colleagues on the Council, and of myself, I beg to tender to you our warm thanks for this valuable addition to our library. I assure you I regard it as especially useful to us, as we have scarcely as much information immediately accessible to us here as I should like of the West Coast of Africa. I feel, therefore, the more indebted to you for your courteous attention in presenting your interesting book to us.  
\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary

PROFESSOR J. C. HAZELEY, OF WEST AFRICA, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
1014, Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Penn.  
May 1, 1882.

SIR,  
I mailed you to-day a West African Almanack for 1882, made by a native African, Mr. John A. Payne, a countryman of mine, who had never been away from his

native land. You will from this see what we Africans are doing on our soil.

"Payne's West African Almanack" contains valuable information of the Western Coast of Africa, which may be of some service to you and your Government. By request of my friend and countryman, Mr. Payne, I mail you his "Almanack," and enclose his letter to you; therefore, you will be able to see how Africa has been misrepresented.—I am, Sir, yours truly,  
J. C. HAZELEY,  
His Excellency President Arthur.  
A Native of Africa.

Executive Mansion, Washington,  
May 3, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,  
The President has received your note of the 1st inst., with enclosed letter from Mr. John A. Payne, of West Africa, transmitting a copy of his interesting work containing valuable information in regard to that country.  
The President desires me to thank you for your kindness, and to request you to convey to Mr. Payne his appreciation of his courtesy.  
Very truly yours,  
(Signed) FRED. J. PHILLIPS, Private Secretary.

From the REV. J. F. SCHON, CHAPLAIN TO THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

Palm House, New Brompton, Kent,  
April 2, 1875.  
DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
I was much delighted with your "Almanack;" it is deserving of all praise, and will rival with our best works of the kind ere long.—Ever affectionately yours,  
J. F. SCHON.

From the REV. JAMES JOHNSON.

Freetown, Sierra Leone,  
March 24, 1874.  
MY DEAR BROTHER,  
I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would much delight the Christians of England. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,  
J. JOHNSON.

From the REV. D. G. WILLIAMS.

Regent, Sierra Leone,  
March 27, 1874.  
MY DEAR BROTHER,  
I write to thank you very sincerely for the "Almanack" you so kindly sent me. I congratulate you on the success of your efforts. The "Almanack" is a great success, shows a great deal of labour, and contains a variety of useful information on all subjects connected with the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Lagos and its vicinity. It is very highly thought of by all who have seen it. I trust it may have a very wide circulation, and that you may be encouraged to continue it year after year.—Yours sincerely,  
D. G. WILLIAMS.

From the REV. F. W. SMART.

Mission House, Bonny,  
December 5, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,  
Allow me to return you my cordial thanks for your kindness in sending me copies of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I can assure you the work is admirably and elaborately compiled. I have looked carefully through it, and cannot help bearing testimony to the fact that it is replete with much interesting, accurate, and valuable local and intercolonial information.

I shall have great pleasure in recommending it to King George Pepple and brothers, as well as to all others who may be able duly to appreciate your labours. Meantime you have my best wishes for an extensive circulation of the

present issue along the Coast, and for the warm support of all who take an interest in the enlightenment of our race.

With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and self,—I remain, yours very sincerely,  
F. W. SMART.

From the REV. JAMES A. LAMB, Local Secretary of the C.M.S. at Sierra Leone, formerly of Lagos, and lately from the East Coast of Africa.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
Freetown, June 4, 1879.  
By last mail we received your kind present of Almanacks. Please accept our best thanks for them. The amount of information they give is something marvellous, and manifests the diligence and effort you must have put forth to accomplish such a task. But we know you, and are, therefore, not so much surprised. We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's rise. May you and Mrs. Payne long be spared to be blessings to each other, and to your people. . . . . We shall secure your Almanack in future ourselves. With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and yourself,—Believe me, sincerely yours,  
JAMES A. LAMB.

From the REV. JAMES WHITE.

My DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
Ota, August 8, 1876.  
A copy of your invaluable production, on which no ordinary labour has been conferred (I refer to "Payne's Lagos Almanack"), got safely into my possession, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that the Sunday lessons are inserted for the use of clergymen, nothing can be more complete, nothing more satisfactory. The present generation, and generations to come, owe you a debt of gratitude for the valuable and most useful information therein contained in reference to the principal events in connection with the past and present history of the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa and of Lagos in particular.  
With our cordial congratulations,—I am, my dear Mr. Payne, sincerely yours,  
J. WHITE.

From the REV. SAMUEL PEARSE.

My DEAR SIR,  
Badagry, December 9, 1874.  
I received a copy of your "Almanack" from the Commandant, and was agreeably surprised at the many and different important information it contains. I felt it, as a production of much labour and trouble, most creditable to you and to us all. I must heartily congratulate you on your success in the same.—I am, yours very truly,  
SAML. PEARSE.

From the HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, M.C.J.P.

North Western Bank Buildings, Liverpool.  
DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
May 1, 1874.  
One of your "Almanacks" was sent to me; it is a very useful little book, and does great credit to its compiler. With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Payne.—Yours very truly,  
G. HUTCHINSON.

From ROBERT KNIGHT BOUSFIELD, Esq.

DEAR SIR,  
Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.  
Many thanks for the sundry editions of your "Almanack," and I compliment you on your happy thought and the manner you have given form to it. Might I beg a few more of the "Almanacks" in pamphlet form, as Mr. Hutchinson, my brother, and other friends in England, would, I am sure, be happy to have it. If obtainable from the Publisher (W. J. Johnson, Fleet Street), you need not trouble, as I will have them got from him.—Yours truly,  
ROBERT K. BOUSFIELD.



From the Rev. C. A. GOLLMER.

DEAR SIR,  
Margate, May 3, 1876.  
I desire to thank you for the copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1876" which you kindly sent me through my friend, the Rev. J. F. Schon, and which I assure you I was much pleased to receive.

You have bestowed much time and labour upon the compilation of the various materials, and deserve praise and reward for preserving many interesting historic facts, and for supplying such a store of valuable and useful information to all classes of people on the West Coast of Africa.

The perusal of your book led me to reflect upon what Lagos was when I first stepped on the shore there in 1852, and what it now is in 1876. What wondrous change for good in every point of view, be it as regards religion, civilization, or commerce.

My heart is as deeply interested in Africa as ever, and my desire is to be able once more to visit your country, not only to witness the change, but if possible to contribute a little more towards the advancement of it, but I fear, though still pretty well and able to do a little work, my health and strength will not admit of realizing my heart's desire. But I pray for Africa.

Wishing you and Mrs. Payne spiritual and temporal blessings, and with best thanks remain.—Yours faithfully,  
C. A. GOLLMER.

From PATRICK O'BRIEN, Esq., J.P.

DEAR SIR,  
Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.  
Accept my sincere thanks for your very valuable and exhaustive "Almanack" for this year. Notwithstanding all the experience I have had through your kindness of the vast knowledge you possess of the affairs of Lagos and its vicinity, yet I was quite astonished at the extent and minuteness of the details you have so ably and so concisely brought together. Be good enough to send me a dozen copies of each, which I desire to send to my clients, or any friends in England. Assuring you of my kindest regards and of my earnest wishes that you may have the success and you so justly merit.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,  
PATRICK O'BRIEN.

From PROFESSOR JACOB C. HAZELEY.

Columbia, South Carolina, United States of America,  
20th January, 1880.

DEAR SIR,  
I was proud to see copies of your Almanack. You deserve the greatest praise and honour for such work. I showed them to several persons in this country, who were astonished—for the American people, from misrepresentation of our dear country, consider the African people very ignorant, and even when they come across an educated African, or his work, they will not acknowledge it. This prejudice has arisen from the manner in which our race in this country has been oppressed and kept in ignorance—those of us in Africa being measured by those seen here. You talk of ignorance in Africa, why, even those in the interior are not so ignorant as the majority of our race here. They need to be pitied, and prayed for by us in Africa. . . . I will present them to some of the leading and prominent gentlemen in this country.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
J. C. HAZELEY.

From J. H. COKER, Esq.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,  
Ake, Abeokuta, Dec. 4, 1874.  
I am duly in receipt of your Almanacks for 1875. I am proud to inform you that the gentlemen here patronized it very much, not only for its being done by an African, but also for the manner in which it was got up. Indeed, it is a treasure, and gives an invaluable information of much, if not all, one wishes to know of this part of Western Africa. You will be glad to hear that, in reading some

parts of the remarkable occurrences alluding to the Egbas, and being explained to them, they were as if thunderstruck, and wondered how such things could come in to the white man's book.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success which such pains as yours merited.—Yours sincerely, J. H. COKER.

From WALTER ASHCROFT, Esq.

My DEAR SIR,  
Sierra Leone, December 12, 1874.  
I obtained your valuable "Almanack" from T. J. Sawyer, and shall have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends. It is an excellent work, and I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and will be highly appreciated by all who are interested in the affairs of Lagos. With kind regards, I remain, yours truly, WALTER ASHCROFT, Agent, Roebuck, Pickering, and Co., K.M.C.G.

From HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SAMUEL ROWE, K.C.M.G.  
Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Lagos, July 3, 1883.  
Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by you to Captain Moloney, C.M.G., on the 8th of January last, respecting the supply of copies of your Almanack to the Gold Coast Government.

2. I am instructed by Sir Samuel Rowe to say, in reply, that he often finds it a convenience to him to have a copy of your Almanack ready to his hand, and he will give directions for such a number of copies to be supplied to the Colony as will ensure that one of your books may be available in each office in which it is needed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.

John A. Payne, Esq., Registrar, Lagos.

From HIS EXCELLENCY A. E. HAVELOCK, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.  
Government House, Sierra Leone, March 1, 1883.

SIR,—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1883," which I received by the last Mail. I have already found this admirable Almanack a valuable repository of information and a most useful book of reference.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A. E. HAVELOCK, Governor.  
John A. Payne, Orange House, Lagos.

From J. RENNER MAXWELL, Esq., M.A.B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.

Cape Coast, Jan. 21, 1882.  
MY DEAR SIR,—I have received the copies of your Almanack and Pocket Almanack, which you kindly sent me, and have paid Mr. Yorke for them.

It is quite unnecessary for me to add to the many and well-deserved encomiums which have been bestowed on your labours, but I must say that I find the Almanack a most invaluable and reliable source of information on West African affairs generally, and that it is quite as much a Cape Coast and Accra as a Lagos Almanack.—With kind regards, I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
J. RENNER MAXWELL.

From MR. EBENEZER EPHRAIM COLLINS, Head Master of St. Paul's School.

Broad Street, Lagos, Dec. 26, 1882.  
DEAR SIR,—I purposely defer replying to your note of the 19th instant till now, to give myself the opportunity, which I am now making use of with pleasure, to inform you of the innumerable good your Almanack has done for my School children in enabling them to know, and answer questions so freely, and with confidence, in "The Facts and Features

of Lagos History" in their last Christmas Examination, when they did not only interest the young and strangers, but also astonished even the aged, the aborigines and the raisy of the soil. I have been able to get up a short form of Catechism, in Yoruba language, on Lagos History, chiefly from your invaluable Almanack; and also a little other gleanings from other sources for the general use of Schools in Lagos, which I mean to publish, God willing, as soon as I can; and, as such, I feel myself bound to have your expressed permission for thus making a public use of the result and production of your labours.

You have the thanks of the Pastor, those of the Teachers and the children themselves, together with my own, for your generous and bountiful liberality, in the gift of thirty "Payne's Pocket Book Almanacks" of no less than £4 10s. in value, to be distributed gratuitously to the children as compliments of the season. We wish you all God's blessings.—I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,  
E. EPHRAIM COLLINS, Hd. Master of St. Paul's School.

From THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AMERICA, TO PROFESSOR HAZELEY.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, D.C.,  
Sept. 18, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,  
In returning the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack for 1882" which you had the kindness to lend me, I beg to express my great gratification at the evidence it affords of the capacity of the negro and the advance of Christian civilization on the West Coast of Africa.

The work is admirably got up and executed, and the information it contains is very instructive and useful to the general reader, and well-nigh invaluable to those especially interested in the affairs, past and present, of Western Africa. "Payne's Almanack" would do credit to any people and to any country.—Yours very truly,  
W. M. COPPINGER,  
Secretary and Treasurer of the African Colonization Society.

From the "LAGOS TIMES," January 12, 1881.

"This work has been sent to us by its talented compiler, and we are very pleased to give it a notice in our paper. A mere glance has sufficed to convince us that Mr. Payne does not stand in need of any further patronage. The testimonials which he has received from all parts of the world, ay! and from nobles too, in acknowledgment of his praiseworthy efforts, ought by themselves, even apart from the intrinsic value of the work—which is not small—to be enough to establish his reputation.

"The Almanack is a monument of patient skill, indefatigable diligence, and untiring industry. Few can form an adequate idea of the immense labour which it requires to bring together, as is here done, such a large mass of facts and varied information as Mr. Payne has supplied. Knowing, as we do, how much he is absorbed in the daily routine of official business, we cannot help wondering how he could yet find time to compile a work of such a magnitude as this.

"He tells us that the work has been considerably enlarged, the new articles added being under the following heads: Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave-trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c., &c. Boldness in the conception, and thoroughness in the execution, are the two main characteristics which strike us in connection with this work. We cordially wish our countryman much success."

From the "AFRICAN TIMES," London, 1876.

"This Almanack ought to have borne the title of 'Lagos and West Coast Almanack.' The super-royal 8vo. edition, in addition to the Calendar and other usual matter, contains a Commercial Directory for Lagos, Porto Novo,

Palma, and Leckie, with Names of Occupants of all Public Offices, Jury List, Population and Mortality Tables, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Tonnage, together with copies of all important Official Ordinances and Regulations issued since the annexation of Lagos; also similar information as regards the Gold Coast, Cape Coast, and Accra, with account of Official and Educational Establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It is not possible to write too highly of Mr. Payne's assiduity and judgment in the compilation of this Almanack, which ought, in one or more of its forms, to be in the hands of every educated person on, and connected with, the West Coast of Africa. The pocket-book size is well got up and full of valuable information, as also the Sheet Almanack; and we again recommend them very strongly to our readers."

From "EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM," London.

January, 1877.  
"Payne's Lagos Almanack" (W. J. Johnson) has, we observe, elicited the commendation not only of sundry authorities on the West Coast of Africa, but of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many of the treaties and ordinances relating to the suppression of the slave-trade and other matters are here given in full, with a large amount of other matter useful not only to the trader but to the philanthropist. We observe, for example, a Chronological Table of Events connected with the Church Missionary Society's Missions in West and East Africa. Another Chronological Table shows the measures taken by different nations during the past century for the abolition of the slave-trade. British agitation against African slavery is, it appears, just a hundred years old; for it was in 1776 that a resolution against the slave-trade was first moved in the House of Commons. The fact that this reminder should reach us from an African source is suggestive."

From the "INDEPENDENT" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone,  
December 10, 1874.

"The 'Almanack' is an excellent one, and is evidently from the hands of a compiler who knows what is needed for the purpose. It is certain, therefore, that it will prove of great service, and we hesitate not to commend it to the public at large. It furnishes in a small compass a large amount of valuable information on a variety of subjects, and deals with all matters of which it treats in a clear and intelligent manner. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his valuable work, which is about the best of its kind that we have seen. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Lagos, and of the countries immediately adjacent, owe him a debt of gratitude for the laborious researches by which past local events have been traced, and are now recorded for the information and guidance of generations to come. But what goes further to enhance the value of the 'Almanack' is that it does not confine itself to Lagos only, but takes a comprehensive view of all the British Settlements on the West Coast. This ought to render it a popular work along the entire Coast, and gain for it that amount of patronage that may in some measure compensate the compiler for the immense amount of labour and time which have evidently been spent upon the work. No official should be without a copy, for to them, in a special manner, it will prove an interesting and valuable source of information."

From the "GOLD COAST TIMES," Cape Coast,  
December 31, 1874.

"This Almanack has been got up with great care, and reflects considerable credit on the compiler. It contains a mass of valuable information, which must have cost the compiler no small amount of time and labour to have obtained. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Payne for the able manner in which he

has succeeded in putting together so clearly and intelligibly the information he has collected from various sources. You have within a small range a variety of topics, the interest in which is enhanced by the way in which they are dealt with.

"This Almanack stands first and foremost of those compiled on the West Coast, and the sister Settlements would do well if they could succeed in inducing some others to enter the lists, and not allow Mr. Payne to carry off all the honours of the field.

"We heartily congratulate the compiler on having given to the public so valuable a work, and wish him all success."

From the "EUROPEAN MAIL," London, May 1, 1879.

We have received a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1879," and must compliment the author upon the care and attention bestowed upon its compilation. Full of varied and important information, it affords a most handy book of reference, and is almost indispensable to those having business relations with the West Coast. The size of the Almanack testifies to the present prosperous condition of Lagos, and if the island continues to advance in the future as it has done in the past, Mr. Payne's expectation of seeing it become the Liverpool of Western Africa will very soon be realised. The interesting historic facts relating to the island are not the least interesting portion of the volume, which we most cordially commend to the notice of our readers.

From the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER."

London, Dec. 23, 1880.

"We have received from Mr. John Payne a copy of his 'Lagos and West African Almanack for 1881,' for which we are much obliged. This work contains much valuable information, and will be of use to all who have any interest in West Africa. There are four engravings of public buildings in Lagos, from which we note that, as usual, wherever the English settle, they build their churches and chapels exactly after the pattern of those at home, without any regard to the requirements of a tropical climate.

"There are very extensive and elaborate tables, evidently compiled with the greatest care, and teeming with statistics relating to Lagos, the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, &c.

"We note also an interesting chronological table of treaties and conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade in all parts of the world."

From the "COLUMBIA REGISTER," S. C., U.S. America.  
28th January, 1880.

Professor Jacob C. Hazeley, the native African who lectured here last evening, showed us some very interesting articles yesterday. . . . He showed us also a copy of the "Lagos and West African Almanack for 1879." This is a neat pocket-book, and contains much valuable information about that country. Lagos is a town in West Africa.

From the "WEST AFRICAN REPORTER."

Sierra Leone, Feb. 10, 1883.

"Although it is now a decade since Mr. Payne's Almanack first made its appearance to the public, yet enlightened men both in Europe and Africa who are capable of estimating its merit, are still manifesting their delight in its periodical issue by a lavish encomium on the author. Judging from the failure which characterized almost every important enterprise in Western Africa, it was not unnatural that unfavourable prognostications in regard to its continuance should have found utterance amongst many who were glad to verify their false doctrine of the alleged natural and ineradicable incompetency of the Negro. But Mr.

Payne's work—which every year gives fresh proofs of his perseverance, researches, and industry—belies the scandalous theory.

In the edition of the Almanack under notice will be found, under the head of remarkable occurrences, almost all the important events which transpired during the course of last year, both at Lagos and elsewhere in West Africa, and those who, either from carelessness or forgetfulness, failed to record them in their own diaries cannot but be grateful to the author for thus affording them an opportunity of refreshing their memory from a book to which all can have access by a sacrifice of a few shillings. On the whole, Mr. Payne is entitled to the highest commendation for his diligence and persevering efforts in realizing so desirable an object; and we hope that the enlightened public will accord him that gratuitous support which he so richly deserves."

From the "NEGRO" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone,  
March 18, 1874.

"We have been favoured with a copy of 'Payne's Lagos Almanack,' which may be seen at any time at the store of the publisher of this journal, and which, for execution, neatness, and design, is one of the best Almanacks we have ever seen. To residents in Lagos and the circumjacent regions, it would be useful as a book of reference, as it contains a great deal of what is local, and may be used as a chronological table of principal events within the Egba territory. Mr. Payne certainly deserves the thanks of the Lagos community for the host of valuable information he has placed within the reach of all who could read, and by whom such a labour of years cannot be but duly appreciated. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his maiden efforts, and hope that not only at Lagos, but in Sierra Leone also, there may be a large demand for so able and valuable a production, which, as a book of reference in matters relating to Lagos and the adjacent countries, has seldom been surpassed."

From the "CHRISTIAN RECORDER," Philadelphia, United States of America, May 18, 1882.

To Professor J. C. Hazeley, the native African, we are indebted for a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary" for 1882. As curious as it is interesting, and as valuable as it is instructive, we prize it exceedingly high. In brushing away the cobwebs which hang over many eyes in regard to Africa, Professor Hazeley is doing a good work.

From the WORKS OF REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER, of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, West Africa, published at Schorndorf, Wurtemberg, August, 1881.

"Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack" contains much valuable matter, though more of a statistical than geographical character, and more of Lagos and its vicinity than of the other parts of the Gold Coast Colony. Its yearly issues might be made the receptacle for geographical and historical contributions.

From the "AFRICAN TIMES."

London, December 1st, 1884.

Most of our readers have ere this had opportunities of forming an opinion upon the Year-books issued by Mr. Payne. These Almanacks have now been issued for twelve years, and the compiler spares no pains year by year to make his work more popular. From the superlative 8vo edition the student of African matters will be able to gather much valuable information about the people of West Africa and their doings. We would draw especial attention to the Slave Suppression Treaties, and the interesting "Remarkable Occurrences," which is a

special feature each year. Besides, there is ample information respecting the shipping and commerce of the district; and a section of the book is devoted to the Judicial and Ecclesiastical establishments of the West Coast. To a native of West Africa, this book, the compilation of a fellow-native, must be the source of pride and gratification; while to the European, "Payne's Almanack" will present much information about the people of the Western Coast of "The Dark Continent," which is now attracting so much inquiry and attention on all hands. Besides the 8vo edition, the Almanack is also presented in the form of a sheet, well got up and well printed; while for those who desire something more portable, there is the pocket-book, containing (as does also the larger edition), besides the regular matter incidental to an Almanack, a diary for every day in the year."

From "THE EAGLE AND LAGOS CRITIC."

April 26th, 1884.

Two volumes of "Payne's Lagos Almanack," neatly bound, covering the space of ten years, have been sent to us for perusal. The Almanacks are well known and are unique, and, considering the length of period through which the work has been carried on, and that amid great difficulties, too much eulogium cannot possibly be accorded to the compiler. Its vast usefulness as a book of reference, pregnant as it is with general and valuable information, local as well as circumjacent, demonstrates that no little amount of care, assiduity, research, and labour have been expended in their compilation. We trust more appreciation and continued support to this effort of one of their own will be granted to Mr. Payne, to enable him to further on his noble and good undertaking shall we say for decades to come?

From "THE LAGOS OBSERVER."

May 8th, 1884.

We have been favoured with a perusal of two well-prepared volumes (neatly bound in cloth) of this highly interesting production of Mr. J. A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court of this Colony. Both of these volumes contain remarkable occurrences, matters of useful information and general reference in Lagos, on the West Coast, and elsewhere, and are made up thus: Volume I. from 1874-9, and Volume II. from 1880-3. Mr. Payne's unpretending efforts in "Almanackism," and his indefatigable zeal, year after year, at no mere small cost, have, we are proud to say, enabled him to offer the public a ten years' compilation of his labours, which have secured for the author most gracious notices from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Majesties the King of Belgium, and the Emperor of the Brazils, the President of the United States, a number of British and foreign nobles, the heroes of the day, the Governors, clergy and laity all along the West Coast. We recommend these Volumes to all our readers—to the merchants, traders, officials, and mechanics,—and feel quite sure that they will derive from them much useful and extensive information on matters of more or less importance in their several callings. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Payne on the success these Volumes are witnesses of, and trust they are but the forerunner of many others, in such a manner, decently prepared for the benefit of those who, having received the current annual copies unfit for the library or for suitable presents, will hail with delight the publication of these and succeeding volumes.

From ROBERT CAPPER Esq., A.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., General Superintendent of the Swansea Harbour Trust, England.  
Swansea, November 20th, 1884.

Most of the African treaties are set forth at full length in Payne's "Lagos and West African Almanack," which is

now in its eleventh year of issue. Mr. Payne, a native, the High Sheriff of Lagos, is entitled to the highest commendation for his diligence and persevering efforts. A book which I have always found a valuable work of reference, and which I have always kept by me.

From "THE TIMES," of London, 1886.

Under the heading of "The West African Colonies at the Colonial Exhibition," in the *Times* of July 17, is a special article on this subject. Speaking of these Settlements: "One thing that strikes any one looking over the notices of the West African colonies in the Colonial Office list is the appalling number of officials required to conduct the affairs of a population which, apart from the protected area, is very small. Their salaries must be a considerable drain on the resources of the colonies. Sir James Marshall's suggestion at a recent conference at the Exhibition, that the management of these colonies should be left mainly in the hands of the white trading community, is one well worthy of consideration. His testimony as to the efficiency with which the natives administer their own laws is very striking. He has sat beside native Judges, and witnessed with admiration their administration of justice. These people have their own laws and customs, which are better adapted to their condition than the complicated system of English jurisprudence. The adoption of them would, it is maintained, be more conducive to the best interests of all than the present system. Every one who has resided in any of our West African colonies must be familiar with instances of natives who in education and intelligence have attained the European average. There are black Judges who might well be entrusted with the administration of County Court business, at least; and one visitor from West Africa to the Exhibition, Mr. John A. Payne, is a bright example of an intelligent and well-educated business man, who differs only in colour from an average Englishman of the same class. Mr. Payne is the compiler of the 'Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary,' a large-sized book of 180 pages, abounding with useful information, and of much value to any one desirous of becoming familiar with the condition of West Africa."

From the REV. J. HENRY DAVIS, M.A. (Oxon.), British Consular Chaplain at the Oriental de Uruguay, Montevideo.

345, Maldonado, 28th March, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you very much for the Almanack and note just received. What a handsome Almanack it is! I had no idea Lagos was so progressive a place as to have so elaborately and carefully devised and excellently got up and published a book as the one you have sent me. I shall be most glad to keep it on my table for reference and instruction respecting the West Coast of Africa in general, and Lagos in particular. With kind regard and many thanks, I am, yours faithfully,

J. HENRY DAVIS.  
J. A. Payne, Esq., Hotel de Londres, Montevideo.

From "KUHLOW'S GERMAN TRADE REVIEW AND EXPORTER," December 23, 1885.

"Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack" is a remarkable publication, for its founder is a Native African, who has issued the work now for thirteen years, and has deservedly been the recipient of high encomiums from distinguished personages for his ability and energy. Though called modestly an "Almanack and Diary" the work is far more, for in addition to containing all the usual features of an Almanack it gives a large amount of historical, statistical, and commercial information respecting Lagos and other British Colonies on the West African



Coast. In fact nearly two hundred of the large and closely printed pages are devoted to matter of this kind. The work is, in fact, absolutely invaluable to commercial men as well as those who would learn the history and present circumstances of the interesting colony of Lagos. A good feature is the publication of a large number of Government Orders and of various treaties concluded with African monarchs and chiefs. Full information is also given respecting Customs and Harbour regulations, public officials, native manufacturers, native traders and principal commercial houses, shipping matters, &c. Separate sections are devoted to the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia, and Fernando Po, and the information given here will be found to be, like the rest, of a very useful kind. The Almanack is also improved by the addition of full-page illustrations of the Supreme Court House, Christ Church in Lagos, and the Wesleyan Chapel, Lagos. The preface is also introduced by a cut of Mr. Payne's comfortable-looking residence in Lagos. If the author is not too modest, we would suggest that this place be given next year to a portrait of

himself, so that we may see what kind of a man the native African is who has for thirteen years published such an excellent work as this. Perhaps the hint will be taken. We have great pleasure in commending the work to all exporters and importers as one which should be in their possession."

From "KUHLOW'S GERMAN TRADE REVIEW AND EXPORTER."

We welcome the 1887 issue of this most excellent publication. The contents of this work are as extensive and varied as ever. They relate to the political, commercial, and social history of Lagos and other West African colonies, and contain a vast fund of information of great interest both to public men and merchants. Attention is properly devoted in this the fourteenth issue to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition so far as West Africa's share is concerned. We hope the Almanack will have a large sale, which it richly deserves. The printing and general get-up are all that could be desired.



# PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1888.

## JANUARY,

Derived from *Janus*, a double-faced god who presided over entrances.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.	
		6th. Last Quarter .. 11h 43m A.M.	
		13th. New Moon .. 8h 39m A.M.	
		21st. First Quarter .. 4h 49m A.M.	
		28th. Full Moon .. 11h 19m P.M.	
1	S	Slave Treaty made with Lagos, 1852.	
2	M	"Iwe Irokin" published in Abeokuta, 1860.	
3	Tu	Eng. & Dutch exchange territory, Gold C. 1868.	
4	W	Special Political Mission sent to Ibadan, 1867.	
5	Th	Slave Treaty made with Egba, 1852.	
6	F	Church Mission opened at Lagos, 1852.	
7	S	Civil War in Lagos <i>alias</i> Ija Afasegbojo, 1853.	
8	S		
9	M		
10	Tu	Cpt. Cooper, late Col. Sec., died at the Gambia, '77.	
11	W	Small-pox epidemic raged in Lagos, 1878.	
12	Th	Slave Treaty signed with Dahomey, 1852.	
13	F	Lagos declared a separate Colony, 1886.	
14	S	Reception of Consul Beecroft at Abeokuta, 1852.	
15	S	Rev. H. Venn, B.D., Sec. C.M.S., d., 1873.	
16	M	Prince Arrobiekeh, of Jebu Ode, at Lagos, 76.	
17	Tu	Captain Campbell wounded at Quittah, 1885.	
18	W	Rev. T. B. Macaulay died, 1878.	
19	Th	Prof. Campbell died, 1884.	
20	F		
21	S	Sir Charles Macarthy killed, 1824.	
22	S	Governor Freeman arrived, 1862.	
23	M	Duke of Edinburgh m. 1874. [Calabar, 1864.	
24	Tu	Seven merchant vessels destroyed by fire in New	
25	W		
26	Th	Gen. Gordon killed in Soudan, 1885.	
27	F	Prince Arrobiekeh left for Jebu Ode, 1876.	
28	S	Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko's Chiefs	
29	S	Bat. of Borborassie, 1874. [at Ikosi, 1854.	
30	M	Dr. Gouldsbury reached Salagha, 1876.	
31	Tu	Battle fought at Amoafu, 1874.	

## FEBRUARY,

Supposed to be derived from *Februa*, a name of the goddess Juno.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.	
		4th. Last Quarter .. 7h 36m P.M.	
		11th. New Moon .. 11h 23m P.M.	
		20th. First Quarter .. 1h 50m A.M.	
		27th. Full Moon .. 11h 58m A.M.	
1	W	Battle fought at Becquah, Gold Coast, 1874.	
2	Th	Battles of Amoafu, Aduabin, and Fommanah,	
3	F	Sogee, K. of Porto Novo, died, 1864. [1874	
4	S	Coomassie taken by Sir G. Wolseley, 1874.	
5	S	Seriki, War Chief of Ikorodu, died, 1876.	
6	M	Ijayi War broke out, 1860.	
7	Tu	Great fire in Little Popo, 90 persons killed.	
8	W	Governor Freeling reached Lagos, 1877.	
9	Th	Rev. Jas. Johnson presented with address, '77.	
10	F	Chief Odunasi died, 1877.	
11	S	J. M. T. Cole died, 1878.	
12	S	Cricketer match, H.M.S. Sirius v. Lagos Eleven,	
13	M	James Thompson died, 1869. [1877-	
14	Tu	Gun & rocket firing in the town prohibited, '77.	
15	W		
16	Th	King Docemo, of Lagos, died, 1884.	
17	F	Chief Mag. Watson d., 1863.	
18	S		
19	S	Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., died, 1845. [1875,	
20	M	King of Iseyin laid foundation-stone of church.	
21	Tu	W. J. Maxwell, Dep.-Coll. Customs, d., 1874	
22	W	Mr. F. Fitz-Gerald, Ed. of <i>African Times</i> , died	
23	Th	ASH WEDNESDAY. [at Paris, '84.	
24	F	King of Dahomey fined £6,000, 1876.	
25	S	Slave Treaty signed with Jebu, 1852.	
26	S	Congo Treaty signed, 1884. Rev. H. Townsend	
27	M	[died, 1886.	
28	Tu	S. Leone Industrial Exhibition op., 1865. Rev.	
29	W	[Jas. Johnson arrived in Abeokuta, 1877.	

## PROPER LESSONS FOR THE SUNDAYS AND CHIEF HOLYDAYS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

JAN. 1.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS (Circumcision).—Morning: Is. 35 or Gen. 17, v. 9; Rom. 2, v. 17. Evening: Is. 35 or 40, or Deut. 10, v. 12; Colos. 2, v. 8 to 18.	MAR. 4.—3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 37; Mark 6, v. 14 to 30. Evening: Gen. 39 or 40; Rom. 13.
" 6.—EPIPHANY SUNDAY.—Morning: Is. 60; Luke 2, v. 15, to 23. Evening: Is. 49, v. 13 to 24; John 2, to v. 12.	" 11.—4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 42; Mark 10, to v. 32. Evening: Gen. 43 or 45; 1 Cor. 4, to v. 18.
" 8.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 61; Matt. 5, v. 13 to 33. Evening: Is. 62, v. 13, and 63 or 64; Acts 4, v. 32 to 5, v. 17.	" 12.—5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Exod. 3; Mark 14, v. 27. Evening: Exod. 5 or 6, to v. 14; 1 Cor. 10 & 11, v. 1.
" 15.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 55; Matt. 9, v. 18. Evening: Is. 57 or 61; Acts 9, to v. 23.	" 25.—PALM SUNDAY.—Morning: Exod. 9; Matt. 28. Evening: Exod. 10 or 11; Luke 19, v. 28, or 29, v. 9 to 21.
" 22.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 62; Matt. 13, v. 24. Evening: Is. 65 or 66; Acts 15, v. 20.	" 30.—GOOD FRIDAY.—Morning: Gen. 22, to v. 20; John 18. Evening: Is. 52, v. 13, and 53; 1 Peter 2.
" 29.—SEPTAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 1 and 2, to v. 4; Rev. 21, to v. 9. Evening: Gen. 2, v. 4, or Job 38; Rev. 21, v. 9, to 22, v. 6.	APR. 1.—EASTER DAY.—Morning: Exod. 12, to v. 29; Rev. 1, v. 10 to 19. Evening: Exod. 12, v. 29, or 14; John 20, v. 11 to 19, or Rev. 5.
FEB. 5.—SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 3; Matt. 20, v. 17. Evening: Gen. 6 or 8; Acts 21, v. 17 to 37.	" 8.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 16, to v. 36; 1 Cor. 15, to v. 20. Evening: Numb. 16, v. 36, or 17, to v. 12; 1 John 20, v. 24 to 30.
" 12.—QUINAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 9, to v. 20; Matt. 24, to v. 28. Evening: Gen. 12 or 13; Acts 27, to v. 18.	" 15.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 20, to v. 14; Luke 12, to v. 35. Evening: Numb. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 19, or 21, v. 10; Gal. 5, v. 13.
" 15.—ASH WEDNESDAY.—Morning: Is. 58, to v. 13; Mark 2, v. 13 to 23. Evening: Jonah 3; Heb. 12, v. 3 to 18.	APR. 22.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 22; Luke 17, to v. 20. Evening: Numb. 23 or 24; Eph. 5, v. 22 to 8, v. 10.
" 19.—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 19, v. 12 to 30; Matt. 27, to v. 27. Evening: Gen. 22, to v. 30 or 33; Rom. 3.	" 29.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Deut. 4, to v. 23; Luke 24, v. 27 to 21, v. 5. Evening: Deut. 4, v. 23 to 41, or 5; 1 Cor. v. 21 to 2, v. 8.
" 26.—2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 27, to v. 41; Mark 2, v. 23, to 3, v. 12. Evening: Gen. 28 or 32; Rom. 9, to v. 19.	



## MARCH.

So called from Mars, the god of War.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. 12th. Last Quarter .. 3h 26m A.M. 20th. New Moon .. 4h 21m P.M. 27th. First Quarter .. 8h 43m P.M. 34th. Full Moon .. 10h 7m P.M.
1	Th	Treaty of peace between Liberia & Grebo s., '76.
2	F	Robbery of 1,000 kegs at the magazine, 1877.
3	S	Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1881. [1881.
4	S	Great fire in Lagos, '59. Gov. Sir S. Rowland.
5	M	Ishagga destroyed by the Dahomians, 1862.
6	Tu	Ch. Mag. Way embarked finally for Eng., 1871.
7	W	Thos. Joe died, 1880.
8	Th	St. Mary, Gambia, purchased by Eng. 1816.
9	F	Col. Ord, H.M. Comm. presented his report, 1865.
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	Conference of Agents C.M.S. re slavery, 1880.
13	Tu	Dahomians destroyed Aibo, 1862.
14	W	Church Missions commenced at Lekkie, 1874.
15	Th	Earl of Chichester, President C.M.S., died in [England, 1886.
16	F	
17	S	Ibadans destroyed Ijayi, 1862.
18	S	Slave Trade Treaty with Badagry, 1852.
19	M	Elmina Fort built by Portuguese, 1481.
20	Tu	Gambia cession to French abandoned, 1876.
21	W	Rd. and John Lander reached Badagry, 1830.
22	Th	Rev. H. & Mrs. Townsend emb. final. for Eng. '76.
23	F	Mr. Justice Macleod arrived, 1880.
24	S	Bishop Weeks died, 1857.
25	S	LADY DAY.
26	M	Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1863.
27	Tu	Slave Treaty signed with Congo Chiefs, 1876.
28	W	Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died 1884.
29	Th	Siege of Ikorodu raised, 1865.
30	F	
31	S	Foundation of St. Paul's Church laid, 1870.

## APRIL.

Derived from a Latin verb, signifying "to open."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. 3rd. Last Quarter .. 9h 47m P.M. 11th. New Moon .. 9h 8m A.M. 19th. First Quarter .. 11h 52m A.M. 26th. Full Moon .. 6h 22m A.M.
1	S	Away destroyed by the Ibadans, 1852.
2	M	Georgiana Payne d., '67. Adm. Wilmot d. in Earl Cairns d. in Eng., '85. [Eng., '85.
3	Tu	Ch. Mag. Mayne embarked for England, 1874.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Civil War bet. Mahom. pop. of Abeokuta, 1876.
7	S	Governor Freeman died at Tunis, 1865.
8	S	Administrator Dumaresq d., '78.
9	M	Rev. C. A. Gullmer cmb. final. for Eng., 1876.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	Ake Church and Mission destroyed by fire, 1866.
13	F	R. C. Gram. School opened, '82.
14	S	Ibadan closed all roads to Ilesha, 1866.
15	S	Madame Tinubu expelled from Lagos, 1856.
16	M	Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Abeokuta, 1860.
17	Tu	Consul Campbell died, 1859.
18	W	Dr. Livingstone's body interred, West. Abbey, Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881. [London, 1874.
19	Th	Anthropological Society attacked Christian Mission, 1866. [sion, 1865.
20	F	Admiral Patey arrived, 1866. [sion, 1865.
21	S	Dr. Natchigal, German Consul, died, 1886.
22	M	
23	Tu	Governor Young died, 1885.
24	W	
25	Th	Ex-King Kosoko died, 1872.
26	F	Ashanti King Quacoe Duah died, 1867.
27	S	The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, 1877.
28	S	Prince Buaki, for Ashanti King, beg pardon, '81.
29	M	Lagos C.M. Gleaner pub. '76. Dahomians re-treated before Abeokuta, '73.
30	M	

## PROPER LESSONS—(continued).

MAY 6.—5th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Deut. 10; Luke 23, v. 26 to 30. Evening: Deut. 9 or 10; 1 Thess. 3.	SEPT. 2.—14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 9; 1 Cor. 12, v. 28. Evening: 2 Kings 10, v. 32, or 13; Mark 6, v. 14.
" 10.—ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15; Luke 24, v. 44. Evening: 2 Kings 2, v. 10; Heb. 4.	" 9.—15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 18; 2 Cor. 1, v. 25. Evening: 2 Kings 19, or 23, v. 31; Mark 9, v. 30.
" 13.—SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Deut. 30; John 3, v. 22. Evening: Deut. 34, or Josh. 1; 1 Tim. 1, v. 18 and 2.	" 16.—16th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Chron. 36; 2 Cor. 8. Evening: Neh. 1 and 2, v. 9, or 8; Mark 13, v. 14.
" 20.—WHITSUN DAY.—Morning: Deut. 16, v. 18; Rom. 8, v. 18. Evening: Isa. 11, or Ezek. 36, v. 25; Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts 15, v. 24, to 19, v. 21.	" 23.—17th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jer. 5; Gal. 2. Evening: Jer. 22, or 35; Luke 1, v. 26 to 37.
" 27.—TRINITY SUNDAY.—Morning: Isa. 6, v. 11; Rev. 1, v. 17, or Matt. 3. Evening: Gen. 15, or 1 and 2, v. 4; Ephes. 4, v. 17, or Matt. 3.	" 30.—18th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jeremiah 36; Ephes. 1. Evening: Ezek. 2 or 13, v. 17; Luke 4, v. 16.
JUNE 3.—1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Josh. 3, v. 7, to 4, v. 15; John 14. Evening: Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21, or 24; Heb. 10, v. 19.	OCT. 7.—19th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 14; Phil. 1. Evening: Ezek. 18, or 24, v. 15; Luke 8, v. 26.
" 10.—2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Judges 4; John 19, to v. 25. Evening: Judges 6, or 6, v. 11; James 2.	" 14.—20th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 34; Col. 3, v. 18. Evening: Ezek. 37, or Dan. 1; Luke 11, v. 29.
" 17.—3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Sam. 2, to v. 27; Acts 2, v. 22. Evening: 1 Sam. 2, or 4, v. 19; 1 Peter 2, v. 5, v. 8.	" 21.—21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 3; 2 Thess. 1. Evening: Dan. 4, or 5; Luke 15, v. 11.
" 24.—4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Samuel 12, or Mal. 3, to v. 7; Matt. 3. Evening: 1 Sam. 13, or Ruth 1, or Mal. 4; Matt. 14, to v. 13.	" 28.—22nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Daniel 6, or Isa. 28, v. 9 to 17; 1 Tim. 5. Evening: Dan. 7, v. 9, or 12, or Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19; Luke 19, v. 28.
JULY 1.—5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Samuel 15, to v. 24; Acts 9, v. 23. Evening: 1 Sam. 16, or 17; 1 John 4, v. 7.	NOV. 4.—23rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Hosea 14; Titus 1. Evening: Joel 2, v. 21, or 3, v. 9; Luke 22, v. 54.
" 8.—6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Sam. 1; Acts 14. Evening: 2 Sam. 12, to v. 24, or 15; Matt. 3.	" 11.—24th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Amos 3; Heb. 4, v. 14, and 5. Evening: Amos 6 or 9; John 2.
" 15.—7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Chron. 21; Acts 15, v. 24, to 19, v. 21. Evening: 1 Chron. 22, or 25, to 21; Matt. 7, v. 1.	" 18.—25th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Micah 4 and 5, to v. 8; Heb. 11, to v. 17. Evening: Micah 6 or 7; John 6, to v. 22.
" 22.—8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Chron. 29, v. 9 to 29. Acts 22, v. 23, to 25, v. 12. Evening: 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3; Matt. 11.	" 25.—26th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Eccles. 11 and 12; James 4. Evening: Hagai 2, to v. 10, or Mal. 3 and 4; John 9, to v. 30.
" 29.—9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 10, to v. 25; Acts 28, to v. 17. Evening: 1 Kings 11, to v. 15, or 11, v. 20; Matt. 15, to v. 21.	DEC. 2.—1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Isa. 1; 1 Peter 4, v. 7. Evening: Isa. 2 or 4, v. 2; John 12, v. 20.
AUG. 5.—10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 12; Romans 6. Evening: 1 Kings 13, or 17; Matt. 19, v. 3 to 27.	" 9.—2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Isa. 5; 1 John 2, v. 15. Evening: Isa. 11, to v. 11, or 24; John 17.
AUG. 12.—11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 18; Romans 10. Evening: 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 22, v. 41, to 23, v. 13.	" 16.—3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Isa. 25; Jude. Evening: Isa. 26 or 28, v. 5 to 10; John 21.
" 19.—12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 22, to v. 41; Rom. 16. Evening: 2 Kings 2, to v. 16, or 4, v. 8 to 38; Matt. 26, v. 31 to 57.	" 23.—4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Isa. 30, to v. 27; Rev. 11. Evening: Isa. 32 or 33, v. 2 to 23; Rev. 12.
" 26.—13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 4; 1 Cor. 7, to v. 25. Evening: 2 Kings 6, to v. 24, or 7; Mark 1, v. 21.	" 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Morning: Isa. 9, to v. 8; Luke 2, to v. 15. Evening: Isa. 7, v. 10 to 17; Titus 2, v. 4 to 9.
	" 30.—1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—Morning: Isa. 35; Rev. 20. Evening: Isa. 35 or 40; Rev. 21, to v. 15.

## MAY.

According to some, from Maia, the mother goddess.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. 2nd. Last Quarter .. 11h 47m P.M. 10th. New Moon .. 1h 23m A.M. 18th. First Quarter .. 11h 51m P.M. 25th. Full Moon .. 1h 49m A.M.
1	Tu	[trot before the Queen at Aldershot, 1876.
2	W	Offi. Alli, S.-M. Johnson and Awudu (Houssas) [opened by the Queen, 1886.
3	Th	Dr. Livingstone d. at Ijala, '73. Colonial Exhib.
4	F	Queen's Advocate Bridgeman d., Gold Coast, '84.
5	S	Consul Freeman proclaimed Governor, 1862.
6	S	The gunboat Dalmate arrived in Lagoon, 1864.
7	M	Lt.-Gov. Lees distributed Ashanti Medals, 1876.
8	Tu	Battle of Bobocoomah, 1863.
9	W	Baptist Chapel opened for Divine Worship, '77.
10	Th	A. Brown opened new market-houses, Faji, '78.
11	F	Democratization of dollars proclaimed, 1880.
12	S	Mrs. Van Cooten, C.M.S., d. at Badagry, 1850.
13	M	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	Sir S. Rowe sent Ashanti Golden Axe to the Consul Foote died, 1861. [Queen, '81.
17	Th	Rev. J. M. Harden, Baptist Mission, died, 1864.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Consul Campbell visited Abeokuta, 1858.
21	M	Sixty men, 5th W.L.R., mutinied at Ebute Metta, Bishopric of Sierra Leone founded, 1852. [1865.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	F	Lieut. C. Hopes and 12 men of H.M.S. Bruno [drowned on the Bar, 1858.
26	S	[Bishop Bowen died, 1859.
27	S	Consul Taylor left Lagos for Abeokuta, 1862.
28	M	Dr. Hume Hart, of Sierra Leone, died, 1884.
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	J. George, alias Ozoba, died at Abeokuta, '76.

## JUNE.

From June, in whose honour a yearly festival was held—vide Ovid.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. 1st. Last Quarter .. 6h 53m P.M. 9th. New Moon .. 4h 34m P.M. 17th. First Quarter .. 6h 50m A.M. 25th. Full Moon .. 9h 8m P.M.
1	F	Prince Napoleon killed by Zulus, 1879.
2	S	Grand Jury abolished, 1870.
3	S	
4	M	King Ademiyevo, of Jebu, died, 1885.
5	Tu	Bp. Crowther ord., 1843.
6	W	Slave Treaty with Zanzibar ratified, '73.
7	Th	Anglo-African published, 1863.
8	F	King Akitoeye driven back by Kosoko, 1845. [for Divine Worship, 1869.
9	S	
10	S	Slave Trade abol., 1846. Christ Church opened.
11	M	Consul Biscoff died in Fernando Po, 1854.
12	Tu	Dr. Harrison, M.B., died off Accra, 1864.
13	W	Dr. King died, 1884.
14	Th	
15	F	War operations in River Volta, 1870.
16	S	Akitoeye and Mewa defeated Kosoko at Badagry, Consul Brand died at sea, 1860. [1851.
17	S	Captain Glover completed surveying the Volta, Egbas destroyed Makun, 1862. [1870.
18	Tu	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
19	W	Foundation Glover Mem. laid, 1887.
20	Th	African Times est., 1860.
21	F	Rev. C. F. Lieb attacked in Abeokuta, 1866.
22	S	Bp. Ferguson, 1st Native, consec. for Liberia, '85.
23	S	Police Court held in Tinubu square, 1869.
24	M	
25	Tu	African Aid Society closed, 1866.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	Th	Rev. S. A. Crowther consecrated Bishop of [Niger, 1864.
29	F	
30	S	

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BORN.

Queen Victoria.....	May 24, 1819.
Princess Royal (Princess Impl. of Prussia).....	Nov. 21, 1840.
Prince of Wales .....	Nov. 9, 1841.
Duke of Edinburgh .....	Aug. 6, 1844.
Princess Helena (P. Christian, Augustnbg).....	May 25, 1846.
Princess Louise (married to Marq. of Lorne).....	Mar. 18, 1848.
Duke of Connaught .....	May 1, 1850.
Princess Beatrice (m.Pr.H. of Battenberg).....	April 14, 1857.

## HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AND CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—	Marquess of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury—	Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
Lord Chancellor—	Lord Halsbury.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—	Lord Ashbourne.
Lord President of the Council—	Viscount Cranbrook.
Home Secretary—	H. Matthews, Q.C.
Secretary for the Colonies—	Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland.
Secretary for War—	Right Hon. E. Stanhope.
Secretary for India—	Viscount Cross.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.
First Lord of the Admiralty—	Lord George Hamilton.
President of Board of Trade—	Lord Stanley of Preston.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—	Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.
The above form the CABINET.	
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—	Marquess of Londonderry.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—	Lord J. Manners.
Lord Privy Seal—	Earl Cadogan.
Secretary for Scotland—	Marquess of Lothian, K.T.
Postmaster-General—	Right Hon. H. C. Raikes.
First Commissioner of Works—	Right Hon. D. J. Plunket.
Attorney-General—	Sir R. Webster.
Solicitor-General—	Sir E. Clark.
President of Local Government Board—	Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
Joint Secs. to Treasury—	A. Akers-Douglas, W. L. Jackson.
Judge Advocate-General—	Right Hon. W. T. Marriott.
Lord Advocate—	Right Hon. J. H. Macdonald.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Attorney-General for Ireland—	Mr. J. G. Gibson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland—	Mr. O'Brien.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury—	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Junior Lords of the Treasury—	Colonel Walrond, Sidney Herbert, Sir H. E. Maxwell.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—	Sir James Fergusson.
Under-Secretaries for India—	Sir John Gorst, J. A. Godley.
Under-Secretaries for the Colonies—	Earl of Onslow, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert.
Parlia. Sec. to the Board of Trade—	Baron H. De Worms.
Surveyor General of the Ordnance—	Sir H. S. Northcote.
Financial Secretary to the War Office—	Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Lord Chamberlain—	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse—	Duke of Portland.
Mistress of the Robes—	Duchess of Buccleuch.

## JULY,

Named after *Julius Caesar*.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1st.	1st.	Last Quarter .. 3h 53m A.M.
9th.	9th.	New Moon .. 6h 17m A.M.
17th.	17th.	First Quarter .. 9h 13m P.M.
25th.	25th.	Full Moon .. 5h 45m A.M.
30th.	30th.	Last Quarter .. 8h 30m P.M.
1	S	Queen accept Golden Axe from Ashantee, '81.
2	M	Chief Tapa Osodi died, 1868.
3	Tu	Rev. J. A. Lamb died 1st July, 1883.
4	W	[Leone, 18 5.
5	Th	J. J. Williams died, '81. Dr. Smith d. at Sierra
6	F	Akodu, Com.-in-Chief Egba Army, killed, 1874
7	S	Captain A. T. Jones, W.I.R., died, 1861.
8	S	
9	M	[1863.
10	Tu	Slight shock of earthquake felt at Abeokuta,
11	W	Consul Hartley died, 1877.
12	Th	[the Nun, 1854.
13	F	The Pleiad, commanded by Dr. Baikie, reached
14	S	Blockade on Abeokuta road removed, 1865.
15	S	
16	M	Abeokuta Commercial Assoc. formed, 1860.
17	Tu	Debating Club formed, 1863. Rev. C. Flad,
18	W	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. [C.M.S., d., 1861.
19	Th	
20	F	Captain John drowned on the Bar, 1874.
21	S	Mungo Park reached the Niger, 1796.
22	S	
23	M	[the succour of King Akitoye, 1851.
24	Tu	800 Egbas, under Bashorun, reached Lagos to
25	W	Liberian Independence declared, 1847.
26	Th	W. J. Macaulay died, 1879.
27	F	H.M.S. Prometheus, off British Consulate, 1861.
28	S	United States Squadron arrived off Lagos, 1854
29	S	William Wilberforce died, 1833.
30	M	King Docemo negotiated cession of Lagos, 1861
31	Tu	Church Mission commenced in Niger, 1857.

## AUGUST,

From *Augustus*. Ancient Roman name, *Sextilis*, "the Sixth."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
7th.	7th.	New Moon .. 6h 21m P.M.
14th.	14th.	First Quarter .. 4h 44m P.M.
21st.	21st.	Full Moon .. 4h 30m P.M.
28th.	28th.	Last Quarter .. 2h 18m P.M.
1	W	Sir James Marshall retired on pension, 1882.
2	Th	[Abeokuta, 1846
3	F	Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Crowther reached
4	S	Ebute Ero Church opened, 1861. [1867.
5	S	Doherty, Dahomian captive of Ishagga, arrived,
6	M	Lagos ceded to the British Crown, 1861.
7	Tu	Civil war between K. Akitoye and Chiefs, 1853.
8	W	Dahomians destroyed three towns of Whemi, '82.
9	Th	John A. Payne born, 1839.
10	F	Umsru, Emr of Nupe, died, 1882.
11	S	Mrs. C. Foriesythe died, 1877.
12	S	W. Hanson wounded by Agbojukunari, 1864.
13	M	Niger Expedition reached the River Nun, 1841.
14	Tu	King Cetewayo introduced to the Queen, 1882.
15	W	Mrs. Bonetta Davies died, 1880.
16	Th	Public Clock put up, 1878.
17	F	German War-ship Bertha off Lagos Roads, '82.
18	S	Chief Ogubonno died at Oke Meji, 1861.
19	S	20. Dedication of R. C. New Church, 1882.
20	M	Mrs. J. A. Payne, mother of J. A. Payne, d., 1870.
21	Tu	Akitoye, King of Lagos, died, 1853.
22	W	Consul Hanson drowned, 1862.
23	Th	
24	F	Chief Bashorun, of Abeokuta, died, 1868.
25	S	Hussey Slave Charity Inst. opened, 1882.
26	S	
27	M	Illegbo Expedition, 1867.
28	Tu	
29	W	Ildefonso de Santa Anna died, 1882.
30	Th	Mahomedan Chief Lemodu died, 1882.
31	F	Alake, King of Abeokuta, died, 1862.

## SEPTEMBER,

From *septem*, "seven,"—March being first in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
6th.	6th.	New Moon .. 4h 56m A.M.
13th.	13th.	First Quarter .. 10h 0m P.M.
20th.	20th.	Full Moon .. 5h 24m A.M.
28th.	28th.	Last Quarter .. 8h 30m A.M.
1	S	Lt.-Com. Dolben, R.N., drowned, 1863.
2	S	Sierra Leone destroyed by French, 1794.
3	M	Emp. Napoleon III. sur. to K. of Prussia, 1870.
4	Tu	Vicomte Ajoult, French Explorer, died, 1881.
5	W	Chief Akilodu murdered at Itcle, 1875.
6	Th	Lorata, son of P. J. Meffre, d., 1873. [1864.
7	F	Lt.-Gov. Glover visited the Egba Camp, Iperu,
8	S	Okenla, Christian Balogun of Abeokuta d., '82.
9	S	
10	M	Mungo Park, African traveller, born, 1771.
11	Tu	2,000 Egba soldiers entertained, 1853.
12	W	McGregor Laird died, 1860.
13	Th	S.S. Banner lost on the Bar with all hands, '75.
14	F	D. of Wellington authorized the discharge of
15	S	[Madarikan's brother from W.I.R., 1847.
16	S	Kosoko and Chiefs returned from Epe, 1862.
17	M	Lt.-Com. M'Hardy, of H.M.S. Investigator,
18	Tu	Portuguese disc. C. Palmas, 1450. [d. 1865
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	Admin. Dumaresq explor. R. Whemi to within
22	S	[20 miles off Dahomey, 1876
23	S	Agabi made Chief of Illegbo, 1868.
24	M	Bishop Crowther made prisoner by Aboko, 1867
25	Tu	Kosoko expelled by the British, 1852.
26	W	Gambia made a Settlement, 1631.
27	Th	Vice-Consul Fell killed in the Niger, 1867.
28	F	Slave Trade Treaty signed at Epe, 1854.
29	S	Ereko Chapel opened, 1873.
30		Sir John H. Glover died in England, 1885.

## OCTOBER,

From *octo*, "eight," being the eighth month in Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
5th.	5th.	New Moon .. 2h 34m P.M.
12th.	12th.	First Quarter .. 5h 49m A.M.
19th.	19th.	Full Moon .. 9h 9m P.M.
26th.	26th.	Last Quarter .. 1h 56m A.M.
1	M	
2	Tu	Egba defeated at Meko, 1869. Sir G. Wolseley
3	W	[arrived at Cape Coast, 1873.
4	Th	Sir Garnet addressed kings and chiefs, Cape
5	F	1st English Bible printed, 1536. [Cape, 1873.
6	S	Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square, opened, 1870.
7	S	Steamer Dayspring wrecked in the Kwarra,
8	M	[Niger 1857
9	Tu	Solim Aga killed in Grebo War, 1875.
10	W	Prince Alfred visited Sierra Leone, 1860.
11	Th	
12	F	Lagos Oil Mill began operation, 1865
13	S	Destruction of Mission Churches at Abeokuta,
14	S	Gov. Strahan, R.A., arrived, 1873. [1867.
15	M	Gambia Gaol doors opened; debtor prisoners set
16	Tu	Mrs. C. Pike d., '76, aged 21. [free, 1873.
17	W	Capt. Forbes, H.M.S. Bonetta, r'chd Abomey, '49
18	Th	Rev. E. Roper died, 1876.
19	F	Several public wells completed in Lagos, 1866.
20	S	Roman Catholic Mission commenced, 1868.
21	S	Mrs. Lydia Buckner died, 1880.
22	M	Ebute Ero Church destroyed by fire, 1868.
23	Tu	Rev. T. King, C.M.S., died at Abeokuta, 1862
24	W	Rev. T. Laing, Cape Coast, died, 1881.
25	Th	Captain Alfonsa died, 1880.
26	F	Concert of Sacred Music first held, 1866.
27	S	
28	S	S.S. Rio Formosa aground in the Niger, 1871.
29	M	Assantis retreated across the Prah, 1873.
30	Tu	B. E. C. Merriman died off Bonny, 1868
31	W	Robert F. Pritchard died, 1873.

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &amp;c.

	Born.	Accession.
Austria ..	Francis Joseph, Emperor .. 18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden ..	Fred. Grand Duke .. 9 Sept. 1836	6 Sept. 1856
Bavaria ..	Luitpold, Regent .. 12 Mar. 1821	13 June 1886
Belgium ..	Leopold II., King .. 9 April 1835	10 Dec. 1865
Brasil (S. Amer.) ..	Pedro II., King .. 2 Dec. 1825	7 April 1831
Denmark ..	Christian IX., K. .. 8 April 1818	15 Nov. 1863
England ..	Victoria, Queen .. 24 May 1819	20 June 1837
France ..	M. Grey, President .. 15 Aug. 1813	30 Jan. 1879
Germany ..	William I., Emp. .. 22 Mar. 1797	18 Jan. 1871
Greece ..	George I., King .. 24 Dec. 1845	6 June 1863
Hesse Darmstadt ..	Louis III., Grand Duke .. 9 June 1806	16 June 1848
Holland ..	William III., King .. 19 Feb. 1817	17 Mar. 1849
Italy ..	Humbert, King .. 14 Mar. 1844	9 Jan. 1878
Mecklenburg ..	Frederic Francis, Grand Duke .. 28 Feb. 1813	7 Mar. 1842
Schwerin ..	Frederic William, Grand Duke .. 17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860
Strelitz ..	Nicholas, G. Dke. .. 8 July 1827	27 Feb. 1853
Oldenburg ..	Asir-el-Din, Sh. .. 14 April 1829	10 Nov. 1848
Peria ..	Don Louis I., K. .. 31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Portugal ..	William I., King .. 22 Mar. 1797	2 Jan. 1861
Prussia ..	Leo XIII., Pope .. 2 Mar. 1870	20 Feb. 1878
Roman Church ..	Alexander, Emperor .. 10 Mar. 1845	13 Mar. 1881
Russia ..	Ernest II., Duke .. 21 June 1818	29 Jan. 1844
Saxe Coburg, &c. ..	George, Duke .. 2 April 1826	20 Sept. 1866
Saxe Meiningen ..	Ch. Alex., G. Dke. .. 24 June 1818	8 July 1853
Saxe Weimar ..	Albert I., King .. 23 April 1828	29 Oct. 1873
Saxony ..	Alphonso XIII., King .. 7 May 1866	7 May 1886
Spain ..	Oscar II., King .. 21 Jan. 1859	18 Sept. 1872
Sweden & Norway ..	Abdul Hamid II., Sultan .. 22 Sept. 1842	31 Aug. 1876
Switzerland ..	Genl. G. Cleveland .. 18 Mar. 1837	1 Mar. 1868
United States ..	Ch. Fred., King .. 6 Mar. 1823	23 June 1861
Württemberg ..		

## COLONIAL MINISTERS.

OFFICE—DOWNING STREET, LONDON.  
 Secretary of State—Sir H. T. Holland.  
 Under-Secretary—Sir R. G. W. Herbert.  
 Assist. Under-Secs.—Hon. R. H. Meade, M.A., J. Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., E. Wingfield, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

## GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF.

Under the Charter of 19th February, 1866, Lagos was a part of the West African Settlements having a separate Legislative Council of her own, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone; and under the Charter of 24th July, 1874, it came part of the Gold Coast Colony.

The British Colony of Lagos and its dependencies consists of Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Leckie on the east. In 1879 the kingdom of Ketenu, lying to the south and east of the Denham Waters, was at the request of the King and Chiefs included in the Protectorate; and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying between Katuna and Badagry, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the west also the Protectorate is extended as far as the Benue River, where it joins the Niger Protectorate, so that the whole Coast from the west of Ketenu or Katuna to Amba Bay, forming a seaboard of over 500 miles, is under British protection. Lagos to Brass River is 232 miles, to the Cameroonian River 451 miles, and to the Gaboon River 700 miles.

Under a New Charter and Letters Patent, issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster on the 13th day of January, 1887, Lagos was declared to be a separate Government from the Gold Coast Colony, constituting the Offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governor, and Administrator, as may be issued from time to time, of the Colony of Lagos.

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

C. ALFRED MOLONEY, C.M.G. .... 1887

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAGOS).

The Governor, *President*.  
 The Chief Justice and Judge.  
 The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Queen's Advocate.  
 The Collector and Treasurer.  
*Un-official Members.*  
 Capt. W. Hammond.  
 Rev. James Johnson.  
 Chas. J. George.

## ACTING GOVERNOR.

Hon. Fred. Evans, C.M.G. .... £1,330  
 (And Allowances.)

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor, *President*.  
 The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Queen's Advocate.  
 The Collector and Treasurer.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

Name.	Country.	Rank.
W. D. Heldbeck ..	Germany.	Consular Agent.
Guiseppe del Grande ..	Denmark.	Vice Consul.
Guiseppe del Grande ..	Portugal.	Vice Consul.
Phillipe Marchelli ..	Italy.	Consul.
	France.	Consular Agent.

## CONSULS, GOVERNORS, &amp;c., OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Acting Consul—J. Fraser .....	1851
Consul—H. Beecroft .....	1851
Consul—B. Campbell .....	1853
Acting Consul—Lieut. E. F. Lodder, R.N. ....	1859
Consul—G. Brand .....	1859
Acting Consul—Lieut. H. Hand, R.N. ....	1860
Consul—H. G. Foote .....	1860
Acting Consul—W. M'Coskey .....	1861
Consul—H. S. Freeman .....	1861
Governor—H. S. Freeman .....	1862
Lieut.-Governor—W. R. Mulliner, Capt. 3rd W.I.R. ....	1863
Lieut.-Governor—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1863
Governor—H. S. Freeman .....	1863
Lieut.-Governor—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1864
Administrator—Admiral C. G. E. Patey .....	1866
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1866
Acting Administrator—H. T. M. Cooper .....	1870
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1870
Administrator—W. H. Simpson .....	1870
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1871
Acting Administrator—J. Gerard .....	1871
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. ....	1871
Acting Administrator—Henry Fowler .....	1872
Administrator—George Berkeley .....	1872
Acting Administrator—C. C. Lees .....	1873
Administrator—G. C. Strahan .....	1873
Acting Administrator—John Shaw .....	1874
Lieut.-Governor—Captain C. C. Lees .....	1874
Acting Administrator—John D. A. Dumaresq .....	1875
Acting Administrator—F. Simpson, M.R.C.S. ....	1878
Acting Administrator—Malcolm J. Brown .....	1878
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney .....	1878



## NOVEMBER,

From *novem*, "nine," being the ninth month in Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.		
		4th. New Moon ..	10th. First Quarter ..	16th. Full Moon ..
1	Th	.. .. 0h 2m A.M.	.. .. 4h 16m P.M.	.. .. 3h 16m P.M.
2	F	.. .. 5h 21m P.M.	.. .. 10h 4m A.M.	.. .. 6h 0m A.M.
3	S			
4	S			
5	M			
6	Tu			
7	W			
8	Th			
9	F			
10	S			
11	S			
12	M			
13	Tu			
14	W			
15	Th			
16	F			
17	S			
18	S			
19	M			
20	Tu			
21	W			
22	Th			
23	F			
24	S			
25	S			
26	M			
27	Tu			
28	W			
29	Th			
30	F			

Lieut.-Governor—W. B. Griffith C.M.G.	1880
Acting Administrator—C. D. Turton.	1880
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney	1880
Lieut.-Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1881
Acting Administrator—Surg.-Major Frank Simpson	1882
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1882
Deputy-Governor—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1883
Deputy-Governor—Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	1883
Deputy-Governor—Commander Rumsey	1884
Deputy-Governor—Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	1884
Deputy-Governor—F. Evans, C.M.G.	1885
Deputy-Governor—C. Pike	1885
Governor—Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.	1886
Acting-Governor—F. Evans, C.M.G.	1886

## COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

Major H. A. Leveson	1862
John H. Glover (Acting)	1863
Walter Lewis (Acting)	1864
H. T. Usher (Acting)	1864
H. T. M. Cooper (Colonial Secretary)	1868
J. Gerard (Acting)	1870
W. H. Simpson (Colonial Secretary)	1870
J. Gerard (Colonial Secretary)	1871
H. T. M. Cooper (Secretary)	1871
G. F. Pike (Acting)	1871
R. T. Goldsworthy (Acting)	1871
Lieutenant G. Larcom, R.N. (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
Henry Fowler (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
C. C. Lees (Colonial Secretary)	1872
W. J. Maxwell (Acting)	1873
Captain H. Lowrey (Acting)	1873

## DECEMBER,

From *decem*, "ten," being the tenth month in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.		
		3rd. New Moon ..	10th. First Quarter ..	16th. Full Moon ..
1	S	.. .. 10h 6m A.M.	.. .. 6h 46m A.M.	.. .. 10h 41m A.M.
2	S	.. .. 6h 0m A.M.	.. .. 10h 4m A.M.	.. .. 6h 0m A.M.
3	M			
4	Tu			
5	W			
6	Th			
7	F			
8	S			
9	S			
10	M			
11	Tu			
12	W			
13	Th			
14	F			
15	S			
16	S			
17	M			
18	Tu			
19	W			
20	Th			
21	F			
22	S			
23	S			
24	M			
25	Tu			
26	W			
27	Th			
28	F			
29	S			
30	S			
31	M			

John Shaw (Acting)	1874
Captain C. E. Burton (Acting)	1874
John Shaw (Acting)	1874
J. D. A. Dumaresq	1875
M. J. Brown (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1876
W. E. H. Graves (Act. Assist. Colonial Secretary)	1876
H. F. Richmond (do. do.)	1877
James S. Hay (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1878
Charles D. Turton (Act. Assistant Col. Secretary)	1879
Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (As. Colonial Sec.)	1880
H. Brandford Griffith (Acting)	1881
Captain R. D. Douglas (Acting)	1882
C. D. Turton (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1882
Commander Rumsey, R.N. (Act. Assist. Col. Sec.)	1883
Captain Douglas	1884
Captain Cokeram	1884
Captain Grissell (Officer in Charge)	1885
F. G. Woolhouse (Acting Colonial-Secretary)	1886
Hon. F. Evans, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary)	1886
H. Higgins (Assistant Colonial-Secretary)	1886

## COLONIAL OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. F. Evans, C.M.G.	£800
(And Allowances.)	
Assistant Colonial Secretary—H. Higgins	500
Chief Clerk—Josephus S. Taylor	150
Second Clerk—C. J. Porter	84
Messenger—T. O. Adu	24
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.	
Private Secretary—G. Stallard, L.L.B.	£300
Clerk and Interpreter—A. L. Hethersett	150
Assist. Clerk and Interpreter—Thomas M. Williams	72
Third Clerk and Messenger—C. J. P. Boyle	48

## TREASURY OFFICE.

Colonial Treasurer and Manager of Savings Bank—E. G. Woolhouse	£565
First Clerk—S. S. Davis	250
Second Clerk—Hezekiah A. Caulricke	150
Third Clerk—J. T. Leigh	100
Fourth Clerk—E. G. Vincent	36
Messenger—James A. King	24

## CROWN AGENCY, LONDON.

Agents for the Colonies—Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.; Captain M. F. Ommamney, R.E., C.M.G.; E. E. Blake.

## CUSTOMS' OFFICE.

Collector of Customs—W. J. P. Elliott	£450
Ch. Clerk & Warehouse-keeper—H. M. B. Griffith	350
First Clerk and Stationer—W. R. Harding	175
Second Clerk and Powder Magazine Keeper—E. F. Harrison	100
Third Clerk and Warehouse Clerk—P. N. Jones	100
Fourth Clerk and Market Clerk—J. M. Turner	60

## OUT-DOOR BRANCH.

Senior Examining Officer—	187
First Examining Officer—L. W. W. Decker	87
Second Examining Officer—J. M. Johnson	87
Assist. Exam. Officers	
P. Monote Williams	62
Geo. A. Shyllon	62
Benj. B. Smith	62
M. J. Coker	50
J. A. Wilhelm	36
Out-door Officers	
Solomon F. Leigh	36
Daniel M. Savage	36
Ed. S. Roper	36
Occasional Officers—A. H. Dosumu	24

## CUSTOMS.

Sub-Collector—Dr. J. W. Rowland	£10
Assistant Examining Officer—M. E. Craig	50
KETANU AND LECKIE.	
Sub-Collector (Ketanu)—Francis C. Green	160
Assistant Examining Officer (Leckie)—S. A. Green	36
HARBOUR-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.	
Harbour-Master—W. C. Speeding	£361
Clerk—Wm. Fitzgerald	48
Flagstaff & Expense Magazine Keeper—J. Staveley	24
Signalman & Beach Light Keeper—Chris. Holm	60
Steward and Storekeeper—E. H. Henley	48

## SIGNALS AT WILMOT POINT.

On and after the 1st January next all signals from the signal station at Wilmot Point will be made from the yard recently fixed to the mast. Vessels arriving from windward will be signalled from the westward yard arm. Vessels arriving from leeward will be signalled from the eastward yard arm. All signals to and from vessels will be hoisted at the yard arm from which they were first signalled. Further alterations (if any) will be notified after the flag-staff at Government House has been erected. By order, W. C. SPEEDING, Acting Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, Dec. 29th, 1885.

Draught for sailing vessels crossing the bar, 11ft. 6in. in and 11ft. out. Draught for steamers crossing the bar, 11ft. in and 12ft. out. These tides are only approximate, and are subject to a large diurnal inequality greatly influenced by local changes, which may either accelerate or retard the times of high water. Pilots are requested to keep themselves and the Harbour Master well-informed of all changes which may affect the times of high water on the bar.

W. C. SPEEDING, Harbour Master.  
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, Feb. 27th, 1886.

## LAGOS BAR.

On the 22nd instant there was a Survey of the Bar, when the Cone Buoy to be used as a Fairway Buoy, was moored in 7½ fathoms. Its position places the leading marks as follows: New Beacon on Western Shore N. ½ E. Magnetic, and the White Buttress End of 5 Cowrie Creek Bridge, on line with Sandy Point, North Magnetic. The Monkey Tree in centre of these marks was found a good lead in over the Bar. Owing to the Mark Tree being so much out of position, it cannot be now recognized as a leading mark. With Vessels entering from Seaward, Pilots can use their judgment and pass the Buoy on either side. Soundings, taken at low water, ranged from 10 to 13 feet. The Surveying Steamer made several trips in and out over the Bar, altering the positions of the marks each time and the sea being very smooth, careful soundings were taken. A black Cask Buoy will be moored inside the Bar during the Harmatan season.

A. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, Acting Harbour Master  
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 29th Dec., 1886.

## SURVEY OF LAGOS BAR.

On the 10th instant there was a Survey of the Bar, with the following results: Soundings showing 11½ feet with the Beacon on Wilmot point, and the Monkey Tree in one, a good course out. Coming in, with Monkey Tree in centre of white Buttress on Five Cowrie Creek Bridge, and Beacon on Wilmot Point. Soundings showing 12½ feet. Several trips were made in and out over the Bar, using the above as leading marks, and the soundings were carefully taken, ½ Ebb Tide. Until further notice, no increase can be allowed on the present draught for vessels crossing the Bar—viz.: 12 feet in and out for steamers; 11 feet 6 inches in, and 11 feet out for sailing vessels.

A. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, Acting Harbour Master  
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, June 10, 1887.

## TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS

to be put by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer to the Master of any vessel arriving at this Settlement from any port or place declared by Public Notification as an infected port or place, vide Section 9 of the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1880"—

What is the name of the vessel and of the Master? To what port does she belong? From whence do you come? To what port or place are you bound? At what ports or places have you touched in the course of your voyage? What vessels have you had any intercourse or communication with during your voyage, and from whence did they come? Have you any and what Bill of Health? Produce it. Did you carry any Bill of Health with you to the port or place where you took in the cargo or passengers you now have on board? From what place? Was the said Bill of Health clean, unclear, or suspected? Did any contagious or infectious disease prevail in any degree at the port or place from which you sailed, or at any of the ports or places at which you touched? If yes, say what disease prevailed, and at which port or place. What number of officers, crew, passengers, or other persons have you on board? Were any of these taken on board at any port or place during the voyage to this Colony? If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what port or place, and on what day or days? Are any persons on board your ship suffering under any contagious or infectious disease, or have any persons died, or been ill, of a disease of that nature in your passage to this colony, and if any, what number? If any have died or been ill of any such disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed? In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind? What was the nature of the sickness and when did it prevail? How many persons were affected by it? How had the persons attacked been employed before



they came on board? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the vessel? Did the persons who were ill fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days from each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one to another and increase considerably? What is the number of persons now ill on board your ship? Are the convalescents able to be on deck? If so, parade them on the gangway. Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of deaths, and when did such deaths take place? Have you any person on board who has left (name of infected port or place) within fourteen days? Where did you take in the cargo now on board, and when? If at more than one place, state the places. Was any cargo, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind put on board at (name of infected port or place)? If yes, state what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things?

#### STANDING ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, has been pleased in a despatch No. 122, dated Lagos, 22nd April, 1882, addressed to His Excellency the Acting Administrator, to direct that a Standing Order be issued with reference to Strangers and Visitors coming on board any Vessels belonging to this Government, whilst the Vessels are employed in the Inland waters and away from Lagos. Therefore in future when such Vessels are in the Inland waters and away from Lagos, Strangers and Visitors are not on any account to be allowed to come on board without special permission from the Officer who may for the time being be in charge.—By His Excellency's Command, ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS, Acting Assist. Colonial Sec. Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 29th April, 1882.

#### NOTICE TO PILOTS.

In consequence of the recent changes which have taken place in the formation of the sand-banks at the entrance of Lagos harbour, it has been found necessary to alter the position of the leading marks for the channel over the bar. The *Can Buoy* has been moved one-third of a mile to the eastward of its former position; and moored in 7 fathoms, to be used as a fairway buoy. A *Spar*, painted white, has been placed on the beach, in line with triangle mark. The *Black Barrel Buoys* have been discontinued. Vessels entering the harbour from sea will pass the fairway Bouy on the Port side, and steer for the marks on the beach, keeping the white mark in line with triangle.

By order, E. T. CHADDOCK, Harbour Master.  
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 17, 1884.

#### LAGOS RIVER ENTRANCE.

*Temporary alteration in position of Light.*—In consequence of the encroachment of the sea, the light shown from the verandah of the Mission House on the eastern side of Lagos river entrance, has had to be removed, and will for the present be shown from a tripod bearing N.W. by W. (Magnetic), 112 yards distant from the Mission House. The light is elevated 25 feet above the sea (15 feet above the ground).

*Note.*—The entrance to Lagos Harbour is subject to rapid and frequent changes,

E. T. CHADDOCK, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 25, 1884.

#### GOVERNMENT VESSELS' DEPARTMENT.

Master—Captain A. B. Shuttleworth .....	£300	o
Engineers—A. C. Stuart .....	350	o
T. Ross .....	350	o
Engine-Driver—Moses Z. Turner .....	120	o
Stokers—Simeon L. Daniel .....	48	o
Simon Jacobs .....	48	o
Hector A. Willoughby .....	48	o

Boatswain—George Jackson .....	£60	o
Quartermasters—John A. Peters .....	48	o
Henry W. Richards .....	48	o
Carpenter—Aaron B. Macauley .....	60	o
Engineer's Apprentices—Ephraim C. Taiwo ..	18	6
Antonio Grace .....	18	6

#### BOARD OF PILOTAGE.

Chairman—The Harbour Master *ex officio*.

Members—Captain Speeding, C. J. George, Captain Hammond.

#### LIST OF PILOTS.

W. Hammond.	D. Campbell.
Abel J. Shuttleworth.	Robert B. Dowden.
Joseph Griffith.	Franz H. Storm.
John Walsh.	Ludwig H. C. Holtz.
William H. Cain.	Carl J. Kufahl.
Peter Schacht.	Charles E. Williams.
Gustav F. Peterson.	M. F. Bornman.
J. A. B. Campen.	

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surg.—	£600
(And Allowances.)	
Assistant Col. Surgeons—Ed. Mattei, M.D. ....	450
Cecil Digby, M.D. ....	450
(And Allowances.)	
Health Officer—	200
Clerk and Steward—F. D. Cole .....	100
Dispenser—J. A. E. White .....	75
Inspector of Nuisances—T. F. Palmeras .....	175
Public Vaccinators under the provisions of Ordinance of 7th July, 1873—	
Robert W. Simpson.	Jeremiah Alihu.
Momo. Agbaosi.	Disu.

HOSPITAL.—Patients treated in the Colonial Hospital in the year 1883, 536. Out-door Patients, 7,394. Number of Vaccination cases, unsuccessful cases, 1173; successful cases, 12,127; total, 13,300

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 22, 1882.

Whereas the cesspits which presently exist in many of the houses, premises, and compounds occupied by the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Lagos taint and pollute the atmosphere surrounding the said Town and Island to the great injury, danger, and discomfort of the said inhabitants; and whereas the said cesspits are highly calculated, well adapted, and most liable to cause pollution in the water used by the general community for drinking purposes; and whereas each of the said cesspits has in the manner hereinbefore set forth and otherwise become a nuisance.

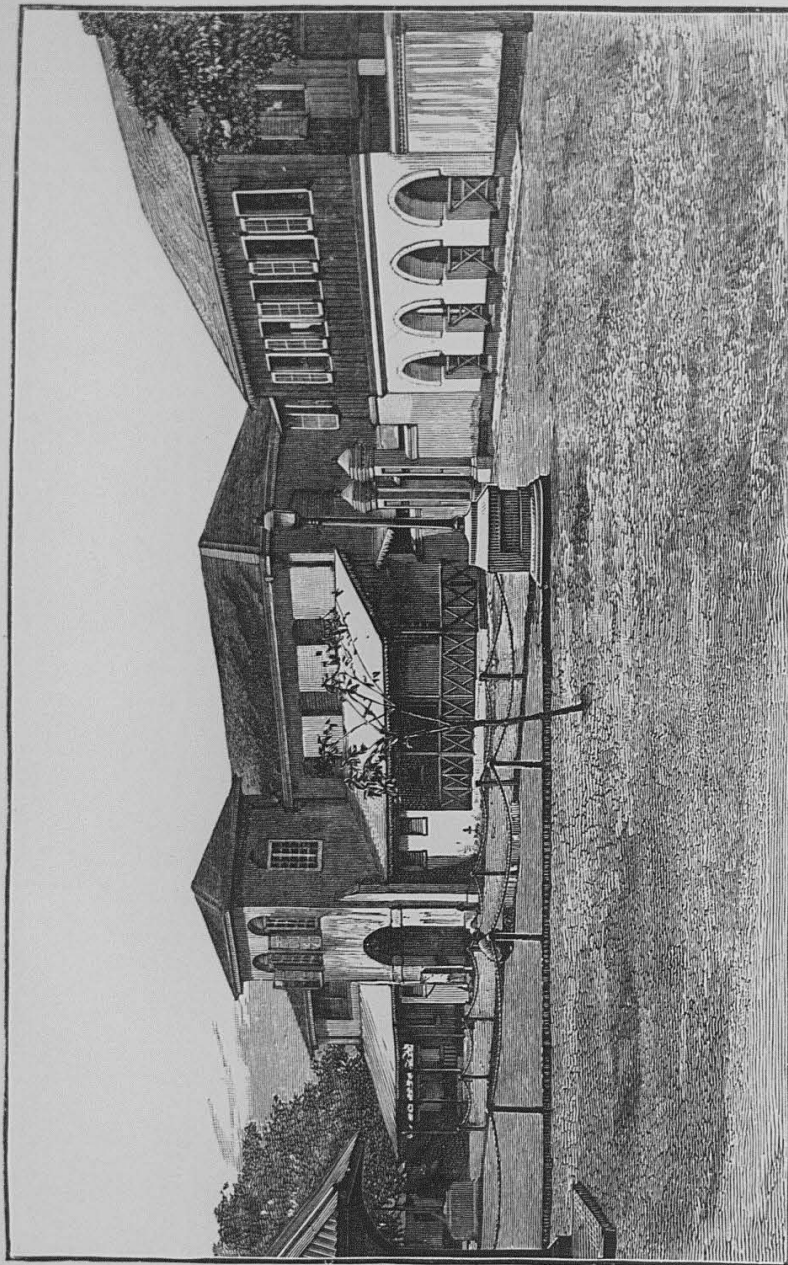
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that unless the said nuisance is forthwith abated and removed, immediate steps will be taken under the provisions of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance" No. 10, of 1878, whereby all persons offending will be brought under the penalties of the Law, and whereby further the said nuisance may be abated or removed under the orders of the Local Government at the expense of the person or persons so offending.

By Command,

CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

Colonial Surveyor and Engineer—G. H. Ross .....	£700
(And Allowances.)	
Assistant—F. Anderson .....	400
Foreman of Works—G. C. Thomas .....	300
—Murphy .....	300
Assistant Foreman of Works—D. A. Glouster .....	72
Timekeeper—N. A. Williams .....	48
Clerk—T. A. Williams .....	50
Clerk of Grants & Draughtsman—H. S. Macaulay ..	40
Keeper of Meat Market—T. J. Metzger .....	27 10
Storekeeper—P. J. Martin .....	55
Town Clock Keeper—J. H. Hamilton .....	50



SUPREME COURT HOUSE, LAGOS, WITH REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

MARINA.

Postmaster—George J. Cole .....	£150
Clerk—Alfonso J. Coker .....	50
Assistant—A. Willoughby .....	36
Messenger—S. J. Williams .....	24
Mailmen—(Badagry) 2 .....	33
Mailmen—(Leckie) 2 .....	20

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—John A. Payne .....	£100 0
Graveyard Keeper—	30 0
Alade .....	18 5
Sumanu Ayonda .....	18 5
Ifadunsi .....	18 5
Sumanu .....	12 10
Osungere .....	12 10

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 30th July, 1881.

The following Report from the Registrar at Lagos, together with its enclosure, as to the taking of the Census for the year 1881, are hereby published for general information. By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, FRANK SIMPSON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Registrar's Office, Lagos, 18th June, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to inform your Excellency that, in obedience to instructions received by me, the Decennial Census of the Settlement of Lagos and its dependences has been taken this year, 1881, and I herewith beg to hand to your Excellency a complete return of the same, as well as a copy of the instructions issued to the Enumerators.

2. I beg humbly to observe that since the last Census, taken in 1871, the town of Lagos has increased by 8,934 persons—viz., 37,452 against 28,518.

3. The vicinity of Lagos increased by 1,757 persons—15,944 against 7,487.

4. The Northern District decreased by 2,838 persons—viz., 9,563 against 12,401.

5. The Western District decreased by 9 persons—viz., 7,792 against 7,801.

6. The Eastern District increased by 505 persons—viz., 5,519 against 4,014.

7. The whole sum total shows an increase of 15,049 persons on the night of the 3rd of April last—viz., 75,279 against 60,221.

8. The number of houses in Lagos rose from 3,897 in 1871 to 6,409 in 1881, and I notice that a good number have been improved by the Natives, either in bricks against mud, or as the case may be.

9. I regret that, owing to forms being received too late we were unable to include the Religion of the population; nevertheless, we noticed that several pagans had adopted the Christian and Mohammedan religion, in lieu of their former belief.

10. I have added to the account of the White population columns showing their nationality.

11. And lastly, I find that the Traders in Commerce and other occupations have wonderfully increased, and Lagos, indeed, is making rapid progress in all its branches. —I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient Servant,  
JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day's date inclusive, all classes of the community are exempt from the payment of fees for certificates of burial. The charges hitherto made for the erection of brick vaults and brick graves will be adhered to, viz.,—For building a brick vault of 8 feet square, £5. For building a brick grave of 8 feet by 3 feet, £2 10s. For building a brick grave of 4 feet by 2 feet £1 5s. By Command,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar's Office, Lagos, July 15th, 1885.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

For general information it is hereby notified that, for Public convenience, the Hours of Attendance at the various Government Offices have been fixed as hereunder stated, viz.:

Supreme Court.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Public, 12 noon.)

Public Works.—7 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 7 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Marine.—Harbour-Master and Government Vessels: 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Sanitary.—6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Customs and Treasury.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Out-door Customs.—6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Treasury Savings Bank.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

Post Office.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Post Office Money Orders.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 8 to 11.30 a.m., except on the days of arrival of Windward or Leeward Mails. A Late Fee of one penny is charged on every postal article posted after the advertised time for closing the Mails, but in time to be included in the Mails. Pillar Boxes (which will shortly be placed on the Marina) for the convenience of the Public in Posting letters will be cleared regularly one hour before the hour fixed for the closing of the Mails. Newspaper and Letter Boxes for Windward and Leeward Mails and for the Districts will also be provided at the Post Office to give further facilities to the Public for posting letters &c., without reference to the hours fixed for closure of Mails.

Printing Office.—7 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 7 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Public Slaughter House.—Every day in the year from 5 to 7 a.m.

Public Meat Market.—Every day in the year (except Sunday) 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 6 to 9 a.m.

All other offices not mentioned above, 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Public Holidays (as stated in Government Notice of the 29th January, 1886) are New Year's day; Good Friday; Anniversary of the Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen; Anniversary of the Birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Christmas Day; and the 26th December in each Year.—By Command,

FRED. EVANS, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat Lagos, 18th July, 1887.

PENSIONERS ON RETIRED ALLOWANCES

Thomas Mayne, Police Magistrate .....

Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate (Gratuity) .....

R. F. Bellis, Harbour Master .....

C. Forsythe, Treasurer .....

W. T. G. Lawson, Assistant Colonial Surveyor .....

R. Palmer, Graveyard Keeper .....

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT,

COURT HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE.

SUPREME COURT, COLONY OF LAGOS.

FULL COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.

Judge—Mr. Justice S. Smith .....

Registrar and Taring Master—J. A. Payne (and Fees) .....

Deputy Registrar—C. R. Cole .....

Queen's Advocate—Hon. Oliver Smith .....

Clerk to Queen's Advocate—F. G. Martins .....

Court Keeper and Messenger—Wm. A. West .....

District Commissioner, Lagos—E. H. Richards .....

(And Free Quarters).



Interpreter of Courts—T. W. Johnson .....	100
Registrar of Aliens—John A. Payne. ....	
Sheriff—Capt. Peel .....	
Deputy Sheriff—Asst.-Inspector L.C. (and Fees) ...	50
Senior Bailiff—Ishmael W. Green (and Fees) .....	40
Junior Bailiff—J. A. Thomas (and Fees) .....	25
EASTERN DISTRICT—PALMA AND LECKIE.	
District Commissioner—Geo. Smith .....	250
(And Horse Allowance.)	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—A. C. Willoughby, jun. ....	£60
WESTERN DISTRICT—BADAGRY.	
District Commissioner—J. W. Rowland .....	500
(And Free Quarters)	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—M. E. Craig .....	24

## COURT NOTICES.

The following Orders of Her Majesty in Council of the 23rd of October, (1) revoking an Order in Council of the 26th day of February, 1867, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal; (2) providing for appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, are hereby published for general information.

These Orders in Council have been made in consequence of the change which has been effected in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, and the creation of the Gold Coast Colony with a separate Supreme Court, by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1876, of the Legislature of Sierra Leone, and the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of the Gold Coast Colony.

By his Excellency's command,  
MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretariat, Christiansburg, Accra.  
20th December, 1877.

(1)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877, present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of February, 1867, after reciting (amongst other things) that Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice had been established by Ordinances in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos in Western Africa, and that it was expedient to provide a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to hear and determine Appeals from the said Courts, it was ordered that the Judges for the time being of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone should be a Court of Record to receive and hear Appeals from the Courts of Her Majesty's said Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos, to be styled "The West Africa Court of Appeal," and to proceed as is in the said Order mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos have been erected into one Colony, with a separate Supreme Court for such Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone now consists of one Judge only:

And whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing even date herewith, provision is made for the hearing and determination of Appeals from the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice of the Settlement on the Gambia:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

1. The above recited Order of Her Majesty in Council, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1867, is hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled, except in respect of anything lawfully done thereunder, and of any proceedings which may have been commenced thereunder before the date at which this Order is published in the Settlement in which such proceedings were commenced.

2. Any proceedings so commenced may be completed

and any appeal to Her Majesty in Council in respect of such proceedings may be had, prosecuted, and completed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

(2)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877. Present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction in divers territories near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony has been constituted by Ordinance to be the Supreme Court of Judicature for the said Colony, and for the territories thereto near or adjacent wherein Her Majesty may at any time before or after the commencement of the said Ordinance have acquired powers and jurisdiction:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made by this Order, and in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 69) to enable parties to appeal from the decisions of the said Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council:

It is hereby ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. Any person or persons may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, from any final Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,—

In case any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), or in case such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil rights amounting to or of the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Court, by Motion or Petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council;

In case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any such sum of money or perform any duty the said Court shall be and is hereby empowered either to direct that the Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said Appeal, as to the said Court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice;

And in case the said Court shall direct such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Court, for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make upon such Appeals;

And all cases security shall also be given by the

party or parties appellant in a bond, or mortgage, or personal recognizance, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500) for the prosecution of the Appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such Motion or Petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall allow the Appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, in such manner, and under such rules as are or may be observed in Appeals made to Her Majesty from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, at its discretion, on the Petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are herein expressed respecting Appeals from final Judgments, Decrees, Orders, and Sentences.

3. Nothing herein contained doth or shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the humble Petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any Judgment or determination of the said Court, at any time to admit his, her, or their Appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and upon such securities, limitations, restrictions, and regulations as Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such Judgment or determination as to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall seem meet.

4. In all cases of appeal allowed by the said Court, or by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, the said Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, in her or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders had or made in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the Seal of the said Court; and the said Court shall also certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or determination appealed against, where such reasons shall have been given in writing, and where such reason shall have been given orally, then a statement in writing of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or Determination appealed against.

The said Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, conform to and execute or cause to be executed such Judgments and Orders as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original Judgment, Decree, or Decretal Order, or other order or Rule of the said Court, should or might have been executed.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

Lagos, 4th April, 1877.

The Assize of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of each month, for the trial of Criminal and Civil Causes. The Court will sit on Thursdays at 1 o'clock p.m., to hear motions.

No motions will be heard which have not been previously entered on the list. The Judge will attend chambers for

the transaction of interlocutory business on Thursdays, after disposal of the motion list; and on Mondays at 1 o'clock p.m., except during the Assizes. All business connected with the Courts must be transacted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registrar's Office.

No letters or communications of any kind, on matters before the Court, are to be sent to the Judge.

By order, JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

By the Supreme Court Ordinance, every person who in any way practices as a lawyer without having had his name enrolled, as required by that Ordinance, or who in any character prepares any document for reward, either direct or indirect, to be used in or concern any cause of matter before the Court, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is subject to a fine of £20; and for a second offence to imprisonment as well.

By order,  
JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

### Letters Patent to Appoint a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Colony of Lagos.

[Copy.] 9th March, 1886.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Hay (commonly called Lord John Hay), Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Admiral in Our Navy, Sir Anthony Heley Hoskins, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Vice-Admiral in Our Navy, William Graham, Esq., Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Vice-Admiral in Our Navy, James Elphinstone Erskine, Esq., Rear-Admiral in Our Navy; and Robert William Duff, Esq., Our Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, greeting:

Whereas by Our Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 24th day of July in the 30th year of Our reign, We were graciously pleased to revoke certain Letters Patent and Commissions in Our said Letters Patent, bearing date the 24th day of July in the 30th year of Our reign, named and to constitute Our Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos unto one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 6th day of September in the 44th year of Our reign, directed to Our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize Our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge and other proper officers for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in Our said Settlement of the Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas we thought fit by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date at Westminster the 22nd day of January in the 46th year of Our reign, to revoke our said Letters Patent, bearing date the 24th day of July in the 38th year of Our reign, and to make further provision for the Government of Our said Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas we have thought fit by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of January in the 49th year of Our reign, to revoke Our said Letters Patent, bearing date the 22nd day of January in the 46th year of Our reign, and to declare that Our Gold Coast Colony should consist of Our Settlements on the Gold Coast, as described in Our said Letters Patent dated the 13th day of January in the 49th year of Our reign: and whereas we have further thought fit by

other Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 13th day of January in the 49th year of Our reign, to erect Our Settlement of Lagos into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Lagos: Now know ye that we have further thought fit by these presents to revoke and determine Our said Letters Patent bearing date the 6th of September in the 44th year of Our reign, and further know ye that we do by these presents authorize and empower you, Our said Commissioners, now executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, or any two or more of you, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge and other proper officers for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in each of Our said Settlements of Lagos and Our Gold Coast Colony, in like manner as Vice-Admirals, Judges, and other officers of such Courts may lawfully be constituted by Our High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral for the time being in the places where they have been usually heretofore appointed, withholding, however, from the said Courts the usual authority to try prize causes. And Our will and pleasure is that in the Commissions which you are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, as aforesaid, you cause to be inserted all such clauses as are usual in Commissions of the like nature, and as you shall think fit and necessary for the making the said intended Commissions most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And lastly, Our will and pleasure is that these, Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be unto you, Our said Commissioners, a full and sufficient warrant and discharge for your acting and doing in the premises, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent: Witness, Ourselves at Westminster, the 9th of March in the 49th year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

(Signed) **Muir MacKENZIE,**  
Judge Vice-Admiralty Court.  
His Honour **SMALMAN SMITH, M.A.**

#### VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.—RULES AND TABLES OF FEES, &c., &c.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor of the Lagos Colony has received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the Rules, with Forms and Tables of Fees annexed, which have been authorized by order of the Queen in Council to be used in proceedings of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

The Rules and Tables of Fees, &c., are on record at Government House, and in the Judicial Department of the Colony.

By Command, **FRED. EVANS,** Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 25th June, 1887.

#### JUDGES OF LAGOS.

Hon. S. Smith .....	1886
<b>PUISNE JUDGES OF LAGOS.</b>	
Mr. Justice Marshall .....	1877
Mr. Justice Woodcock (acting) .....	1877
Mr. Justice Marshall .....	1878
Mr. Justice Woodcock .....	1878
Mr. Justice Turton (acting) .....	1878
Mr. Justice Marshall .....	1879
Mr. Justice Turton (acting) .....	1879
Mr. Justice Macleod .....	1880
Mr. Justice Watt .....	1881
Mr. Justice Bailey .....	1882
Mr. Justice Macleod .....	1882
Mr. Justice Stubbins .....	1883
Mr. Justice Jones .....	1883

Mr. Justice Smalman Smith .....	1884
Mr. Justice Griffith (acting) .....	1885
Mr. Justice Smalman Smith .....	1885
Mr. E. H. Richards (acting) .....	1886

#### CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF LAGOS.

William M'Coskry (acting) .....	1862
G. W. Watson .....	1863
Colonel B. Lamb (acting) .....	1863
Benjamin Way .....	1863
Lieut. J. Gerard (acting) .....	1870
George F. Pike (acting) .....	1870
Benjamin Way .....	1870
George F. Pike (acting) .....	1871
Robert D. Mayne .....	1872
William Melton (acting) .....	1874
James Marshall .....	1875
Thomas Woodcock .....	1876
James Neville Porter (acting) .....	1876
James Marshall .....	1877

#### NOTARY PUBLIC.

N. H. Williams.

#### SOLICITORS, SUPREME COURT.

Christopher A. Williams, B.L., Marina.  
Nash H. Williams, B.L., Broad Street.  
Geo. E. Moss, B.L.  
Hon. O. Smith.

#### RULES TO REGULATE APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council dated the 24th day of September, 1886, to constitute the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining appeals from the judgments, decrees, orders, sentences, and decisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos, and to direct that the said Order should be proclaimed in the Gold Coast Colony and in the Colony of Lagos at such time and at such place as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or other officer administering the Government thereof respectively should direct, and from and after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from any judgment, decree, order, sentence, or decision of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos thereafter given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue of or above the amount or value of fifty pounds sterling (£50), or involving directly or indirectly any claim, demand or question to or respecting property or any civil right amounting to or of the value of fifty pounds sterling (£50), and also to order that any person or persons might appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time and subject to such rules and limitations as the same Court, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint, provided that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, upon the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos, at any time to admit his, her or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms and upon such securities, limitations, restrictions and regulations as Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors should think fit, and to reverse, correct or vary such judgment or determination as to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors should seem meet;

And whereas the said Order was proclaimed in the Gold Coast Colony by direction of the Governor thereof at Accra on the 12th day of November, 1886;

And whereas the said Order was proclaimed in the Colony of Lagos by direction of the Acting Administrator thereof at Lagos on the 20th day of November, 1886;

And whereas the said Court of Appeal has appointed or prescribed the rules to regulate appeals to the said Court in such cases as aforesaid which are hereinafter set forth;

And whereas the said rules have been approved by the Right Honourable Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Notice is hereby given that the following Rules to regulate appeals to the said Court in such cases as aforesaid have been appointed or prescribed by the said Court of Appeal and approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

#### Rules Regulating Appeals to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony from the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos.

1. Appeals from the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos (hereinafter called the Court below) shall lie to the full Court of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony (hereinafter called the Appeal Court), which shall be constituted as provided by the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of the Gold Coast Colony, and which shall hold sittings for the hearing of such appeals at such times and such places as the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony shall appoint; and such sittings shall be held not less than four times in every year, providing that any appeals are pending.

2. In any appeal pending before the Appeal Court any directions incidental thereto not involving the decision of the appeal may be given by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony may at any time make any *interim* order, to prevent prejudice to the claims of any parties pending an appeal, as he may think fit; but every such order may be discharged or varied by the Appeal Court.

3. Every person admitted to practise as a Barrister or Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos shall, upon proof of his admission as aforesaid, be entitled to practise before the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony, so far as relates to appeals in that Court from the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of Lagos, but not further or otherwise.

4. Where any party desires to appeal, he shall, within fourteen days from the date of an interlocutory decision, and within three months from the date of any final judgment, apply to the Court below for leave to do so, and thereupon leave to appeal shall, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained, be granted to the applicant, but not otherwise.

5. No appeal shall lie from an order made *ex parte* unless the person aggrieved by such order has first applied to the Court making the order to vary or discharge it.

6. No appeal shall lie from an interlocutory order unless the Court making such order shall consider *shall* (such) appeal to be reasonable and proper.

7. No order as to costs only, or order made by the consent of parties, shall be subject to any appeal except by special leave of the Court making such order, or of the Appeal Court.

8. In no case shall leave to appeal be granted unless the appellant shall within the times limited by Rule 4 have applied for leave to do so, within one month after applying for leave to appeal have given notice in writing of his intention to appeal to all parties directly affected by the appeal, and to such others, as respondents, as the Court below thinks fit to direct, have paid into the Court below the amount of the expense of making up and transmission of the record of appeal, and have given security to the satisfaction of the said Court for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Appeal Court, provided always that, where at any time within

six months after final judgment in the Court below a motion paper or verbal application for leave to appeal has been lodged with or made to the Registrar of the Appeal Court, it shall be lawful for the Appeal Court to grant leave to appeal upon such terms as to that Court may seem just.

9. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision to be appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as that Court thinks just.

10. If the Court below directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall before the execution of it give security to the satisfaction of that Court for performance of such orders as shall be made on appeal.

11. If the Court below directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of that Court for performance of such orders as shall be made on appeal.

12. The Appeal Court, if it considers that in any case the ends of justice so require, may dispense with the security directed by the tenth and eleventh Rules to be given, and may admit the appeal on such terms as the Court may think fit.

13. It shall be lawful for the appellant, if he thinks fit, within seven days after obtaining leave to appeal, to file in the Court below a statement of the grounds of his appeal and the particulars in which the order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and of the relief to which on the record and evidence, as it stands, he considers himself entitled. The statement shall be served upon such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

14. It shall be lawful for the respondent, if he thinks fit, and whether any statement has been filed by the appellant or not, within fourteen days after leave to appeal has been granted to file in the Court below an answer, which shall be an exposition of his case as supported by the evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands. Such answer shall be served upon such persons as the Court below thinks fit.

15. After the expiration of the aforesaid periods the parties shall not be at liberty to file any pleadings in appeal, unless the time for so doing shall have been extended by the Appeal Court or the Court below; but the Appeal Court or the Court below may, at any time previous to the time appointed for the hearing, if it considers it desirable to do so, order such statement and answer to be filed by the appellant and respondent.

16. On the expiration of fourteen days after leave to appeal has been given, or such extended time as may have been allowed for the filing of pleadings, the Court below shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the writ of summons, the pleadings, if any, a certified copy of all documents admitted as evidence, or tendered as evidence and rejected, and of the Court's notes of evidence and the pleadings in appeal, if any. The several pieces shall be consecutively numbered and fastened together and, along with a list thereof, authenticated by the signature of the Judge of the Court below, shall be forthwith forwarded by that Court to the Registrar of the Appeal Court.

17. Along with the record of appeal the Court below shall transmit to the Appeal Court a case, which may be agreed on between the parties, but shall be settled by the Court below. The case shall state the cause of action, the facts found by the Court below, and that Court's determination thereon in point of law.

18. The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take upon itself the charge or transmission of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They



shall be returned to the parties producing them; and they must be prepared to produce the originals, if required by the Court below or by the Appeal Court, before or at the hearing of the Appeal.

19. After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Appeal Court shall be in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal. Every application in the suit shall be made to the Appeal Court, and not the Court below; but any application may be made through the Court below, provided that in cases of urgency the Court below may make any *interim* order to prevent prejudice to the claims of any party pending an appeal, but every such order may be discharged or varied by the Appeal Court or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony.

20. The Appeal Court may, where requisite, require additional (further?) security for costs, or for performance of the orders to be made on appeal, than the Court below has thought fit to direct, and may make any *interim* order or injunction which the Court below is authorised to make, and which may be necessary.

21. If the appeal is from an interlocutory order, the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony shall not cause notice to be given to the parties of the day when the appeal will be disposed of, unless, under special circumstances, he thinks fit to do so; but where a party to the appeal notifies to the Court below his desire to attend, he shall be at liberty to do so and to be heard, and shall be entitled to have notice through the Court below of the day when the appeal will be heard.

22. If the appeal is from a final decision or order after trial or hearing of any suit or matter, the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony shall, after the record of appeal has been received, fix a day for the hearing thereof, and shall give notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending if they so desire. But if all the parties to an appeal appear in person in the Appeal Court, or appoint persons to represent them in the appeal, and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Appeal Court, the Court shall dispose of the appeal without giving notice through the Court below of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

23. The Appeal Court may, if it thinks fit, require the parties to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal or on any occasion pending the appeal; otherwise personal appearance shall not be obligatory.

24. It is not open, as of right, to any party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case; but for the furtherance of justice, the Appeal Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced. A party may, by leave of the Appeal Court, allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and adduce evidence in support of such allegations.

25. No interlocutory order from which there has been no appeal shall operate so as to bar or prejudice the Appeal Court from giving such decision upon the appeal as may seem just.

26. The Appeal Court may from time to time make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the appeal, and may amend any defect or error in the record of the appeal, and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question which the Appeal Court thinks fit to determine before final judgment in the appeal, and generally shall have as full jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Appeal Court as a Court of First Instance, and may re-hear the whole case, or may remit it to the Court below to be re-heard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Appeal Court directs.

27. The Appeal Court shall have power to give any judgment and make any order which ought to have been made, and to make such further or other order as the case

may require. These powers may be exercised by the Appeal Court notwithstanding that the appellant may have asked that part only of the decision may be reversed or varied, and may also be exercised in favour of all or any of the respondents or parties, although such respondents or parties may not have appealed from or complained of the decision.

28. All decrees and orders made by the Appeal Court, upon being embodied in a certificate under the seal of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, or of the Court below, and the hand of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony, shall be transmitted by the Registrar of the Appeal Court to the Registrar of the Court below, who shall forthwith acknowledge its receipt, and thereupon every such decree or order shall be carried out and enforced by the Court below in like manner as original decrees or orders of that Court are carried out and enforced.

29. So far as not otherwise herein provided, the procedure and practice of the Appeal Court shall be, as nearly as need be, the same as the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony.

30. When in any of the foregoing or any other rules regulating appeals to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Gold Coast Colony from the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Colony of Lagos reference is made to any public officer of the term designating his office, such term shall include the officer for the time being executing the duties of such office and such other officer as may from time to time be appointed to undertake any portion of such duties.

31. These Rules shall not come into operation until they have been approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notice of such approval has been given in the Government Gazette of the Gold Coast Colony and the Colony of Lagos.\*

Prescribed and appointed at New Site, Accra, this twenty first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(Signed) HECTOR MACLEOD, Chief Justice.  
W. H. QUAYLE JONES, Judge.

By Command, FRED. EVANS, Colonial Secretary.  
Lagos, 31st May, 1887.

#### PRISON DEPARTMENT.

*Sheriff and Officer in Charge of Prison Administration and Discipline*—Capt. Peel.

*Chief Warder*—Alex. B. Thomas ..... £82

*Keeper of Prison*—A. Hamelberg ..... £50

*Assistant Warder*—Wm. K. L. Mills ..... 50

#### 2nd Class Prison Officers.

C. S. Sawyer.	Fred. Moore.
Domingo Pedro.	Samuel Tickel.
Thomas Davis.	James Daniel.
George Edwards.	Peter W. Rae.
Henry E. Thomas.	Joseph Simunls.
Samuel A. Wilson.	Thomas Williams.

*Acting Prison Officer for Hospital Duty*—David A. Johnson.

*Senior Matrons*—Jane Campbell ..... £24

—Jane Williams ..... 18

*Keeper of Prison, Badagry*—Solomon Coker.

*Assistant Prison Officer, do.*—Simeon Satuni.

*Keeper of Prison, Leckie*—William W. Mason.

*Assistant Prison Officer, do.*—Joseph Carrol.

#### SALE OF PRISON MANUFACTURES.

The following articles, at the undermentioned prices, can be purchased at the Prison—viz.: Bamboo screens, 2s. to 6s. each; Calabar roofing mats, 2s. 6d. per bundle; carrier's baskets, 2d. to 4d. each; footmats, 4s. and

\* The approval of the Rules by a Principal Secretary of State was notified in the Government Gazette of the Gold Coast Colony on the 11th instant.

upwards; oakum, 3d. per lb.; soiled linen baskets, 8d. to 1s. each. Other articles of a similar character made to order and from design on application to

R. HAMELBERG, Keeper of the Prison.  
Lagos Prison, 29th November, 1886.

#### HOUSSE ARMED AND CIVIL POLICE,

ALIAS LAGOS CONSTABULARY.

<i>Inspector-General</i> —Captain Edmund Peel, R.A. ...	£500
<i>Assistant-Inspectors</i> —A. Tarbett, and G. Smith (each) ..	250
<i>Assistant-Inspector</i> —A. Tarbett .....	300
<i>Superintendent and Paymaster</i> —A. C. Willoughby ..	250
(and Allowances.)	
<i>Sub-Intendant</i> —Adolphus Pratt .....	150
(and Allowances.)	

<i>Charge Clerk</i> —Andrew W. Thomas .....	60
<i>Orderly Room Clerk</i> —J. T. George .....	36
<i>Native Officer</i> —Yakubu .....	116
<i>Schoolmaster</i> —S. Puddicombe .....	36
<i>Armourer</i> —Henry J. Coochin .....	72

The general details of the Force for Lagos are as follows:—

3 Assistant-Inspectors	2 Gunner-Corporals
1 Superintendent and Paymaster	16 Gunner-Privates
1 Native Officer	2 Sergeant-Majors
1 Drum-Major	9 Sergeants
2 Drum-Corporals	10 Corporals
10 Drummers	143 Privates
10 Boys	1 Quartermaster-Sergt.
1 Gunner Sergeant-Major	1 Armourer
1 Gunner-Sergeant	2 Schoolmasters
	1 Priest (Mahomedan)

#### CIVIL POLICE.

1 Sub-Intendant	5 Lance-Corporals
1 Sergeant-Major	119 Constables
3 Sergeants	1 Charge Clerk
6 Corporals	6 Detectives

Houssa, 217; Civil, 142; Total, 359.

#### PRINTING OFFICE.

MARINA.

<i>Head Printer</i> —J. S. George .....	£100
<i>Assistant Printer</i> —H. A. Phillips .....	50
<i>Journeyman</i> —G. A. Deigh .....	40
E. T. Green .....	20
<i>Apprentice</i> —J. F. John .....	15
—Cole .....	

#### BOOKBINDERS.

George W. Johnson, Isalegagan.

The Commercial Printing and Bookbinding Establishment executes to any magnitude, Printing and Bookbinding of every description at moderate charges, and with the utmost despatch. Contracts for Printing and Bookbinding by arrangement, and on the best possible terms. For particulars, apply at the Establishment, Marina.

#### ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

J. S. Mason, Aroloya Street.

#### MEDICINES.

Edward Mattei, M.D., Colonial Hospital.  
Charles Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., Custom House Street.  
T. A. King & Co., Marina and Balogun Street.  
Richard Z. Bailey, Druggist & Dispenser, Balogun Street.  
O. Johnson, M.D., Broad Street.

#### WATCHMAKERS.

Mrs. Jose Gregorio Monteiro, Kakawa street.  
H. H. Hamilton, Broad street.  
John F. Priddy, Victoria road.

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

John B. Kenny, Marina. | W. F. Lumpkin, Broad St.  
W. Williamson Taylor, Martin Street.  
J. Brown, Broad Street.

#### AUCTIONEERS.

Davies Brothers & Co., Broad Street.  
Joshua B. Benjamin, Breadfruit Street.  
J. P. Hastrup & Son.  
H. D. Taylor, Marina.

#### MUSIC REPAIRER.

H. H. Hamilton, Broad Street.

#### BRICKMAKERS.

Sogoro	Olaniyonu	J. N.
Oloke	Ajayi	etc., etc.
Mo-dele	Atetebi	
Brimah	Akinumi	

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FitzJames P. Decker, Broad St.; F. Herpin-Faji.

#### LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Lagos.—G. W. Neville.	OPOLO.—Mr. Wright.
A. Dunn.	NEW CALABAR.—Vacant.
BONNY.—Capt. Boler.	OLD CALABAR.—Harry Harts.
BENIN.—H. Hodson.	CAMEROON.—Capt. Buchanan.
BRASS.—J. McArthur.	

#### MAIL PACKET AGENTS.

George W. Neville, the Marina, Lagos.  
A. Dunn, Lagos.

#### PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LAGOS ENGLISH.

G. W. Christie & Co.; J. P. L. Davies, Agent, Broad Street and Marina.  
James George and Son, Marina.  
Jacob S. Leigh, Broad street and Marina.  
Thomas G. Hoare, Esq., Lake Street.  
Tomlinson & Co., Kakawa Street.  
James W. Cole, Esq., Bankole Street.  
Richard B. Blaize, Esq., Marina.  
J. H. Willoughby, Oke Olowogbowo.  
James J. Thomas, Broad Street.  
Charles MacIver & Co., Marina.  
Joseph Samuel Bucknor, Broad Street.  
Williams Bros. and Co., Marina.  
The Lagos Warehouse Company, Limited, Broad Street.  
J. D. Fairley, Marina.  
N. T. B. Shepherd, Offin.  
Messrs. Hutton & Osborne, Marina.

#### TRADERS.

J. Peters. Samuel Crowther, Marina.  
For remainder, see List of Jurors.

#### GERMAN.

G. L. Gaiser, Marina. | Voigt & Co., Marina.  
Witt & Busch, Tinubu st. | J. Hoenigsberg, Custom Ho. st.

#### FRENCH.

Regis Ainé Marina.  
Cyprien Fabre & Co., Marina.  
Monier & Philisberger, Marina.  
PORTUGUESE.  
J. M. Pinto, Marina.  
BRAZILIAN.  
Mansel J. St. Anna, Marina and Kakawa street.  
Tude J. da Silva, Tinubu street.  
Manoel George Pereira, Tinubu square.

#### TRADERS.

J. J. da Costa, Bamghose street.  
Ezekiel da Sousa, Tiwo street.  
P. J. Meffre, Broad street.

#### SPANISH.

Madame Roach, Ajele street.  
Ramon Campos, Odunlami square.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PORTO NOVO.

J. F. Williams.	ENGLISH.	William Brother.
		A. B. Thomas.
C. Fabre and Co.	FRENCH.	Regis Ainé.
		L. D. Lartigue and Co.
G. L. Gaiser.	GERMAN.	Witt and Busch.
		Voigt & Co.
J. Victor Angelo.	BADAGRY.	J. Gomes de Sa.
M. J. St. Anna.	BRAZILIAN.	J. Lino.
		J. M. Monteiro.
Izidorio Carlos.	TRADERS.	Manoel Rodrigues.
		Antonio E. St. Anna.
F. J. du Santos.		A. Cunha.
Isaac Coker.	ABEKUTA TRADERS.	D. P. Shaw.
		J. H. Coker.
G. E. Thomas.		Harry Coker
Samuel J. Peters.		

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN GODOMEY.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Abomi Calari.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN WHYDAH.

ENGLISH.—Messrs. Swanzy and Co.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Lartigue, Daumas and Co.

PORTUGUESE.—Ignacio da Souza Magahlen Agier, Barros, Commandant of the Fort.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES, RIVER NIGER.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY, CHARTERED AND LIMITED.  
(Late the National African Company, Limited.)

On July 10, 1886, Her Majesty, by Royal Charter under the Great Seal, authorised the Company to exercise the sovereign rights acquired by treaties with the native sultans, kings, chiefs, and peoples of the territories in the basin of the River Niger. Resolutions were passed at Extraordinary Meetings of the shareholders held on the 3rd, 18th, and 26th Aug., whereby the following changes were made to meet the altered condition of affairs:—

1. The name of the Company was changed to The Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

2. The Board of Directors was designated the Council; the Directors, Members of the Council; and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Governor and Deputy-Governor respectively.

3. The following members were elected to constitute the new Council: The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, G.C.B., Governor; G. D. Goldie-Taubman, Esq., Deputy-Governor; James A. Croft, Esq.; John Edgar, Esq.; James E. Hutton, Esq.; Alex. Miller, Esq.; The Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P.; the number of Members of the Council having been, by previous resolution, reduced to seven. By order of the Council.

HENRY MORLEY, Secretary.

34 to 40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.,  
27th August, 1886.

*African Times*.—The large territories on the river Niger which, under the Berlin Conference for the distribution of Colonial possessions in Africa, were assigned to Great Britain, are to be governed by a Company. A Royal Charter, recently published, bestows on the National African Company (Limited) powers of governing or defending the territories it has acquired from native princes, covering the entire "basin of the Niger," equal to those possessed by the old East India Company in India. They can, for example, raise troops, issue a coinage, and pass laws. The consent of the Secretary of State is, of course, necessary to all their acts, and the Company

cannot divide the produce of customs duties as profits, or other taxes, but must expend them upon the administration of its territories. It is curious that both in Africa and Borneo we should fall back upon this old device; but it has some advantages, not the least of which is that it removes these rude regions, while they are being civilised, from the direct control of Parliament, and keeps the administration in experienced hands. The National African Company will possess a great empire by-and-by, if they can only contrive to manage the Negroes without enslaving them; and their Chairman will have more power than most kings.

The following are some of the more salient clauses of this new Charter:—

1. The said Company is authorised and empowered to hold and retain the full benefit of the cessions mentioned in the preliminary statement and all rights and powers for the purposes of government and preservation of public order over the territories, lands, and property comprised in these cessions, or affecting any territories, lands, or property in the neighbourhood of the same, and to hold, use, enjoy, and exercise the same territories, lands, property, rights, interests, authorities, and powers for the purposes of the Company and on the terms of this Charter.

2. The Company shall be bound by and shall fulfil all the stipulations contained in the Acts of Cession, subject to any subsequent agreement affecting those stipulations approved by one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The Company shall always be British in character and domicile, and shall have its principal office in England; and its principal representatives and all the directors shall be natural born British subjects or persons naturalized by an Act of Parliament.

4. The Company shall not have power to transfer the benefit of the cessions aforesaid, except with consent of Our Secretary of State.

6. The Company shall discourage, and, as far as practicable, abolish by degrees any system of domestic servitude existing among the native inhabitants; and no foreigner, whether European or other, shall be allowed to own slaves of any kind in the Company's territories.

7. The Company shall not, in any way, interfere with the religion of any class or tribe of the people of its territories, or of any of the inhabitants thereof, except so far as may be necessary in the interests of humanity; and all forms of religious worship may be exercised within the said territories, and no hindrance shall be offered thereto except as aforesaid.

8. In the administration of justice regard shall be had to the customs and laws of the nation to which the parties belong.

10. The Company shall afford all facilities requisite for British ships in the Company's harbours.

11. The Company may hoist and use on its buildings and elsewhere in its territories, and on its vessels, such distinctive flag indicating the British character of the Company as the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall approve.

12. The Company is further authorized and empowered to acquire other rights, interests, authorities, or powers of any kind or nature whatever, in, over, or affecting the territories, lands, or property comprised in the several treaties aforesaid, or any rights, interests, authorities, or powers of any kind or nature whatever, in, over, or affecting other territories, lands, or property in the regions aforesaid, to hold the same for the purposes of the Company on the terms of the Charter.

14. Nothing in this Charter shall authorize the Company to grant any monopoly of trade; and subject only to customs duties and charges as authorized, and to restrictions on importation similar in character to those applicable in the United Kingdom, trade with the Company's territories shall be free, and foreigners will be subject to administrative dispositions in the interests of



# AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC

OR

## AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER,

AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.

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No. 1.—*From a Native PRINCE of Jebu Ode, to his BROTHER residing abroad.*

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By this six\* cowries I do draw you to myself, and you should also draw closely to me. As by this feather† I can only reach to your ears, so I am expecting you to come to me, or hoping to see you immediately.

\* E-fà (the name expressive of the number six) is from the verb to draw.

† Feather is the only object which one can see or reach the inward hearing organs, so you and I should see or come to each other at all events.

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No. 2.—*From a Native General of the Jebu Force, to a Native Prince abroad.*

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Although the road\* between us both may be very long, yet I draw you to myself, and set my face towards you. So I desire you to set your face towards me, and draw to me.

\* The long strings indicate considerable distance or a long road.

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No. 3.—*From a Native PRINCE of Jebu Ode, to one of his Cousins Abroad.*

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In the midst of numerous people, before and behind, relations are sure to recognise and know each other; as we have known ourselves to be one, let us set our face to each other, and embrace ourselves together, never to turn against each other.

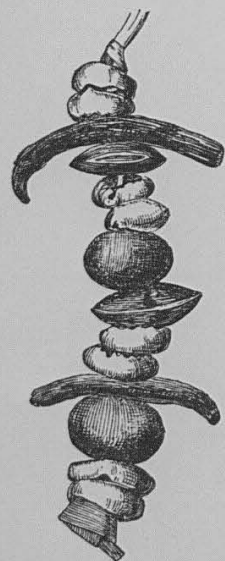
NOTE.—The two Cowries each, up and down, indicate numerous people before and behind, and the two in the middle indicate two blood relations.

# AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC OR AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER, AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.



No. 4.—*From His Majesty AWUJALE, the King of Jebu, to his Nephew abroad.*

Your words agree with mine very much. Your ways are pleasing to me, and I like them. DECEIVE ME NOT:—Because the Spice would yield nothing else but a sweet and genuine odour unto God. I shall never deal doubly with you all my life long. The weight of your words to me is beyond all description. As it is on the same family mat we have been seating and lying down together—I send to you. I am therefore anxiously waiting and hoping to hear from you.



No. 5.—*A Message of Peace and Good News from HIS MAJESTY the King of Jebu, to HIS MAJESTY the King of Lagos, after his restoration to the throne on the 28th of December, 1851.*

Of all the people by which the four corners of the world are inhabited, the Lagos and Jebu people are the nearest. As "warre" is the common play of the country, so the Jebus and Lagos should always play, and be friendly with each other. Mutual pleasantness\* is my desire; as it is pleasant with me, so may it be pleasant with you. DECEIVE ME NOT:—Because the Spice would yield nothing else but a sweet and genuine odour unto God. I shall never deal doubly with you.

\* The word *osan* (name of a fruit) is from the verb *san*, to please.



# AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC

OR

## AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER,

AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.



No. 6.—*An unfavourable Answer to a Request or Message.*

The matter is unpleasant to our hearing—not easy to be done.



No. 7.—*A Message of Reproof for non-payment of debt.*

You have given me the back altogether, after we have come to an arrangement about the debt you have owed me, I also will turn my back against you.



No. 8.—*A Message from a Creditor to a bad Debtor.*

After you have owed me a debt, you kicked against me; I also will throw you off, because I did not know that you could have treated me thus.



No. 9.—*A Message of good will from a Brother to another Brother abroad, asking for a personal interview.*

It is a message of joy and gladness. We are all quite well in the family. I would like to see you, so that the *four eyes* of yours and mine may see each other.

commerce and order. The customs duties and charges shall be applied for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government and the performance of treaty obligations, including provision for repayment of expenses already incurred in relation to the acquisition, maintenance, and execution of treaty rights. The Company shall furnish accounts and particulars of the rates, incidence, collection, proceeds, and application of such duties, and shall give effect to any direction by the Secretary of State as to any modification of the description, rate, collection, or application of any duties.

15. The Company shall perform all the obligations and stipulations relating to the Niger and its affluents, or the territories neighbouring thereto, or situate in Africa, undertaken by Great Britain under the General Act of the Berlin Conference in any other treaty or arrangement made or to be made.

### SCHEDULE OF TREATIES.

One dated Jan. 31, 1884; one dated Aug. 20, 1884; one dated Aug. 28, 1884; one dated Aug. 29, 1884; one dated Aug. 30, 1884; one dated Sept. 20, 1884; one dated Sept. 23, 1884; one dated Sept. 24, 1884; one dated Sept. 25, 1884; one dated Sept. 27, 1884; one dated Sept. 29, 1884; one dated Oct. 2, 1884; three dated Oct. 9, 1884; three dated Oct. 10, 1884; two dated Oct. 11, 1884; one dated Oct. 13, 1884; one dated Oct. 15, 1884; one dated Oct. 16, 1884; two dated Oct. 21, 1884; two dated Oct. 22, 1884; two dated Oct. 23, 1884; one dated Oct. 25, 1884; one dated Oct. 26, 1884; one dated Oct. 27, 1884; one dated Oct. 28, 1884; one dated Oct. 29, 1884; one dated Oct. 31, 1884; one dated Nov. 1, 1884; one dated Nov. 2, 1884.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

General Agent, David McIntosh; Assistant Agent, D. W. Sargent.

Consul-General.—H. W. Hewitt.

Vice-Consuls.—D. McIntosh.

— White.

### IVORY, SHED BUTTER, BLACK OIL DISTRICT.

Lokoja	Ebaji	Stronga
Eggon	Wanangi	Rubba.

### PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS DISTRICT.

Idda	Akeri	Abragada
Obotshi	Osomare	Ndoni
Oko	Utsi	and
Attani	Odugure	Aboh.

Owning the Steam-ships King Masaba, Fulah, Wanderer, Edgar. Steam Launches: Gando, Benue, Busybody, Florence, Jessie.

### DEPOT STATIONS.

Akassa	River Nun.
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### PALM OIL DISTRICT.

Allar	Onitsha	Aboh.
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### IVORY DISTRICT.

Lokoja	Benoe	Eggon.
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Owning the steam-ship Adamawa, and one launch.

### DEPOT STATIONS.

Onitsha	Eggon.
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Factories in several places, and own several steamers.

### BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF THE NIGER.

[March 23, 1885.]

To all whom it may concern be it known that the King and chiefs of Bidah assembled, representing the Nupe Country, have accepted the protection of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., for themselves and the whole of their country and dependencies. It is to be understood

that the acceptance of this protection in no way interferes with the laws and customs of the people of Nupe Country; all foreigners to the country (including British subjects) are on the other hand amenable to British laws and jurisdiction only. All foreigners (including British subjects) wishing to settle in the Nupe Country for trading or any other purpose whatever can only do so by obtaining permission of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, or whoever he may delegate that duty to.

(Signed) D. McIntosh,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul  
for River Niger.

Eggon, March 23rd, 1885.

### BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF THE NIGER DISTRICTS.

[June 5, 1885.]

It is hereby notified for public information, that under and by virtue of certain Treaties concluded between the month of July last and the present date, and by other lawful means, the territories on the West Coast of Africa, hereinafter referred to as the Niger Districts, were placed under the Protectorate of Her Majesty the Queen from the date of the said Treaties. The British Protectorate of the Niger Districts comprises the territories on the line of coast between the British Protectorate of Lagos and the right or western river-bank of the mouth of the Rio del Rey. It further comprises the territories on both banks of the Niger, from its confluence with the River Benue at Lokoja to the sea, as well as the territories on both banks of the River Benue from the confluence, up to and including Ibi. The measures in course of preparation for the administration of justice and the maintenance of peace and good order in the Niger Districts will be duly notified and published.

### ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

Agent-General and Vice-Consul—D. Mackintosh.  
Agents—D. W. Sargent, E. Flint, Wm. Wallace, E. Pierce.  
Political Agent—N. R. Taylor.  
Judicial—Captain Harper.  
Clerk of Court and of the Constabulary—C. J. Joseph.  
Constabulary—Lieut. Walters, R.M., Lieut. Connell.  
Medical—Dr. Morris.

### IMPORTATION OF ARMS, &c., PROHIBITED.

In reference to Government Notice No. 172, dated 21st December, 1886, the following letter and notice from the Royal Niger Company is published for general information.—By Command,

H. HIGGINS, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Lagos, January 26, 1887.

Akassa, January 17, 1887.

SIR,—We sent you recently a notice relating to the prohibition of the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Niger Territories, but having just received a similar notice from London, we request that you will substitute it for the former one. We enclose a copy.—We have, &c., pro the Royal Niger Co. Chartered and Limited,  
(Signed) E. PIERCE.

To His Excellency Fred Evans, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Administrator, Lagos.

Under the authority of a regulation duly made on the twenty-third day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six,

I hereby give notice:

1. That the import into the Niger Territories of cannon, machine guns, rockets, or other artillery, or of ammunition or stores for such artillery, or of rifles, carbines, and revolvers, or of cartridges for any of these, is, until further notice, strictly prohibited.

2. Each and every person contravening or assisting others to contravene this regulation will be liable for a first

offence to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling (£500), and for each subsequent offence to a similar penalty, together with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

3. Any vessel, boat, canoe, or other craft that shall be employed in contravention of this regulation, or in assisting others to contravene this regulation, will be seized and forfeited.

4. Any article or articles imported or attempted to be imported in contravention of this regulation will be seized and forfeited.

5. Any servant of the Company selling or giving to any native in the Niger Territories any of the above prohibited articles unless under the express written authority of the Agent-General or Acting Senior Executive Officer will be considered as contravening this regulation.

Given under my hand at Akassa this 8th day of January, 1887.

(Signed) D. W. SARGENT.

#### IN RE GERMANY AND THE CAMEROONS.

[June 20, 1885.]

The text of the correspondence between the British and German Governments in regard to the respective spheres of action of the two nations on the West Coast of Africa was published on June 20 in the *Official Gazette*, almost simultaneously with the English Blue-book on the same subject. This is said to be almost the first time in which a publication of this nature has been made simultaneously by the two Governments. A new steamer, to be placed at the service of the Governor of the Cameroons, was launched recently at Kiel, receiving the appropriate name of *Nachtigal*, in memory of the eminent pioneer of German colonization. She is a small yacht-like vessel, of the kind known as compass-ship. The ribs, beams, and all interior framework are of steel, the outer fencing, being of teak with coppered bottom. The steamer has a compound engine of 180 indicated horse power, the estimated speed being ten and a half knots. The vessel was to be taken to the Cameroons last month. A private letter recently received from an officer on board the *Bismarck*, at the Cameroons, confirms the English report that Admiral Knorr was kept prisoner for some time by the natives. The Admiral wished to make an alliance with the natives of Upper Cameroon, but was seized by the Abo negroes, and was not released till his men had recourse to severe reprisals. This happened about the middle of February. The Admiral then resolved to stop all traffic with the Abo negroes, who occupy the banks of the Yabiang, and to this end he sent a small steamer belonging to the firm of Wormann, with about twenty men, to anchor at a point where the Yabiang flows into the Cameroon. The command of this steamer was entrusted to the writer of the letter. The blockade lasted till March 21, and all but the officer himself and one sailor were seized with fever, and had to be replaced. A small boat expedition was made up the Yabiang, and some canoes laden with oil were captured and sunk, and a few negroes were killed. The reports brought by corvette *Olga* from the West Coast of Africa contain gloomy accounts of the climate of the German settlements; and the health of Dr. Buchner, the German representative in the Cameroons, is reported to be severely tried. The *Norddeutsche* recently published an official report of the situation of the German territory in the Cameroons, up to April 1. Peace has been restored there, and the German Captain Bendeman and the English Captain Young have fixed the frontier.—*African Times*.

#### COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN QUITTAH.

##### BRITISH.

F. and A. Swanzy. S. B. Cole.  
Geo. B. Williams. Charles MacIver & Co.

##### GERMAN.

Bremen Factory—Messrs. Wm. Voigt & Co.

#### COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LITTLE POPO.

##### GERMAN.

Bremen House—T. Reiman, Agent.  
Wolber and Brohm. H. B. A. Eccarius.

##### ENGLISH.

G. B. Williams. Samuel B. Cole.  
F. and A. Swanzy. Benjamin D. Coker.  
Alexander Miller, Brothers J. B. Pereira.  
and Co. D. W. Munday.

##### FRENCH.

Cyprien Fabre and Co. Regis Aine and Co.  
Chief of Little Popo—Edmund Lattay Lawson.

#### COMMERCIAL COURT OF EQUITY, BONNY.

MEMBERS.—Messrs. A. A. Whitehouse, Walter Johnstone, Robinson (Agent for Stewart & Douglas), Bell (General Agent for Hatton & Cookson), Cottery (Agent for John Hall).

#### COMMERCIAL COURT OF EQUITY, OPOBO.

MEMBERS.—Messrs. W. L. McIntyre, J. F. Wright, D. Farquah, R. Foster, Warner, Thomas Marshita (Agent for S. Alfred & Co.), MacLacand (Agent for Taylor & Laughland).

#### COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PALMA AND LECKIE.

FRENCH.—Regis Aine, C. Fabre and Co.  
BRAZILIAN.—Abioa da Costa.

#### MAIL AGENCY FOR THE RIVERS.

George W. Neville, Esq. (Agent for the General African Steamship Company, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited). A. Dunn (acting.)

#### LOCAL BRANCH STEAMERS

Of the Royal African Steamship, and British and African Steam Navigation Company: Forcados, Captain G. F. Brown; Benito.

#### PRINCIPAL NATIVE TRADERS IN LAGOS.

Tiwo, Tiwo street. Obayomi Smith, Offin.  
Liemi, Broad street. Abuduramanu Agoro,  
Ajai Akani. Akani street. Bridge street.  
Sumanu Animasaun, Shitta O'Brikiti, Victoria street.  
street. Seidu Sarunmi, Okepopo.  
Shitta, Shitta street. Chief Aso-gbon, Ebute Ero.  
Eshubi, Obon Eko. Okoya eba, Idoluwo.  
Brimah Apatira, Faji. Okoya ntiju, Idumagbo.  
Illori, Isalegagan. Oni, Idungaran.  
Olaniyonu, Offin. Olumole, Idungaran.  
Sogoro, Sogoro street. T. M. Savage, Bankole  
Magaji, Shitta street. street, Offin road.  
And others. See Jury List.

#### HOLIDAYS KEPT IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Christmas Day. Queen's Birthday.  
New Year's Day. Easter Monday.  
Good Friday. Prince of Wales' Birthday.

#### NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, &c.

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

Government House..... Ille Obba.  
Custom House..... Ille Ibode.  
Court House..... Ille Ejo.  
Post Office..... Ille Wosika.  
Hospital..... Ille Alaran.  
Gaol or Bridewell..... Ille Ewon.  
Debtors' Prison..... Ille Onigbese, alias Okokomaiko.  
Government Pier..... Carane Obba.  
Custody..... Itimole.  
Cemetery..... Ille Oku or Isa Oku.  
Powder Magazine..... Ille Etu.  
Governor..... Bale, alias Obba—i.e., Sovereign, representing the Sovereign.

Colonial Secretary..... Ijoye Akowe Ile, alias Igba Keji  
Collector of Customs... Onibode. [Bale]  
Clerk of Customs..... Akowe Bode.  
Judge..... Oliwo, alias Onidajo Ula.  
Commissioner..... Akpena, alias Oridajo Kekere.  
Registrar..... Akowe Ejonla.  
Crown Prosecutor..... Agbejoro Obba.  
Sheriff..... Ijoye Amuofinsin.  
Interpreter..... Ogbufo.  
Colonial Surgeon..... Onisegun Illu.  
Superintendent of Police..... Olori Olokpa.  
Constable..... Olokpa.  
Superintendent Armed Police..... Olori Agbe Ibon.  
Armed Police..... Agbebon.  
Engineer..... Eniwoule, alias Gbgalmole.  
Treasurer..... Onisonwo Illu.  
Plaintiff..... Eniwejo.  
Defendant..... Elejo.  
Debtor..... Onigbese.  
Gaol Prisoner..... Elewon.  
Merchant..... Onisowo.  
Auctioneer..... Onibanjo.  
Church or Chapel..... Ille Olorun.  
Market House..... Ille Oja.  
Minister..... Alufa.  
Registrar of Deaths... Akowe Oku.  
Mosque..... Masalaj.  
Town Clock..... Agogolu.  
Law..... Ofin.  
Lawyer..... Agbejors.

#### NAMES OF STREETS.

Marina	Market street	Alagbade street
Broad street	Martin street	Bankole street
Tinubu street	Davies street	Kosoko street
Tinubu square	Balogun street	Ebute Alakoro
Campbell street	Balogun square	Shitta street
Victoria road	Bishop street	Agarawu street
Victoria street	Apogbon street	Bamgboshe street
Oil Mill street	Chapel street	Obadino street
Joseph street	Lake street	Tiwo street
Hamburg street	Wiwo Onotere	Awololah street
Ajele street	Oke Olowogbowo	Aroloyah street
Odunlami street	Offin road	Ajisomoh street
Kakawa street	Offin	Akoni street
Custom House st.	Ereko road	Banjoko street
William street	Ereko	Obe square
Seriki street	Idunshagbe street	Massey street
Sopono street	Ebute Ero	Massey square
Lemom street	King street	Tokunboh street
Palm Church st.	Great Bridge st.	Inau Berry street
Oluwale street	Onikoyi street	Omididun street
Sogoro street	Agbowodo street	Cow lane
Oko Awo street	Garber square	Audunpah street
Pedro street	King market	Aupeomoh street
Alli street	Igbosere street	Odokuray street
Faji market	Prison street	Bridge street
Isale Gangan	Idunwase street	Okepopo
Princes Bridge st.	Osodi street	Wesley street
	Kosch street	

#### PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

That supply Lagos with Produce, Poultry, &c.

Ejirin.	Abeokuta.	Igbessa.	Porto Novo.
Epe.	Gawn.	Addo.	Ijoh.
Ikosi.	Isheri.	Okeodon.	&c., &c.
Ikorodu.	Ogudu.	Iworo.	

#### COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS.

Richard B. Blaize, Marina.  
Thomas A. King & Co., Marina.  
J. B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street.  
Andrew M. Thomas, Victoria road.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING PRESS

Mission yard, corner of Broad and Odunlami streets.

#### THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published at Odunlami street, Lagos.

#### THE LAGOS OBSERVER.

Published on EVERY ALTERNATE Thursday.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual, in advance	£0 8 6
Half-yearly, ditto	0 5 0
Quarterly, ditto	0 2 6
Leeward and Windward Ports, or England	0 10 6
For single copy to Subscribers	0 0 5
Ditto to non-subscribers	0 0 7

#### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every 12 lines and under	£0 3 6
Every additional line	0 0 4
Every Birth, Death or Marriage	0 1 6

The above will secure one insertion, and half the original price will be charged for every subsequent insertion.

All Communications, and all Remittances are to be addressed to—THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Bishop Street, Lagos, West Africa.

#### RETURN OF JURORS FOR 1888.

Return of the Settlement of Lagos, of Men qualified to serve on Juries for 1888.

Abasi, Trader, Alli street.  
Aberdeen, John Gregory, Trader, Lake street.  
Abisogun, Seidu, Trader, Oke Popo.  
Adagunodo, Braimah, Trader, Okeawo.  
Agbon, Safara, Trader, Akani street.  
Agoro, Abuduramanu (s), Trader, Bridge street.  
Ajansi, Brimah, Trader, Offin.  
Akani, Ajayi (s), Trader, Akani street.  
Akilodi, Trader, Ereko.  
Akinumi, Trader, Bridge street.  
Alcantra, Andre Pedro, Carpenter, Victoria road.  
Alder, Francis, Clerk, Bamgboshe street.  
Amara, Trader, Odo Bankole.  
Americo da Silva, Tailor, Tinubu square.  
Amodu, Sawyer, Ebute alakoro.  
Amunikoro, Sumanu, Trader, Broad street.  
Animashaun, Sumanu (s), Trader, Shitta street.  
Anjos, Pedro Dos, Carpenter, Bamgboshe street.  
Antonio, Macolino Jose, Writing Clerk, Tinubu square.  
Apatira, Brimah (s), Trader, Faji.  
Aroo, Salu, Writing Clerk, Ereko.  
Asesi, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.  
Ashley, John Thomas, Trader, Offin road.  
Asogbon, Chief (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.  
Astrope, Benjamin, Trader, Offin road.  
Atini, Masalasi Sule, Trader, Oluwale street.  
Augustus, Jose Olivand, Writing Clerk, Bamgboshe street.  
Austin, E. J.; Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.  
Ayorinde, Jinadu, Trader, Idoluwo.  
Bailey, Richard Z., Druggist, Balogun street.  
Bailey, Thomas William, Mechanic, Chapel street.  
Baptist, John Lewis (s), Mechanic, Broad street.  
Barber, George William, Butcher, Broad street.  
Barth Ernest, Agent, Marina.  
Baynes, Moses Maximinus, Trader, Massy street.  
Beckley, George, Writing Clerk, Akani street.  
Beckley, Thomas Elliott (s), Trader, Bankole street.  
Beecroft, Samuel, Trader, Victoria road.  
Benjamin, Joshua Blackhall (s), Auctioneer, Bishop street.  
Bergman, William (s), Agent, Marina.  
Bickersteth, Edward, Trader, Bridge street.  
Bidwell, Samuel Wensley, Painter, Akani street.



Blaize, Beale Richard (s), Merchant, Marina.  
 Boyd, Moses, Shipwright, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Branch, David Augustus, Writing Clerk, Agarawu street.  
 Brehm, Richard, Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Bright, Jeremiah Thomas, Mechanic, Offin road.  
 Bright, Thomas Augustus, Writing Clerk, Taiwo street.  
 Brimah, Andoyi, Trader, Oke awo.  
 Brimah, Are, Trader, Isalegangan.  
 Britos, Benedito Antonio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.  
 Britto, Lazaro, Bricklayer, Tokunboh street.  
 Brodie, John Babington, Trader, Ikoyi road.  
 Brown, Mathew, Shipwright, Offin road.  
 Bucknor, Joseph Samuel (s), General Merchant, Broad street.  
 Bull, Thomas Zachariah, Sawyer, Isalegangan.  
 Burnet, John (s), Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Byass, Isaac Fitz-Antonio, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Caherhom, F. (s), Clerk, Marina.  
 Campbell, Alfred Cope, Agent, Marina.  
 Campos, Joan Angelo, Writing Clerk, Hamburg street.  
 Carew, John Christopher, Trader, Oke olowogbowo.  
 Carew, William B., Trader, Victoria road.  
 Castilho, Joaquim, Cooper, Tokunboh street.  
 Coates, Charles Dandeson, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.  
 Coker, Daniel Towry Miles, Tailor, Taiwo street.  
 Coker, James O., Shipwright, Isalegangan.  
 Coker, James, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.  
 Coker, John F., Clerk, Idunshagbe.  
 Coker, William, Zacheus, Mechanic, Idoluwo.  
 Cole, Charles Lashilo, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.  
 Cole, David Emanuel Augustus, Tailor, Olowogbowo.  
 Cole, Emanuel Sabinus, Writing Clerk, Palm Church street.  
 Cole, Isaac John, Shipwright, Faji.  
 Cole, James Eugene, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Cole, James Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Cole, James William (s), Merchant, Bankole street.  
 Cole, John, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.  
 Cole, Joseph Samuel Bannister, Trader, Offin road.  
 Cole, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.  
 Cole, Thomas Sylvester, Trader, Alagbede street.  
 Costa, Joaquim da Jose (s), Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 Crowther, Josiah, (s) Merchant, Odunlami street.  
 Crowther, Samuel, (s) Merchant, Marina.  
 Cummings, George Rose, Carpenter, Lake street.  
 Dada, Kasum, Trader, Akani street.  
 Dada, Kukute, Trader, Ebute Alakoro.  
 Dahl, Herman, Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Daniel, James Morondiya, Carpenter, Kosseh street.  
 Daniel, Jose Antonio Nicol, Mechanic, Bamgbose street.  
 Davies, Alfred Howard, Bricklayer, Lake street.  
 Davies, Anthony, Trader, Alagbede street.  
 Davies, David, Writing Clerk, Alagbede street.  
 Davies, George, Trader, Alagbede street.  
 Davies, James Abercrombie, Mechanic, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Davies, James, Trader, Ereko.  
 Davies, Samuel Sigismund, Writing Clerk, Offin.  
 Davies, William James, Shoemaker, Isalegangan.  
 Davison, Richard E., Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Dawudu, Benjamin, Trader, Bishop street.  
 Decker, Fitz-James Parkes, Photographer, Broad street.  
 Docemo, Braimah, Trader, Great Bridge street.  
 Docemo, Tappa, Trader, Oke Popo.  
 Droseni, Trader, Oke Popo.  
 During, Walter Linnet, Mechanic, Balogun street.  
 Egbede, Trader, Idoluwo.  
 Ekun, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.  
 Elliott, A. R. (s), Agent, Broad street.  
 Elliott, Michael Daniel, Trader, Broad street.  
 Eshubi (s), Trader, Obon Eko.  
 Euba, James Libni, Carpenter, Kosseh street.  
 Ewumi, Sumanu, Trader, Isalegangan.  
 Fadeye, Yesufu, Trader, Faji market.  
 Fadeyi, Trader, Oke Popo.

Fadungbo, Eba, Trader, Faji market.  
 Fairley, J. D. (s), Merchant, Marina.  
 Famuyiwa, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.  
 Fashina, Trader, Faji market.  
 Ferreira, Manoel Jorge (s), Trader, Tinubu street.  
 Fisher (s), Agent, Ebute Ero.  
 Foresythe, John Charles, Clerk, Broad street.  
 Frey, Augustus (s), Clerk, Kakawa street.  
 Gage, Phillip Hall, Carpenter, Faji.  
 Garber, James George (s), Auctioneer, Garber square.  
 Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya street.  
 Gay, George, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.  
 Gbadobor, Jacob, Clerk, Faji.  
 Gbotifa, James Felix, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo.  
 George, Charles Joseph (s), Merchant, Marina.  
 George, James O., Writing Clerk, Victoria road.  
 George, Josiah Theodosius, Trader, Balogun street.  
 George, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 George, Thomas Ige, Trader, Ereko.  
 George, William Samuel, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 George, William Theo. Simon, Tailor, Balogun street.  
 Gibson, Henry, Labrinjo, Clerk, Marina.  
 Giwa, Abasi (s), Trader, Okoawo.  
 Giwa, Sule, Trader, Aroloya.  
 Gloucester, Moses William, Carpenter, Martin street.  
 Gomez, Estaquilo Francisco, Writing Clerk, Martin street.  
 Gomez, Quirino Felix F., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.  
 Goyea, Edward Thomas, Carpenter, Lake street.  
 Grant, Joseph B., Sawyer, Faji.  
 Grant, Samuel, Butcher, Ereko road.  
 Green, Henry, Tailor, Shitta street.  
 Green, Jacob Daniel, Mechanic, Shitta street.  
 Green, Stephen, (s) Trader, Broad street.  
 Haastrop, Joseph Pythagorus, Trader, Broad street.  
 Haffner, Claudius Stephen, Bar Clerk, Faji.  
 Hamonia, Eustacio D., Shoemaker, Taiwo street.  
 Harrison, Thomas Lloyd, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.  
 Hazeley, Nathaniel Carroll, Mechanic, Faji market.  
 Hick, Henrich, Shipwright, Garber square.  
 Hoare, Thomas George (s), Merchant, Lake street.  
 Holloway, Caleb, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Iba Idewu, Trader, King street.  
 Idewu, Olo, Trader, Aroloya.  
 Ige, Trader, Aroloya.  
 Ilori, Bakare, Trader, Isalegangan.  
 Ipaye, Trader, Faji.  
 Isaacs, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Israel, Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya.  
 Jemi, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.  
 Jesus, Manoel Machado de, Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.  
 Joaquim, Bricklayer, Oke Popo.  
 Joaquim, Henrique, Trader, Tinubu street.  
 Joaquim, Manoel Jose, Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 John, Charles Thomas, Publican, Balogun street.  
 John, Isaac Silvanus, Mechanic, Faji.  
 John, Joseph Nathan, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.  
 John, Thomas W., Trader, Kosseh street.  
 Johnson, George Phillip, Trader, Broad street.  
 Johnson, George William, Bookbinder, Isalegangan.  
 Johnson, Jabez, Tailor, Chapel street.  
 Johnson, Jacob, Trader, Offin road.  
 Johnson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.  
 Johnson, John Bright, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.  
 Johnson, Joshua E., Tailor, Shitta street.  
 Johnson, Moses, Merchant, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Johnson, Robert Ethelbert, Trader, Ereko.  
 Johnson, Thomas Peter, Trader, Offin road.  
 Jones, Henry Adolphus, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.  
 Jones, Joseph Africanus, Tailor, Alii street.  
 Jones, Matthew M., Writing Clerk, Offin.  
 Jones, Samuel J., Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Jones, Thomas, Trader, Alii street.  
 Jose, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.  
 Joseph, Edmund Benda, Writing Clerk, Offin.

Kadiri, Trader, Olowogbowo.  
 Kasumu, Data, Trader, Akani street.  
 Kaya, Kasumu, Trader, Balogun street.  
 Kenny, John Buxton, Tailor, Marina.  
 Kester, Simeon Davison, Shoemaker, Martin street.  
 Kiersch, K., Clerk, Marina.  
 King, Gabriel Thomas (s), Merchant, Breadfruit street.  
 King, William Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Offin road.  
 King, Thomas Alfred (s), Trader, Marina.  
 Kopada, Trader, Ereko.  
 Kumayon, Lime Burner, Faji.  
 Kuniya, Momodu, Trader, Ite Passi.  
 Ladamu, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.  
 Lawani, John, Writing Clerk, Faji.  
 Lawrence, Thomas, Writing Clerk, Itolo.  
 Layeni (s), Trader, Broad street.  
 Layinka, Blacksmith, Ereko.  
 Lazarus, John, Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Leigh, Jacob Samuel (s), Merchant, Broad street.  
 Lewis, David, Trader, Bankole street.  
 Lewis, Samuel Augustus, Trader, Bankole street.  
 Lumpkin, William Ferdinand, Tailor, Victoria road.  
 Macaulay, Abel Benjamin, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.  
 Macaulay, David, Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 Macaulay, Emeric, Owen, Editor, Odunlami street.  
 Macaulay, John Alexander, Cabinet-maker, Faji.  
 Macaulay, Obadiah O., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.  
 Macaulay, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Wiwo Onotere.  
 Macaulay, William Babington, Publican, Wiwo Onotere.  
 Macaulay, William B. A., Writing Clerk, Faji market.  
 Maddy, Samuel Africanus, Tailor, Breadfruit street.  
 Majolagbe, Bakare, Trader, Massy street.  
 Malade, Mumuni, Trader, Okoawo.  
 Martins, Charles, Mechanic, Martin street.  
 Martins, Edward, Trader, Martin street.  
 Martins, Pedro Puncho (s), Trader, Martin street.  
 Mason, John Sigismund, Builder, Broad street.  
 Mastafa, Momodu, Trader, Bishop street.  
 Matajo, Blacksmith, Faji market.  
 May, Didymus O., Clerk, Bamgbose street.  
 Medeiros, Jerome Soares, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.  
 Medeiros, Joao, Writing Clerk, Tinubu square.  
 Meffie, Phillip Jose (s), Trader, Broad street.  
 Meyer, Nathaniel V., Bricklayer, Alii street.  
 Meyer, Thomas A., Bricklayer, Palm Church street.  
 Monnier, Charles Andrew, Merchant, Kakawa street.  
 Morgan, Moses Thomas, Trader, Kakawa street.  
 Moriera, Manoel Bonafacio, Barber, Broad street.  
 Murray, Daniel, Trader, Balogun square.  
 Musa, Trader, Faji market.  
 Naris, D. B. E., Printer, Bishop street.  
 Nelson, Nathaniel Theodore, Mechanic, Balogun street.  
 Nicol, Josiah Justus Syrus, Carpenter, Martin street.  
 Nicol, Moses Oliver, Carpenter, Kosseh street.  
 O'Brickiti, Trader, Idumata.  
 Odunewu, Lawani, Trader, Okoawo.  
 Oduntan, Trader, Ebute Ero.  
 Ogunbiyi, Joseph, Clerk, Ebute Ero.  
 Ogunjobi, Brimah, Trader, Massy street.  
 Okete, Sumanu, Trader, Okoawo.  
 Okoya, Eba, Trader, Idoluwo.  
 Okoya, Niju, Trader, Idumagbo.  
 Olaogbagbe, Trader, Isalegangan.  
 Olo, Idewu (s), Trader, Agarawu street.  
 Oloke, Brickmaker, Obon Eko.  
 Olowoira, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.  
 Olowu, Musa, Writing Clerk, Faji.  
 Olowu, Seidu, Trader, Massys' lane.  
 Olumole, Trader (s), King street.  
 Omitano, (s), Fisherman, King street.  
 Onikoyi, Idewu, Trader, Idumata.  
 Onsan, Oni, Chief (s), Trader, Idungan.  
 Oseni, Giwa, Trader, Aroloya.  
 Oshodi, Pwumi, Trader, Oke oshodi.  
 Otun, Jinadu, Trader, Aroloya.

Page, Robert Frederick C., Writing Clerk, Offin.  
 Pearce, James, Carpenter, Shitta street.  
 Pearce, Daniel Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.  
 Pearce, W. James, Shipwright, Breadfruit street.  
 Perreira, Jacinto De, Mechanic, Oke Ite.  
 Perreira, Thomas Benedito, Bricklayer, Campbell street.  
 Peters, John Augustus, Writing Clerk, Isalegangan.  
 Peters, Ishmael Edward, Trader, Balogun street.  
 Phelan, Richard, Trader, Ereko road.  
 Phillips, Harry B., Trader, Ereko.  
 Pratt, Aaron Stephen, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.  
 Pratt, Emanuel Samuel, Sawyer, Offin lane.  
 Pratt, James, A. C., Shipwright, Offin street.  
 Pratt, Samuel S., Sawyer, Lemomu street.  
 Prideaux, John F., Watch-repairer, Broad street.  
 Quenu, Joseph Boco, Baker, Oke Ite.  
 Randall, Thomas Samuel (s), Trader, Palm Church street.  
 Randle, Charles Valentine (s), Trader, Victoria road.  
 Reiffe, R. Albert, Clerk, Shitta street.  
 Reis, Manoel Joachim dos, Trader, Broad street.  
 Reffe, William, Trader, Broad street.  
 Richards, William Preston, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Roacha, Joao da, Trader, Kakawa street.  
 Robbin, Henry (s), Merchant, Marina.  
 Roberts, John Augustus, Trader, Balogun street.  
 Roberts, Jonas W., Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Roberts, Zachariah Claudius, Writing Clerk, Porto Novo market street.  
 Rodrigues, Americo J. (s), Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.  
 Rokosu, Trader (s), Faji.  
 Roza, Joao Gacio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.  
 Sagberin, Trader, Epetedo.  
 Saibu, Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 Samuel, Geraldo L., Calligraphist, Broad street.  
 Samuel, Jose J., Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Savage, Alfred, Shipwright, Garber square.  
 Savage, Daniel F., Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Savage, Joseph Nathaniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Savage, Josiah Alfred, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Savage, Simeon, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Savage, Thomas Momodu, Trader, Offin road.  
 Savage, William Momodu, Trader, Offin road.  
 Sawyer, Frederick A., Carpenter, Bamgbose street.  
 Sawyer, George Christopher, Trader, Offin road.  
 Sawyer, Henry Claudius, Trader, Offin road.  
 Sawyer, Peter Nicholas, Trader, Tinubu street.  
 Sawyer, William Joseph, Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.  
 Scale, Haldane, William, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Seidu, Giwa, Trader, Broad street.  
 Seidu, Pempe, Trader, Aroloya.  
 Seidu, Salako, (s) Trader, Faji market.  
 Seifra, Walter Paul, Painter, Bamgbose street.  
 Shomade, Jinadu, Trader, Ebute Ero.  
 Silva, Jose Tude da (s), Merchant, Tinubu street.  
 Smith, Antony Obayomi (s), Trader, Offin.  
 Smith, Emanuel Ojo, Writing Clerk, Faji.  
 Smith, Frederick Geoffrey, Writing Clerk, King street.  
 Smith, Frederick Henry, (s) Trader, Faji Market.  
 Smith, James, Blacksmith, Breadfruit street.  
 Soares, Cassiano Batista, Tailor, Faji.  
 Soares, Samuel da Costa, Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Sogoro (s), Brickmaker, Sogoro street.  
 Sumanu, Giwa, Trader, Victoria road.  
 Suza, Izidro da, Trader, Taiwo street.  
 Taiwo, Alfred Owolabi, Trader, Taiwo street.  
 Talabi, Trader, Offin.  
 Taylor, Ezekiel W., Clerk, Martin street.  
 Taylor, Henry Augustus, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.  
 Taylor, Hezekiah William, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.  
 Taylor, Joseph Beresford, Trader, Tinubu street.  
 Taylor, Zachaeus Simeon, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Thomas, Christian George, Sawyer, Aroloya.  
 Thomas, Daniel Babington, Mechanic, Balogun street.  
 Thomas, Daniel Benjamin, Writing Clerk, Victoria road.  
 Thomas, Henry Zachariah, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.

Thomas, James Jonathan (s), Merchant, Balogun street  
 Thomas, John, Mechanic, Arolova.  
 Thomas, John Alfred, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.  
 Thomas, John Ataba, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.  
 Thomas, John Macaulay, Carpenter, Campbell street.  
 Thomas, John Oseni, Clerk, Offin road.  
 Thomas, Josiah, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Thomas, Josiah Richard, Trader, Ereko.  
 Thomas, Mathew Melancthon, Writing Clerk, Bishop st.  
 Thomas, William John, Shipwright, Oke Popo.  
 Thompson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, Faji market.  
 Tokosi, James Frederick, Writing Clerk, Idumagbo.  
 Turner, Moses, Trader, Marina.  
 Vaughan, Christopher, Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 Vaughan, James Churchill, Trader, Kakawa street.  
 Vidal, Jacob Asher, Carpenter, Garber square.  
 Vincent, David B., Writing Clerk, Joseph street.  
 Vincent, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Garber square.  
 Vincent, Ephraim, Writing Clerk, Joseph street.  
 Weeks, Moses Maximinus, Mechanic, Porto Novo market.  
 Werebe, Momo, Trader, Tokunboh street.  
 Wesselhoef, George V., Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Wey, Robert Anthony, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.  
 Williams, Alfred, Trader, Victoria road.  
 Williams, C. P., Trader, Ereko.  
 Williams, Daniel Erastus, Shipwright, Idumata.  
 Williams, David (s), Trader, Offin road.  
 Williams, Edmund, Writing Clerk, Martin street.  
 Williams, Ephraim James, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.  
 Williams, George Alfred, Writing Clerk, Marina.  
 Williams, Isaac B., Trader, Martin street.  
 Williams, Isaac, Writing Clerk, Victoria Road.  
 Williams, Jacob Egunleti, Merchant, Offin road.  
 Williams, Jacob, Trader, Kosseh street.  
 Williams, James Frederick, Trader, Broad street.  
 Williams, James O'Connor (s), Trader, Offin road.  
 Williams, John O'Bassa, Trader, Martin street.  
 Williams, Joseph Lewis, Trader, Awoloh street.  
 Williams, Moses John, Trader, Offin road.  
 Williams, Samuel B., Mechanic, Breadfruit street.  
 Williams, Samuel, Trader, Bamgbose street.  
 Williams, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Shitta street.  
 Williams, T. W., Trader, Obun Eko.  
 Williams, Zachariah Archibald, Merchant, Marina.  
 Williamson, D. A. (s), Writing Clerk, Broad street.  
 Willoughby, Isaac Humphrey (s), Merchant, Olowogbowo.  
 Willoughby, Owen, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.  
 Wilson, Amos Fitz-Patrick, Writing Clerk, Balogun st.  
 White, J. T., Trader, Broad street.  
 Wright, Emanuel (s), Trader, Ajele street.  
 Wright, David Henry, Carpenter, Wesley street.  
 Wright, Rufus A., Shipping Agent, Wiwo Onotere.  
 Yakubu, Fisherman, Shitta street.  
 Yates, A. C. (s), Agent, Marina.  
 Yemoru, Seidu, Trader, Faji market.  
 Yinusa, Trader, Bankole street.  
 Young, Isaac Augustus, Trader, Kosseh street.

#### LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF BADAGRY.

Adansuku, Farmer, Iegba.  
 Adebiyi, Farmer, Wayi.  
 Agawantory, Trader, Posuko.  
 Agia, Fisherman, Dagbetohome.  
 Ajido, Roko, Trader, Ajido.  
 Akuanu, Trader, Iegba.  
 Colecraft, James Edmund, Trader, Ahoviko.  
 Fiotoh, Chief, Trader, Frako.  
 Hundako, Canoe Watcher, Awanjigo.  
 Hundeyi, Trader, Sowe.  
 Johnson, Roko, Trader, Frako.  
 Keresungba, Farmer, Possuko.  
 Mobee, Chief, Trader, Boiko.  
 Mobee, John Michael, Farmer, Boiko.

Moura, Francisco Elizias de, Trader, Boiko.  
 Oje, Trader, Proporo.  
 Onitiju, Wusu, Trader, Wandow.  
 Owocye, Farmer, Wayi.  
 Possu, Chief, Trader, Possuko.  
 Salami, Trader, Possuko.  
 Sobo, Trader, Awanjigo.  
 Sukanianie, Trader, Possuko.  
 Vudunu, Trader, Gawho.  
 Yanda, Trader, Possuko.  
 Yogba, Chief, Trader, Ahoviko.

#### LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF PALMA AND LECKIE.

Ajayi, Clerk, Leckie.  
 Awole, Trader, Leckie.  
 Ambogi, Clerk, Leckie.  
 Ajia, Trader, Palma.  
 Cadoza, Antonio, Bricklayer, Leckie.  
 Coria, Miguel Suze, Cooper, Leckie.  
 Da Concicoa, Louise, Trader, Palma.  
 Daniel, Joseph Albert, Carpenter, Palma.  
 Da Souza, Francisco, Clerk, Leckie.  
 Da Souza, Octavio J., Tailor, Palma.  
 Empada, Clerk, Palma.  
 Gbarago, Trader, Leckie.  
 Kosoko, Julius, Goldsmith, Leckie.  
 Kosoko, Clerk, Palma.  
 Lawson, Frederick John Wilberforce, Shipwright, Leckie.  
 Macarthy, John, Cooper, Leckie.  
 Mama, Farmer, Leckie.  
 Mason, William W., Gaoler, Leckie.  
 Musah, Trader, Palma.  
 Penero, Joseph, Trader, Palma.  
 Salihu, Okolo, Trader, Palma.  
 Sanza, Trader, Leckie.  
 Sumanu, Animasaun, Trader, Palma.

#### MARKETS, &c. MARKETS IN LAGOS.

The Marina.	Idunshagbe.	Offin.
Faji.	Obon Eko.	Balogun sq.
Ereko.	Ebute Ero.	Massey sq.
Agarawu street.	Bankole st.	Epetedo.
Victoria street.	Kosseh street.	Houssa Town.

#### MARKET DAYS FOR PRODUCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1888.

ALIJERE.—January 5, 13, 21, 29. February 6, 14, 22. March 2, 10, 18, 26. April 3, 11, 19, 27. May 5, 13, 21, 29. June 6, 14, 22, 30. July 8, 16, 24. August 1, 9, 17, 25. September 2, 10, 18, 26. October 4, 12, 20, 28. November 5, 13, 21, 29. December 7, 15, 23, 31.  
 OJO (AWORI).—January 2, 10, 18, 26. February 3, 11, 19, 27. March 6, 14, 22, 30. April 7, 15, 23. May 1, 9, 17, 25. June 2, 10, 18, 26. July 4, 12, 20, 28. August 5, 13, 21, 29. September 6, 14, 22, 30. October 8, 16, 24. November 1, 9, 17, 25. December 3, 11, 19, 27.  
 OGUDU (EGBADO).—January 2, 10, 18, 26. February 3, 11, 19, 27. March 6, 14, 22, 30. April 7, 15, 23. May 1, 9, 17, 25. June 2, 10, 18, 26. July 4, 12, 20, 28. August 5, 13, 21, 29. September 6, 14, 22, 30. October 8, 16, 24. November 1, 9, 17, 25. December 3, 11, 19, 27.  
 IKORODU (JEBU).—January 1, 9, 17, 25. February 2, 10, 18, 29. March 5, 13, 21, 29. April 6, 14, 22, 30. May 8, 16, 24. June 1, 9, 17, 25. July 3, 11, 19, 27. August 4, 12, 20, 28. September 5, 13, 21, 29.

October 7, 15, 23, 31. November 8, 16, 24. December 2, 10, 18, 26.

AGBOWA (JEBU).—January 1, 9, 17, 25. February 2, 10, 18, 29. March 5, 13, 21, 29. April 6, 14, 22, 30. May 8, 16, 24. June 1, 9, 17, 25. July 3, 11, 19, 27. August 4, 12, 20, 28. September 5, 13, 21, 29. October 7, 15, 23, 31. November 8, 16, 24. December 2, 10, 18, 26.

GAWUN (EGBADO).—January 3, 11, 19, 27. February 4, 12, 20, 28. March 7, 15, 23, 31. April 8, 16, 24. May 2, 10, 18, 26. June 3, 11, 19, 27. July 5, 13, 21, 29. August 6, 14, 22, 30. September 7, 15, 23. October 1, 9, 17, 25. November 2, 10, 18, 26. December 4, 12, 20, 28.

IKOSI (JEBU).—January 4, 12, 20, 28. February 5, 13, 21, 29. March 8, 16, 24. April 1, 9, 17, 25. May 3, 11, 19, 27. June 4, 12, 20, 28. July 6, 14, 22, 30. August 7, 15, 23, 31. September 8, 16, 24. October 2, 10, 18, 26. November 3, 11, 19, 27. December 5, 13, 21, 29.

ISHERI (EGBADO).—January 5, 13, 21, 29. February 6, 14, 22. March 1, 9, 17, 25. April 2, 10, 18, 26. May 4, 12, 20, 28. June 5, 13, 21, 29. July 7, 15, 23, 31. August 8, 16, 24. September 1, 9, 17, 25. October 3, 11, 19, 27. November 4, 12, 20, 28. December 6, 14, 22, 30.

EJIRIN (JEBU).—January 6, 14, 22, 30. February 7, 15, 23. March 2, 10, 18, 26. April 3, 11, 19, 27. May 5, 13, 21, 29. June 6, 14, 22, 30. July 8, 16, 24. August 1, 9, 17, 25. September 2, 10, 18, 26. October 4, 12, 20, 28. November 5, 13, 21, 29. December 7, 15, 23, 31.

PORTONOVO (POPO).—January 9, 21. February 2, 14, 26. March 9, 21. April 2, 14, 26. May 8, 20. June 1, 13, 25. July 7, 19, 31. August 12, 24. September 5, 17, 29. October 11, 23. November 4, 16, 28. December 10, 25.

#### BUTCHERS' STALLS, LAGOS.

PUBLIC MEAT MARKET, ERECTED AT EREKO MARKET, '81.  
 Thomas Pomphillis, Odunlami Street. Joseph Payne, Idunshagbe Street. Joseph Vaughan, Oke Awo. William G. Barber, Broad Street. J. Langley, Breadfruit Street. J. Thomas, Balogun Square. J. A. Roberts, Kosseh Street. J. Williams, Kosseh Street. Ojo, Balogun Square. Bamgbose, Balogun Square. D. Asinyinbe, Victoria Road. J. Coray, Victoria Road. A. Iyalode, Offin Road. Belo, Offin Road. Braimah, 1st, Offin Lane. Sani, Offin Lane. Ogundijo, Alokoro Creek. Ologo, Alokoro Creek. Adigun, Victoria Road. Braimah, 2nd, Victoria Road. A. Williams, Victoria Road.

Keeper of the Meat Market—Thomas Metzger.

#### Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 15, 1882.

Notice is hereby given, that under provision of Sections 41 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10 of 1878, Rules, as hereunder given, for the Regulation of the Public Meat Market, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, have been duly made according to Law, and will come into operation upon Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883.

Notice is further hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, no sale of any carcass, or part of any carcass for the food of man, must take place in the Town or Island of Lagos, except in the Public Meat Market provided as aforesaid, and the general public are hereby warned, that severe penalties have been provided by law against persons offending in this respect.

Notice is further hereby given, that early application ought to be made to the Inspector of Nuisances, at his Office in the Public Works Department, Ajele street, Lagos, for the Stalls in the Meat Market aforesaid, and the said Inspector of Nuisances, will allot a stall to each applicant, upon the production by such applicant of a receipt from the

Assistant Collector and Treasurer, setting forth that such applicant has paid the necessary fee.—By Command,  
 CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

#### Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Dec. 2, 1882.

Rules for the Regulation of the Public Meat Market, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, and situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, made on the 2nd day of December, 1882, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Legislative Council, and approved by a resolution of the said Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 41 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1. The Public Meat Market provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, shall be open for the sale of carcasses for the food of man every Sunday between the hours of 6 a.m., and 9 a.m., and on every other day in the year between the hours of 6 a.m., and 5 p.m., and at no other time.

2. No person shall be permitted to make use of the said Market for the above recited purpose until he has paid the following charge, viz.: for each stall, table, or place in the said Market at the rate of five shillings per month.

3. The said charge shall be paid to the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as shall be appointed by the Governor to receive the same.

4. Applications for such stalls, tables, or places shall be made to the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, shall allot the available space in the said Market to applicants according to priority of application, but no allotment shall be made for a shorter period than one month, nor for any other period than one month or a multiple of one month.

5. It shall not be necessary for any person in the occupation of any such stall, table, or place, to give notice of his intention to discontinue the use thereof; and it shall be in the power of the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, upon the expiry of the time for which payment has been made for the use of any such stall, table or place, to allot the same to any other applicant who come first in priority of application, unless such former occupier shall within one day after the expiry aforesaid tender payment for a continued allotment; provided always, that such former and tendering occupier shall have a right of priority to an allotment of such stall, table, or place formerly in his occupation.

6. Every occupier of a stall, table, or place in the said market shall on every day on which he shall use such stall, table or place, keep the same in a perfectly clean state, and at the close of every day's selling and before leaving, brush, sweep, and clean away all dirt, filth and rubbish from such stall, table, and place, and thoroughly wash and cleanse and wipe dry the same, so that no blood, water or dirt shall be left or seen thereon, and shall also sweep and clear away all dirt, filth and rubbish from the unoccupied space adjoining such stall, table, or place, as may be allotted to him by the Inspector of Nuisances as his fair portion to keep clean of the unoccupied space common to all in the Market aforesaid, and all such dirt, filth, rubbish and sweeping shall by such occupier immediately thereupon be conveyed to and deposited in such place as may be selected and appointed by the Health Officer, or the Inspector of Nuisances; and no person whatever and no occupier aforesaid shall bring or cause to be brought into the Market aforesaid, or have therein the offal of any animal, or the skin of any animal, unless such skin shall be dry or properly cured.

7. It shall be the duty of the Surveyor frequently to examine, test and adjust the scales, weights and measures used in the Market aforesaid, and any person found using



light, unjust or defective scales, weights or measures will be dealt with under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony.

8. Every person who makes default in complying with any of the foregoing Rules, or wilfully obstructs any person in the execution thereof, shall, unless his punishment is otherwise provided for, be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of forty shillings; and in the case of continuing breaches of offences not exceeding the sum of ten shillings for every day such breach or offence is continued a *fter* conviction thereof.

9. Any complaint or information founded upon a breach of any of the foregoing Rules, shall, unless otherwise provided for, be made or laid within two months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose and not afterwards, and such complaint or information may be made or laid by the Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint.

10. All penalties, costs and expenses for the breach of any of the foregoing Rules shall, unless otherwise provided for, be recoverable according to the provisions of the 63rd section of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878."

11. In the foregoing Rules, the word "Governor" shall include the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

12. The foregoing Rules shall not come into operation until public notice thereof has been given for ten days. By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 15, 1882.

Notice is hereby given, that under provisions 40 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10 of 1878, Rules, as hereunder given, for the Regulation of the Public Slaughter House, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Itolo, Offin, Lagos, have been duly made according to law, and would come into operation upon Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883.

Notice is further hereby given, that, on and after Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, no slaughter of cattle, or dressing of any carcass for the food of man, must take place in the Town or Island of Lagos, except in the Public Slaughter House provided as aforesaid, and the general public are hereby warned, that severe penalties have been provided by law against persons offending in this respect.

Notice is further hereby given, that at 5 a.m., on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, and at the same hour on all subsequent days, an Officer will be in attendance at the Public Slaughter House aforesaid, to receive payment of the charges for the use thereof, and all persons intending to use the said Slaughter House, ought, upon payment of the charges, set forth in the Rules given hereunder, to take care that they receive from the said Officer a receipt therefore.—By Command,

CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra,

Dec. 2, 1882.

Rules for the Regulation of the Public Slaughter House, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Itolo, Offin, Lagos, made on the 2nd day of December, 1882, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Legislative Council, and approved by a resolution of the said Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 40 and 67 of the Towns Police, and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1. The Public Slaughter House provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Itolo, Offin, Lagos, shall be open for the slaughter of animals, and the dressing of carcasses for the food of man, every day in the year between the hours of 5 a.m., and 7 a.m., and at no other time.

2. No person shall be permitted to make use of the said Slaughter House for the above recited purposes, until he has paid the following charge or charges:—(a.) for each

ox, heifer, bull, cow, horse, ass, or mule the sum of one shilling; (b.) for each pig, or sheep, the sum of sixpence; (c.) for each goat, the sum of threepence.

3. The said charges shall be paid to the person appointed by the Governor to receive them.

4. The Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances, shall have power to direct the manner in which an animal shall be slaughtered, so as to prevent any unnecessary cruelty, and any such directions shall be obeyed by any person using the Slaughter House as aforesaid.

5. Every person who shall make use of the said Slaughter House, shall keep the same in a perfectly clean state, and shall, before leaving, brush, sweep, and clean away all dirt, offal, filth, and rubbish from such Slaughter House, and thoroughly wash, cleanse, and wipe dry the same, so that no blood, water, or dirt shall be left or seen therein, and all such dirt, offal, filth, rubbish and sweepings, shall by such person immediately thereupon be conveyed to and deposited in such place as may be selected and appointed by the Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances.

6. Every person who makes default in complying with any of the foregoing Rules, or wilfully obstructs any person acting in the execution thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence, the sum of forty shillings, and in the case of continuing breaches or offences, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings, for every day such breach or offence is continued after a conviction thereof.

7. Any complaint or information founded upon a breach of any of the foregoing Rules, shall be made or laid within two months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose and not afterwards, and such complaint or information may be made or laid by the Health Officer, or Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint.

8. All penalties, costs, and expenses for the breach of any of the foregoing rules, shall be recoverable according to the provisions of the 63rd Section of the "Towns Police, and Public Health Ordinance, 1878."

9. In the foregoing Rules, the word "Governor" shall include the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

10. The foregoing Rules shall not come into operation until public notice thereof has been given for ten days. By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor

KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

## CURRENCY AND STATISTICS.

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

By virtue of the provisions of Ordinance No. XXI. of the Governor and Council of this Settlement, passed on the twenty-eighth of October, 1863,

Notice is hereby given, that the father or mother of every child born, or in the case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father or mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall within ten days from the date of such birth, give information to the Registrar of the birth of such child, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

That no minister of the Church of England and of other denominations, or any other person whatever, shall bury any person or persons (except soldiers and sailors of the army and navy) unless the same be provided with a certificate from the Registrar.

That from and after the date of this Notice, the foregoing provisions of the Ordinance above-recited shall be strictly carried into effect.

All persons who shall omit, neglect, or refuse to comply with the same, shall, on conviction before the Stipendiary

Police Magistrate, or other Justices of the Peace, be subject to the penalties or punishments inflicted by law. By order of His Excellency the Administrator.

WALTER LEWIS, Chief Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, 1st August, 1867.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 11th May, 1880.

The Public are hereby informed, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2, of 1880, which has received the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the only silver coins which will be accepted as a legal tender on and after the 21st instant, being ten clear days from the date of this notice, will be British silver coins.

Until the date first above mentioned, the foreign silver coins now in circulation in the Colony will be accepted as a legal tender, and in payment of duties, &c.

Certain foreign gold coins of which a Schedule is attached herewith, will remain current in the Colony at the usual rates, as specified below:—

### SCHEDULE A.

I. All gold and silver British sterling.	
II. Gold coins (Foreign):—	
Spanish and South American doubloons @ £3 4 0	
Half Do. Do. ...	1 12 0
American Double Eagles ...	4 2 2
Do. Half ...	2 1 0
Do. Quarter ...	1 0 6
French twenty franc piece ...	0 15 10
III. Gold dust and nuggets @ per oz. ...	3 12 0
By Order, CHAS. D. TURTON,	
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.	

### SCALE OF COURIES & RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Forty couries, called ogoji, make one string. A string is so called because the native traders aforesaid used to string couries by forties to facilitate counting business.

Fifty strings, or 2,000 couries, make one head, called egbah. Exchange at 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Ten heads, or 20,000 couries, make one bag called okeokau [pronounced "okekau"] — i.e., oke means "bag;" okian means "one;" or egbahwa. Exchange at 10s. to 12s. 6d.

N.B.—For every five strings, or 200 couries, called "igbawo" [pronounced "igbawo"] a discount of two couries is made, called "edin."

### COURIES TABLE AND VALUE IN SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

5 strings or	200	Couries equal to £0 0 1½
10 "	400	" " " 0 0 3
15 "	600	" " " 0 0 4½
20 "	800	" " " 0 0 6
25 "	1,000	" " " 0 0 7½
30 "	1,200	" " " 0 0 9
35 "	1,400	" " " 0 0 10½
40 "	1,600	" " " 0 1 0½
45 "	1,800	" " " 0 1 1½
50 "	2,000	Couries called 1 head 0 1 3½
1½ heads or	3,000	Couries equal to 0 1 10
1 head 30 strings or	3,200	" " " 0 2 0
2 heads or	4,000	" " " 0 2 6
2 heads 20 strings or	4,800	" " " 0 3 0
3 heads or	6,000	" " " 0 3 9
3½ "	7,000	" " " 0 4 4
4 "	8,000	" " " 0 5 0
4½ "	9,000	" " " 0 5 7½

5 heads or	10,000	Couries equal to £0 6 3
5½ "	11,000	" " " 0 6 10½
6 "	12,000	" " " 0 7 6
6½ "	13,000	" " " 0 8 1½
7 "	14,000	" " " 0 8 9
7½ "	15,000	" " " 0 9 4
8 "	16,000	" " " 0 10 0
8½ "	17,000	" " " 0 10 7½
9 "	18,000	" " " 0 11 3
9½ "	19,000	" " " 0 11 10½
10 "	20,000	Couries called a bag 0 12 6½
11 "	22,000	Couries equal to 0 13 9
12 "	24,000	" " " 0 15 0
13 "	26,000	" " " 0 16 3½
14 "	28,000	" " " 0 17 6
15 "	30,000	" " " 0 18 9
16 "	32,000	" " " 1 0 0

### EXCHANGE IN COPPER COINS.

25 Couries equal to	100	of 0½
50 Couries, or 1 string 10 Couries	200	" 0 1
100 "	400	" 0 2
200 "	800	" 0 3
400 "	1,600	" 0 4
800 "	3,200	" 0 5
1,600 "	6,400	" 0 6
3,200 "	12,800	" 0 7
6,400 "	25,600	" 0 8
12,800 "	51,200	" 0 9
25,600 "	102,400	" 0 10
51,200 "	204,800	" 0 11
102,400 "	409,600	" 1 0

N.B.—It will be seen that it is a great disadvantage to send copper coins to market instead of silver; whilst one shilling silver brings 40 strings or 1,600 couries in exchange, coppers fetch 30 strings or 1,200 couries to a shilling.

J. A. P.

### FISHING TAX ORDINANCE No. 6.

OF 1869, REPEALED BY NO 5 ORDINANCE, 1872.

#### FISHING STAKES.

Lagos fishing stakes have been in the hands of the White Cap Chiefs (Olorin, Oluwa, Olofo, Ojora, Olitan, Olikoyi, Olumegbon, Oniru, Alashe, Ontolo, Fadyo). Each Chief allows his retainers to hold from ten, fifteen, twenty, or up to sixty stakes in the Lagoon, as remuneration for having supplied the Chief with as many stakes as he wants for his own fishing. Strangers pay for every line of twenty stakes, one head a year—i.e., 1s. 3d.

Fishing begins December month on to seven moonss There are about 171 persons engaged in fishing with stakes

#### OYSTER BEDS.

1. Front of Ijora. 2. Front of King's Palace. 3. Front of Idumagbo. 4. Front of Ehingbetti towards Akpapa. 5. Near Maro Creek, beyond Akpapa Point. 6. Near Muyan, alias Iru. 7. Front of Akpapa Point. 8. Near Mafo, towards Bologun. 9. Near Oto. 10. Near Akabek, opposite Signal House. 11. Near Ojaghe, front of Bologun. 12. Front of Kare, beyond Bese. 13. Front of Idogun beyond Bese.

Oysters are dived for and picked up yearly, in seven moons out of thirteen. Above, the Priest of Ijora, receives yearly presents to invoke the god of fish. The Chief, Ojora, receives a yearly fee of 2s., and a bottle of rum from each man. There are about 45 fishers of oysters. This paying of fees began in King Idewu's time. This fishing is done at great peril; some of the fishers are caught at times by sharks. Oysters, when young, are not wholesome.

## CENSUS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1881.

County or Town, Village or Hamlet.	No. of House or Residence.	Number of Names.	Sex.		Whites.	Blacks.	Mulattos.	Persons engaged in Commerce— i.e., Merchants, Traders, Agents, Clerks, and Shopmen.	Trades, Manufacturers, Me- chanics, and Artisans.	Farmers and Agricultural La- bours.	Fishermen.	Domestic Servants.	Labourers.	Landresses, Seamstresses, &c.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Imbeciles or Idiots.	Lunatics.	Visitors.	Whites.											
			Males.	Females.																American.	Norwegian.	Italian.	Dane.	Swiss.	Brazilian.	Portuguese.	German.	French.	British.		
Lagos	6,409	37,452	19,450	18,002	111	59	37,282	292	333	2,570	11,049	5,173	1,414	1,573	882	2,357	583	31	930	8	4,457	44	545	3	1	4	2	2	1	4	
Vicinity of Lagos	2,965	15,944	7,712	8,232	—	—	15,944	4	—	30	435	194	3,689	2,068	45	1,483	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern District	3,695	9,563	4,545	5,018	—	—	9,563	8	10	100	65	—	2,831	46	24	88	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western District	3,057	7,792	3,748	4,044	1	4	7,787	60	2	45	1,045	195	2,099	2,003	93	1,965	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern District	924	4,519	2,210	2,309	5	5	4,509	35	3	19	39	30	1,050	5	20	133	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	17,050	75,270	37,665	37,605	117	68	75,085	399	348	2,764	12,633	5,592	11,083	5,695	1,064	6,026	626	31	943	8	5,017	45	945	3	1	4	2	3	14	—	—

The Religious populations were not taken, but the Registrar is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent. each from the Pagan.

## AREA OF LAGOS AND ITS PROTECTORATE.

No.	Description of Country.	No. of Sq. Miles.	Total Area.	Authority upon which Area is based.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.				
1	Lagos Island .. .. .	3½	513½	Admiralty Chart 2812, by Sir John Glover, 1859.
2	Ido or Bruce Island .. .. .	1		Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
3	Curamo Island, from Beach Light Station to Magbou near Leckie .. .. .	279		Admiralty Chart 445R, by Sir John Glover, 1858-9.
4	Aware Protection, on the Ebute Meta mainland from Badagry Point to Woro, and interior thereof .. .. .	230		Admiralty Chart 445A.
EASTERN DISTRICT.				
5	Palma and Leckie, from Maybou to Shiriwan, near Leckie .. .. .	63	299½	[R.N., 1846.
6	Ode Beach, from Shiriwan to Ode Beach .. .. .	86½		Admiralty Chart 1861, Captain H. M. Denham, Admiralty Chart 2768, by Capt. Denham, R.N.; distance taken by Capt. Barrow, C.M.G., 1884.
7	Mahin Beach, from Ode Creek to Benin River .. .. .	150		Sea Board Survey Chart 2768, by Captain H. M. Denham, R.N. Breadth approximate.
WESTERN DISTRICT.				
8	Badagry .. .. .	108	258	Admiralty Chart 445A, by John Glover, and sketch by T. R. T. Fickett.
9	Ketonu .. .. .	88		Survey by Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Inspector E. Peel and W. T. G. Lawson.
10	Appa .. .. .	62		Admiralty Chart 44, by Sir John Glover.
			1071½	

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1875.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths, European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.		
January .....	7	7	5	10	0	4	7	15	0	3	8	0	—
February .....	12	11	3	17	0	2	11	10	1	3	10	0	—
March .....	2	3	4	4	0	1	10	8	0	0	4	0	—
April .....	4	7	3	7	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	—
May .....	11	12	3	8	1	0	11	13	0	2	20	1	—
June .....	2	9	4	10	0	2	7	9	1	1	6	1	—
July .....	4	4	0	13	0	2	3	8	0	2	13	2	—
August .....	8	5	1	16	1	2	7	19	0	0	5	1	—
September .....	9	12	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	7	0	—
October .....	10	8	3	11	0	1	8	11	1	1	7	0	—
November .....	3	4	2	14	0	2	12	7	0	3	11	1	—
December .....	7	5	10	20	2	1	15	14	1	0	12	0	—
Totals.....	83	87	54	122	4	17	108	124	5	51	99	6	2

For the year ending 1876.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths, European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January .....	4	5	10	9	1	2	17	11	1	3	10	1	—
February .....	6	4	4	17	1	1	9	10	0	0	9	0	—
March .....	9	4	6	12	0	1	13	11	1	1	12	1	—
April .....	10	11	5	17	1	1	12	9	1	1	12	1	—
May .....	8	10	4	10	0	0	6	15	0	2	11	1	—
June .....	8	9	4	22	1	0	9	10	0	1	9	3	—
July .....	10	10	3	10	2	0	10	14	1	1	10	3	—
August .....	6	6	3	13	3	2	13	13	1	1	14	5	—
September .....	9	12	3	11	0	2	9	12	0	1	10	0	—
October .....	7	6	6	6	1	0	11	10	0	0	12	0	—
November .....	3	6	3	4	0	0	12	8	2	0	6	0	—
December .....	12	18	8	14	1	0	17	12	0	1	15	0	—
Totals .....	92	106	64	152	11	12	144	141	7	14	136	13	—



## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

For the year ending 1877.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	Males.	Female.
January .....	6	6	7	11	1	0	11	15	0	2	10	0	0
February .....	4	3	4	9	0	3	16	9	3	1	15	0	0
March .....	13	11	4	13	3	0	12	11	2	0	12	1	0
April .....	11	5	6	11	0	0	8	11	0	0	11	0	0
May .....	12	0	4	15	0	2	14	18	0	0	11	0	1
June .....	8	9	0	12	1	2	11	14	0	0	18	1	0
July .....	6	9	0	12	3	1	15	13	1	0	13	2	0
August .....	13	10	3	13	0	0	12	13	2	1	11	2	0
September .....	8	6	3	13	1	2	10	9	3	1	10	1	0
October .....	9	4	5	10	0	3	15	13	0	1	7	2	1
November .....	14	13	11	0	2	10	14	1	1	9	4	0	0
December .....	7	7	15	16	0	2	18	15	0	2	10	2	0
Totals ....	111	90	60	143	9	17	158	154	12	9	137	15	2

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1878.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	8	6	4	28	1	4	24	18	2	2	9	1	0
February .....	17	4	11	25	3	0	11	16	1	2	17	1	0
March .....	10	12	10	17	1	0	10	10	2	2	11	1	0
April .....	10	7	3	18	0	4	15	15	4	2	7	1	0
May .....	10	3	0	18	0	4	14	13	2	3	15	3	1
June .....	7	5	0	22	2	1	20	12	1	1	14	6	0
July .....	10	8	0	21	4	5	13	19	2	0	11	4	0
August .....	10	3	0	17	3	0	23	10	0	1	15	3	0
September .....	11	8	0	11	2	0	21	11	1	2	10	0	1
October .....	7	7	0	11	2	2	26	17	1	2	19	0	1
November .....	5	6	0	5	2	1	20	7	2	0	8	1	0
December .....	10	9	1	12	1	1	8	16	1	0	16	0	0
Totals ....	115	82	65	205	20	26	205	176	19	17	152	20	2

For the year ending 1879.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	8	3	4	25	6	4	27	17	1	0	20	0	0
February .....	5	13	0	7	0	4	23	15	0	0	14	1	0
March .....	11	12	9	15	4	1	16	10	2	3	17	0	0
April .....	11	0	4	18	1	2	15	8	1	1	27	1	0
May .....	8	0	0	19	1	0	19	13	0	2	14	0	0
June .....	8	7	4	11	1	2	16	13	2	1	14	0	0
July .....	6	13	5	12	1	1	22	17	1	2	17	4	0
August .....	8	4	4	13	1	2	22	11	1	0	21	1	0
September .....	14	9	7	11	0	0	13	12	0	1	27	0	0
October .....	12	6	5	16	4	0	12	5	1	0	23	1	0
November .....	6	9	8	10	2	1	14	20	0	1	14	0	1
December .....	8	7	8	12	2	2	29	19	2	1	19	1	0
Totals....	99	95	77	151	23	19	228	159	11	12	227	9	1

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

For the year ending 1880.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	4	7	4	5	3	1	17	22	1	0	19	2	0
February .....	6	10	8	10	3	2	18	15	1	0	13	2	0
March .....	7	10	7	6	3	2	11	14	0	0	14	0	0
April .....	5	7	7	14	1	1	19	10	0	0	19	2	0
May .....	2	3	5	5	1	1	12	9	1	0	13	3	0
June .....	9	10	7	11	0	2	16	10	0	0	12	1	0
July .....	14	12	7	11	1	1	16	18	1	0	15	1	0
August .....	13	6	8	13	1	0	16	8	0	1	19	0	0
September .....	10	6	10	14	3	3	10	7	1	1	11	0	0
October .....	8	7	9	9	0	3	9	8	0	0	16	1	0
November .....	9	9	4	13	1	3	12	8	0	3	13	0	0
December .....	14	7	13	10	1	2	16	9	3	1	9	2	1
Totals.....	101	94	89	133	14	21	181	131	8	6	173	14	1

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1881.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	7	5	10	17	1	0	10	15	1	0	13	1	0
February .....	19	9	8	21	0	3	11	14	2	1	18	1	0
March .....	11	6	7	9	1	3	12	11	1	0	16	1	0
April .....	10	8	4	12	2	0	17	6	3	1	16	2	0
May .....	12	11	0	11	1	1	10	16	3	1	14	1	0
June .....	6	16	0	8	1	4	16	21	0	1	13	1	0
July .....	25	10	5	19	1	1	15	18	0	1	11	2	0
August .....	15	5	3	31	0	1	19	12	1	1	19	0	0
September .....	4	6	0	12	0	3	13	7	2	1	9	0	0
October .....	12	10	3	5	1	1	13	5	1	1	10	0	0
November .....	15	6	2	14	0	0	6	14	1	0	11	1	0
December .....	10	10	4	9	1	4	11	12	0	0	9	0	0
Totals....	146	102	62	168	9	21	153	157	13	8	149	10	0

For the year ending 1882.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
				Mals.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	9	6	0	15	4	4	13	16	1	2	24	0	0
February .....	11	0	0	9	1	1	5	4	0	0	12	0	0
March .....	8	0	0	7	0	1	20	10	0	2	5	0	0
April .....	9	16	1	10	0	2	12	14	0	1	12	0	0
May .....	6	9	0	20	0	1	11	14	3	1	11	1	0
June .....	10	7	1	19	2	3	11	12	0	1	20	0	0
July .....	14	6	4	13	2	3	17	13	2	1	22	2	0
August .....	16	11	2	17	4	1	8	9	0	0	16	1	0
September .....	7	7	7	14	3	1	15	17	0	0	18	0	0
October .....	10	8	3	10	0	1	4	16	1	0	16	0	0
November .....	7	10	5	12	3	2	3	13	2	0	2	0	0
December .....	16	7	9	22	2	2	14	9	2	0	21	0	0
Totals.....	123	104	61	189	21	22	133	147	11	8	169	4	0

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

For the year ending 1883.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January .....	10	10	5	19	4	2	9	17	1	1	13	1	0
February .....	9	6	7	16	1	2	9	15	1	1	13	1	0
March .....	6	7	5	17	2	1	9	15	2	1	13	1	0
April .....	14	11	3	14	0	2	12	15	2	1	13	1	0
May .....	15	9	3	21	1	1	14	23	1	0	16	0	0
June .....	8	10	4	16	1	4	17	10	1	1	14	0	0
July .....	18	10	10	21	0	1	13	18	1	1	15	2	0
August .....	8	6	2	22	0	2	15	21	3	0	14	2	0
September .....	10	11	5	12	1	1	10	13	0	0	10	0	0
October .....	7	8	4	8	1	3	9	14	4	0	17	3	0
November .....	7	7	7	8	2	0	15	14	4	0	17	0	0
December .....	11	14	6	13	2	0	17	20	0	0	17	0	0
Totals.....	123	100	60	187	15	18	163	203	18	7	173	11	0

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1884.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	9	8	7	20	1	4	20	21	1	2	12	1	0
February .....	11	8	5	18	6	1	15	18	2	1	12	1	0
March .....	13	8	5	11	0	0	17	12	4	2	9	0	0
April .....	11	8	5	18	2	1	13	8	3	0	17	0	0
May .....	10	5	0	20	1	2	13	11	3	3	6	2	0
June .....	12	10	4	16	3	2	18	11	3	3	6	2	0
July .....	21	13	3	31	3	3	8	23	3	1	16	0	0
August .....	6	16	3	23	2	1	15	18	1	10	21	2	0
September .....	11	18	8	27	3	1	17	33	8	4	20	1	0
October .....	11	4	0	27	0	0	13	19	8	3	18	0	0
November .....	12	4	0	30	0	3	23	28	4	2	13	0	0
December .....	11	6	0	23	4	2	15	26	3	3	17	1	0
Totals.....	135	100	54	264	31	19	179	222	36	21	173	11	0

For the year ending 1885.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths.		Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				European Population of all Ages.		
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.	
January ..	8	12	6	33	9	5	8	32	3	2	14	0	0	106
February ..	6	14	9	14	1	2	13	20	5	3	22	0	0	87
March ..	6	18	1	4	2	10	20	1	4	22	0	0	0	87
April ..	8	15	4	11	2	1	16	16	2	2	9	0	0	61
May ..	8	15	5	11	2	1	16	16	2	2	9	0	0	61
June ..	12	8	6	26	1	1	16	16	0	2	19	1	0	92
July ..	13	6	4	18	3	2	20	15	2	2	13	2	0	80
August ..	14	6	5	21	3	3	10	16	3	2	19	2	0	86
September ..	6	9	5	11	2	0	14	18	4	3	28	0	0	88
October ..	4	14	2	21	3	2	14	16	3	3	17	0	0	79
November ..	8	12	2	21	3	2	14	16	3	3	17	0	0	71
December ..	9	4	16	21	3	2	20	14	3	0	19	0	0	81
December ..	9	4	16	21	3	2	20	14	3	0	19	0	0	81
Totals ..	105	110	67	238	36	24	189	235	29	24	230	8	0	1013

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

For the year ending 1886.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January .....	8	19	2	16	1	2	20	30	0	2	15	0	—
February .....	7	13	4	21	2	0	12	24	1	2	18	0	—
March .....	7	12	0	14	0	0	15	24	3	3	24	2	—
April .....	6	4	3	16	1	0	12	24	3	3	24	2	—
May .....	11	8	2	8	1	1	13	13	2	2	14	3	—
June .....	10	8	1	17	3	2	19	14	3	4	19	0	—
July .....	12	13	4	12	5	1	11	20	0	0	20	0	—
August .....	15	8	4	23	2	0	13	14	1	0	19	0	—
September .....	12	13	4	14	1	1	14	13	0	6	15	2	—
October .....	8	12	2	15	2	0	17	11	1	0	15	2	—
November .....	10	9	2	21	1	2	9	25	1	3	19	1	—
December .....	12	17	2	14	0	0	14	23	1	0	14	0	—
Totals.....	113	136	31	191	19	9	160	231	11	24	203	9	—

## USEFUL FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Information relating to Fire Insurance concerning Lagos and its vicinity, &amp;c.

Q. How many Inhabitants? A. 53,396.—Do. Houses? 9,374.—Ditto Public Buildings? 21.

Q. What proportion of the houses are built of Brick? A. 519.—Ditto Brick and Timber? 18.—Ditto entirely of Timber? 8.

Q. What proportion of houses are covered with Metal, Slate, or Tile? A. 745.—Ditto Shingles? 4.—Ditto Thatch? 8,625.

Q. What is the general height of the Buildings?—A. Brick and other mud buildings, 36 ft.; the low mud, 16 ft.—Ditto average width of the main thoroughfares? 50 ft.—Ditto bye-streets? 35 ft.

Q. Have all the houses which are connected together proper party or fire walls, and can you state the general thickness of same? If so, how high do they project above the roof? A. All European and influential Native houses are detached and stand in their own ground; other native houses are divided by mud walls about 1 foot thick and 8 feet high, with one roof covering from three to twenty houses.

Q. Are there any laws enforcing party or fire walls? A. No.

Q. How many fire engines, fire ladders, water casks, waggons, and horses to draw the same are constantly kept?—A. None.

Q. How many leathern or other water buckets for fire do the house owners or the authorities keep constantly? A. The native householders keep about half-a-dozen earthenware or other waterpots, but the Europeans, and other Emigrants, generally keep wooden buckets for the purpose.

Q. Are there regular firemen, and how many? If not how is the extinction of fire managed, and under whose authoritative superintendence? A. The armed Police and Constabulary Force act as a fire brigade, under the superintendence of the Governor and Police authorities. The W. I. troops, under the officer in command, also assist when stationed in Lagos.

Q. Have any fire engines been supplied by the Insurance Companies represented on the spot? A. No.

Q. Is the above-named place properly supplied with water for extinguishing fires? A. Yes.

Q. Is the water laid on in the streets? and if so, state the pressure; if not, how otherwise obtained, and whether immediately procurable? A. Obtained at once from public wells, the lagoon, and pools.

Q. Does the water dry up in summer, or does it freeze strongly in winter, so as to prevent a sufficient supply being obtained in the event of fire? A. No.

Q. Is it possible to ascertain how many fires break out in one year, taking the average of five, ten, or more years? A. Fires generally occur, among the native houses, about ten per year. The European and influential native merchants' houses rarely suffer, being considered fire-proof.

Q. What proportion of this number are what is termed large fires? A. Two.—Ditto middling fires? Three.—Ditto insignificant fires? Five.

Q. What authority regulates the grand patrols during the night? A. The Police.

Q. Are there many cases of incendiarism in the above place, or in the vicinity? A. No.

Q. Are the laws for punishing incendiarism severe; and in what degree? A. Yes; if convicted, three to five years' penal servitude, with hard labour.

Q. What trades and manufactures are carried on within the above-named place besides the ordinary trades of bakers, smiths, carpenters, soapboilers, dyers, which are termed hazardous? A. There was a mill for pressing oil from kernels; and there are brick-makers and lime-burners, but their vocations are carried on on the mainland, which is separated from Lagos Town by a lagoon, about one mile wide.

Q. If there are factories in the vicinity, state how many, and of what kind? A. Brick-kiln and lime-burners' factories; about forty.

## NOTICE.

Colonial Secretariat,

Lagos, Oct. 31, 1882.

The following Circular dated at Government House, Christiansburg Castle, September 20, 1882, having been received, the same is hereby published for general information.—By Command,

ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS.

Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Christiansburg Castle,

Sept. 20, 1882.

The importance that attaches in the matter of the development of the Colony to the collection of geographical, historical, botanical, and other statistical information, induces me to impose on Public Officers a task to which they will, I am sure, set themselves readily.

I have therefore collected for their guide certain headings as follows, under which it will be very desirable to secure information in as complete and accurate a form—tabular where it applies—as possible.



It is not expected that this information can be supplied at once; but from time to time as the service of an Officer and the ordinary opportunities in the performance of his duties that present themselves to him may admit. Unnecessary delay, it will be understood, should be avoided.

Information under some of the headings can be doubtless rendered almost at once and without inconvenience, whilst under others, it will have to wait for opportunities for collection and later rendition; the former can be accordingly done, as time will admit, after the receipt of this Circular.

Tribal information should be kept under the particular name of tribe reported upon and prefaced by its history, and the order observed in its supply should be applied and adhered to in the case of other tribes.

It is not necessary that contributors should confine themselves to the headings embodied in the Circular; they can wander beyond its defined limits and supply any additional particulars which will have for its object the admission of the collection of as full and complete information as can well be secured: say as to the general habits, conditions and occupations of the people, more especially as to tribal peculiarities, as to rites, ceremonies, native laws, particularly as to devolution of property and stool, or other succession of position; native unions (marriages); commercial intercourse; local history of the Aggrey and Popo Beads; value attached thereto; the presence, history, and collection of any stone implements, fossils or mineral specimens.

As opportunities offer for conducting surveys and their commitment to charts, the necessary instruments and material; such as prismatic compass, drawing materials, and colours; can be requisitioned with surety of supply on the understanding that they are returned.

ALFRED MOLONEY,  
Administrator, Gold Coast Colony.

## MEDICAL.

### RULES.

For the Conduct and Management of the COLONIAL HOSPITAL, and other Institutions in connection with the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of LAGOS, and for the guidance of the several Officers connected therewith. The Institutions connected with the Medical Department, and to which the following Rules and Regulations apply, include:—

- (a) THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL.
- (b) THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.
- (c) THE GAOL HOSPITAL.

The several Institutions and the Staff attached to them are under the immediate control and management of the Colonial Surgeon, who, as head of the Medical Department, will be held responsible for the efficient state of the Hospitals and Department generally. All orders and suggestions emanating from him will be immediately carried into effect, and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any officer or servant under his superintendence, for the Administrator's decision.

### THE COLONIAL SURGEON

will visit the Colonial Hospital at a stated hour each day, and his services be at all times available in cases of emergency; and he will visit the Small-pox and Gaol Hospitals sufficiently often to maintain an efficient superintendence over them.

He will afford Medical attendance and Medicines (with the aid of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon under his directions) to all Colonial Officials entitled to his professional services, and to their families, according to the Governor-in-Chief's regulation.

He will be required to attend Courts of Justice when his evidence is called for on behalf of the Crown; and to make reports and scientific inquiry when required by the Governor.

### THE ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON

will be under the immediate direction and control of the Colonial Surgeon, and his time and services will at all times be available for the duties of the Medical Department.

He is to reside in the Colonial Hospital and visit the wards at least twice daily—viz., at 7 o'clock a.m., and in the evening; and he must so arrange as to be always within reach, and his whereabouts known, in the event of his being required in the case of accident or emergency.

He will co-operate with the Colonial Surgeon in the treatment and care of Patients both in and out of Hospital, and will see that all his instructions are properly carried out; that the Hospital, the Patients, the Bedding and Clothing, are kept clean and in good order, and that the Bed-head Ticket over each Patient is correctly filled in, with the Name, Disease, Date of Admission, and Treatment, &c., in each case, according to Form. He will during his visit dress all particular cases, and see that the minor ones are properly dressed and attended to by the Resident Compounder and his Assistant.

His attendance will be given to Out-patients at the Hospital between 7 and 8 o'clock each morning.

He is to make himself acquainted with the different Books kept, and the Returns required from the Department, and to keep the Medical Register of the Hospital, entering all cases therein from day to day as they occur.

He will visit the Gaol every morning; and the Small-pox Hospital twice a-week.

He will be required to give his services on Coroners' Inquests at the Colonial Hospital and Gaol, and at the Courts of Justice, when required by the Crown.

### THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be open for the Admission of serious disease and accidents in necessitous cases at all hours. Out-Patients will be attended to by the Surgeons every morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The Medical Officers are bound to afford Medical aid and Medicines to all necessitous cases, and especially on the recommendation of the Administrator, Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, Civil Commandant, District Magistrate, and all Clergymen.

The admission and discharge of Patients will be subject to the control and sanction of the Colonial Surgeon, and in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Sick Seamen from Ships will be received into the Colonial Hospital for Medical care and treatment on application to the Health Officer, who is to guard against the introduction into the Hospital of diseases of a highly infectious or epidemic character, dangerous to the community.

Medical aid and Medicines will be afforded at the Hospital gratuitously, and no Officer or Servant in the Medical Department is in any case to take money or other presents from any Patient in the Hospital, or from their friends, under pain of dismissal. This rule as regards fees will equally apply to the Colonial Surgeons in their relation to Colonial Officials and families entitled to their services.

The Hospital will be open to the visits of Clergymen of all denominations.

On the death of a Patient, immediate notification shall be sent to the Hospital Chaplain, and Registrar of births and deaths, and arrangement made for burial.

The friends of Patients will be admitted to visit them on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No Patient will be allowed to smoke in the Wards, and any Patient guilty of misconduct, quarrelling, speaking loudly, or creating a disturbance, will be discharged or taken before the Police Magistrate.

### THE RESIDENT COMPOUNDER AND STORE-KEEPER OF COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be held responsible for the care of all Medical Stores and Instruments in his charge; for the correct dispensing of all prescriptions, the issue and administration of

Medicines and appliances for the Patients in Hospital, according to the Surgeon's directions.

He shall see that the Patients are well cared for, and the meals served at the regular hours, viz.:—

EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	
Early Tea	- - 6½ a.m.	Hot Agidi	- - 6½ a.m.
Breakfast	- - 9½ a.m.	Breakfast	- - 10 a.m.
Dinner	- - 2 p.m.	Dinner	- - 5½ p.m.
Tea	- - 6 p.m.		

He shall exercise a general supervision over the Hospital servants, who are to obey all orders received from him; and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any servant of the Hospital to the Colonial Surgeon, who will take such steps as the case may require, either as to fine or recommendation for dismissal.

He will go round the Hospital every morning before the Surgeon's visit, and also between 8 and 9 o'clock each evening, to see that all is well for the night.

He shall allow no person into the Surgery to compound Medicine, except his assistant approved by the Colonial Surgeon; and he shall keep his Surgery clean and well arranged, and all poisonous drugs separate from other medicines.

He will be at the Store-room every morning at 10 o'clock punctually to issue Extra diets or Stimulants ordered for particular Patients by the Medical Officers. He will also be responsible for the issue of further Extras to Patients admitted any time during the day or night.

He shall keep the Books of his Department, viz.:—

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, FOR IN-PATIENTS.

DO.

OUT DO.

INVENTORY OF MEDICAL STORES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

He shall make up no prescription except those ordered by the Colonial or Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and issue no drugs or stores without the order of the Colonial Surgeon.

He shall lay before the Colonial Surgeon at his morning visit any prescriptions that have come in, and been compounded for Government Officials since his previous visit, together with a memorandum of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the same period.

He shall attend to all urgent cases of illness or accidents brought to Hospital, and send word to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon or Colonial Surgeon before, or if the case be urgent, immediately upon their admission.

He will take charge of the Patients' clothing, and any money or other valuables about them on admission, and be accountable to the Colonial Surgeon for them, who is responsible to the Government.

He will in no case absent himself from the Hospital for more than an hour without leave, and in all cases leave word with the Gate-keeper where he is to be found.

### THE MEDICAL CLERK

will attend to the general Clerical work of the Medical Department under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

He will have charge of all Books, Forms, and Stationery, excepting those immediately relating to Medical Stores and Furniture.

He will be held responsible for the accuracy of all the Hospital Accounts and Returns, and will carefully check the Monthly Account of Supplies from the Contractors, and compare them with the Order Book.

He will draw out and submit to the Colonial Surgeon daily, the orders for each day's supply of provisions, and it will be his duty to receive and examine the different articles and reject any that are not good and wholesome, or bring them under the notice of the Surgeons.

He will issue the daily rations and the extras ordered for particular patients by the Medical Officers.

An Annual Return of Drugs, Medical Stores, and Instruments is to be made out in the month of January each year, and Requisitions in Duplicate for the year's supply.

### THE GATE-KEEPER

is to live in the Gate-house, and not allow any person to pass either in or out of the Hospital at improper hours without the permission of the Surgeons or Resident Compounder.

Patients are to be admitted for treatment every morning from 7 to 8 o'clock a.m. Accident and urgent cases at all hours. Clergymen at any hour in the day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

He is not to allow Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, or drink of any description to be brought into the Hospital by the friends of Patients, without the Surgeons' permission.

He is to report any infringement of rules or misconduct that comes under his notice to the Resident Compounder, and to keep the Gate constantly locked and prevent persons from loitering about it.

### THE COOK

shall have the different Meals cooked and ready for the Patients at the before-mentioned hours, and be prepared for any extra Cooking, and provide hot water at any hour that may be ordered by the Medical Officers or Resident Compounder.

He will have his Cooking Utensils cleaned up immediately after use, as well as the Patients' plates, drinking cups, spoons, &c.; in this latter work he will be assisted by the labourers told off for the purpose by the Resident Compounder.

### THE WARD-KEEPERS

shall each have charge of two Wards, and it shall be their duty to attend directly to the comfort and cleanliness of each Patient, and to administer the medicines and stimulants, &c., prescribed by the Surgeons.

They are to sleep in the Ward with the Patients, and be ready to attend to any during the night that may require their attention.

They are to attend carefully to the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital, and see that the Patients observe them, under pain of dismissal.

They are to keep a plentiful supply of cold spring water for drinking in the Ward, to assist in dressing all sores, &c., remove the Dead to the Dead-house, and see them placed in Coffins.

One Ward-keeper in turn shall be allowed out for Divine Service on Sunday, if there be no case of special importance in his Ward to prevent it. They will take their orders from the Medical Officers and the Resident Compounder.

### THE NURSE

placed on duty in the "Female Ward," and the "Children's Ward," will be changed in rotation every three months.

Her duty will be to attend to the comforts and care of the sick, to assist in preparing any particular comfort that may be ordered for them, to attend to the repairs and cleanliness of the Linen, Toweling, Bedding, and Hospital clothing, and to have a constant supply of cold filtered water for Patients' use.

When extras or stimulants are ordered for Patients in her ward, she will attend with their Diet boards at the Store-room every morning punctually, at 10 o'clock, to receive the same from the Dispenser.

She must on no account leave the Hospital without permission, either from one of the Surgeons, or, in their absence, from the Dispenser.

She must maintain order and quiet amongst her Patients.

### THE MESSENGER

will be under the personal direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

### Hired or Convict Labourers

are to keep the Hospital Wards and premises: can to bury the Dead, and to do all Manual and Menial work re-

quired of them by the Officers of the Establishment under the direction of the Resident Compounder or Officer in charge of them.

#### THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

is established as a *Pest-house* for the cure and isolation of contagious and infectious diseases of a dangerous nature, of which Small-pox is the most prevalent.

Patients are admitted to this Hospital upon the order of the Colonial Surgeons, and none are to be discharged without their sanction.

No visitors are allowed to enter the precinct of the Hospital without an order from the Colonial Surgeon.

The transfer of Patients from the Colonial Hospital, Gaol, or other Public Institutions, shall be under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

In cases of Small-pox, the Convicts told off for the conveyance of Patients shall be selected from those that have had Small-pox.

#### THE DRESSER

in charge of the Hospital shall be responsible to the Colonial Surgeon for the proper care and treatment of the Patients in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officers.

He is to see to the regular delivery of the daily rations both as to quantity and quality, and report any cause of complaint to the Colonial Surgeon.

He is to send in every morning to the Colonial Surgeon a report of the daily state of the Hospital.

On the admission of Patients, he is to have whatever clothes may belong to them freely exposed to the air and otherwise disinfected, as may be ordered by the Medical Officers.

He shall be assisted in the care of the Hospital by one, or, if need be, more labourers under him as the Colonial Surgeon may consider necessary according to the number of Patients, the rule being one labourer for every six, or fraction of six Patients.

No Bedding, Furniture, or Article of Clothing, &c., used in this Hospital is to be made use of in any other Establishment in the Medical Department.

The Dietary shall be the same as that in use at the Colonial Hospital.

#### THE GAOL HOSPITAL

shall be under the supervision of the Colonial Surgeon, and will be visited every morning by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

A Medical Dresser will have charge of the Hospital, to attend to the sick, under the directions of the Medical Officers.

He will reside in the Gaol, and it will be his duty to attend immediately to all cases of illness and accidents among the prisoners.

The Dresser will see that the Hospital is kept clean and in good order. He will attend to the dressing of the Patients and the administration of Medicines, &c., according to the Surgeons' directions, and see that they are supplied with the proper food and dietary prescribed for them.

He will ascertain each morning, before the Surgeon's visit, and take down the names of all the prisoners that require to see the Doctor, and submit the list to him at his morning visit.

The Under-Gaoler as well as the Dresser will be present when prisoners come before the Surgeon with complaints, so that any case of malingering may be reported.

Medicines and appliances will be supplied from the Colonial Hospital.

The Dresser will report immediately any case of urgent illness or accident to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence to the Colonial Surgeon, and they will give the case the attention it requires.

Cases, or suspected cases of Small-pox, or other highly infectious diseases, shall be kept strictly apart and isolated as much as possible in the quarter of the Gaol appointed for such cases.

The death of a prisoner shall be immediately reported to the Gaoler for notification to the Coroner.

Diet to be such as the Colonial Surgeon directs.

Lagos, December 7, 1880.

J. D. MACARTHY,  
Colonial Surgeon.

#### DIET TABLE.

##### EUROPEANS.

Full.	Low.	Tea.
14 oz. Meat.	8 oz. Meat.	8 oz. Bread.
16 " Bread.	8 " Bread.	1/2 " Tea.
16 " Rice.	8 " Rice.	2 1/2 " Sugar.
16 " Yams.	8 " Yams.	2 " Milk.
1/2 " Tea.	1/2 " Tea.	
1 1/2 " Sugar.	1 1/2 " Sugar.	
1 " Milk.	1 " Milk.	
Seasoning, &c.	Seasoning, &c.	

##### NATIVES.

Ordinary.	Rice.	Yams.
2 lb. Farina.	1 lb. Rice.	2 lb. Yams.
5 1/2 oz. Green.	1/2 " Meat.	1/2 " Meat.
4 " Fish.	3 drs. Salt.	3 drs. Salt.
1/2 " Oil.	1 " Pepper.	1 " Pepper.
3 drs. Salt.	4 " Onions.	4 " Onions.
1 " Pepper.		
1/2 oz. Egusi.		
2 drs. Ogiri.		
Hot Agidi and Akara.		

Extras as may be necessary.

Approved, C. A. MOLONEY, Administrator.

Lagos, Oct. 2, 1882.

THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR directs the following to be published for general information.

Individual Precautions to be taken against the spread of SMALL POX.

1. Improve the general health by personal cleanliness, a good supply of pure water and fresh air, and avoidance of overcrowding in the houses.

2. Dirty houses should be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed without delay.

3. House refuse, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and all other nuisances, should be at once removed from the neighbourhood of dwelling houses.

4. All un-vaccinated persons who have not had Small Pox should be vaccinated, and adults on whom re-vaccination has not previously been successfully performed, should be re-vaccinated.

5. Nurses should take exercise in the fresh air, avoid fatigue, and never go with an empty stomach near the sick.

6. Small Pox is chiefly recognised in the *earliest* stage by fever, restlessness, *severe pain in the back*, and vomiting.

7. Anyone suffering from the above symptoms should be forthwith brought under medical notice, so that the speediest measures may be taken, if necessary, for separating the patient from healthy individuals.

8. If the disease should appear in a family where the patient cannot be isolated and properly nursed, immediate removal to the Hospital provided for the reception of such cases is advisable.

9. The sick chamber should be well aired, by day and night, and freed from all unnecessary articles of furniture and clothing.

10. Slops, discharges from the sick person, bed and body

linen, cups, glasses, spoons, &c., should be disinfected with solution of carbolic acid before removal from the room.

11. Only the personal attendants of the sick should be allowed to enter the room, as the clothing of visitors is liable to carry away infection.

12. No food or drink that has been tasted by the sick, or that has been in the sick room, should be given to anyone else.

13. As the pustular crusts are extremely infectious, the body of the patient should be smeared every day with carbolic oil, made of one table-spoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of olive oil, or palm oil, or linseed oil.

14. The patient should not be allowed to come in contact with healthy persons until all the crusts have fallen off, and the body has been frequently and thoroughly washed with soap and warm water.

15. After the patient has left the sick room, it should be properly cleansed, and with the furniture, clothes, &c., disinfected thoroughly, thus: Spread out and hang upon lines all articles of clothing and bedding, close the windows and doors, then burn for twenty-four hours a quantity of brimstone. Afterwards open windows and doors, then lime-wash the room and soak the clothes in boiling water.

16. If the patient dies, the body sprinkled with quicklime, should be coffined before removal from the chamber, and speedily taken to the place of burial. A quantity of quicklime heaped in the grave will also be found useful.—By Order,

DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., Assist. Col. Surgeon.

Lagos, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Acting Administrator directs it to be notified for the information of the public, that a public vaccinator will be in attendance daily at the Colonial Hospital, and at the Ebute Epe Police Station, during the following hours: from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. All persons who have not had Small-Pox, or have not been inoculated, or vaccinated, are requested to attend; and parents and guardians are also requested to send their children and others under their charge, for the purpose of being vaccinated.—By Command,

DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., C.M.,  
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Lagos, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Acting Administrator directs the publication for general information of the following extracts from "An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from Small-Pox, in the Settlement of Lagos."

"That within three months after the birth of any child or children within the said Settlement, the parent or parents, person or persons being the lawful or natural guardian or guardians, master or mistress, of any such child or children, or the person or persons with whom any such child or children shall be resident, shall convey him, her, or them to such place or places as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose, or to the residence of some one of the public vaccinators, aforesaid, or duly authorized medical practitioner, and require him to vaccinate the same, and shall within seven days thereafter re-convey such child or children to the said place or places, or the residence of such vaccinator or medical practitioner for the purpose of his ascertaining whether or not such vaccination has been successful, and if necessary of being re-vaccinated, unless such child or children shall have been previously vaccinated or inoculated, and in default of compliance with the aforesaid regulations, the party or parties so offending shall be liable to be convicted summarily by any one or more justice or justices of the peace, and upon conviction for any such offence, shall be fined any sum not exceeding three pounds, and in default of payment of such sum, shall be committed, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one month in the gaol of Lagos, or of any settlements belonging to Lagos, wherein the provisions of this Ordinance may be in force.

"That every public vaccinator shall have full power and authority, at any hour between the hours of twelve in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of each day, to enter any house, out-house, yard, or enclosure within the said settlement, and to require any party or parties whom he may find therein, or whom he may find in the public street or elsewhere, in the said settlement, to produce to such public vaccinator some probable evidence that he, she, or they have already had the Small-Pox, or have been inoculated, or been vaccinated successfully, and in default of any such party or parties aforesaid producing probable testimony of such previous inoculation, vaccination, or infection from the natural Small-Pox, then, and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any public vaccinator appointed as aforesaid, to summon such party before one or more Justices of the Peace, or in the event of such party being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, then to summon as aforesaid the parent or parents or other person or persons proved to be the guardian, master or mistress of such infant or idiot, or the person or persons with whom such infant or idiot shall be resident, and it shall and may be lawful for such one or more Justices of the Peace to direct the said public vaccinator to vaccinate, in such place as he or they may appoint, any person failing to produce before him or them, such evidence as hereinbefore is required.

"That from and after the proclamation of this Ordinance, if any party suffering from Small-Pox, and on whose body the sores may not be healed, shall be found, be, go, or remain in any street, public place, or thoroughfare in the settlement of Lagos, such party not being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, and in the event of such party being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, the parent or parents, or other person or persons proved to be the guardian, master, or mistress of such infant or idiot, or the person or persons with whom such infant, or idiot shall be resident, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, for such party suffering as aforesaid, and on whose body the sores may not be healed, being found, being, going, or remaining in any such street, public place, or thoroughfare aforesaid, and shall, on conviction, be fined any sum not exceeding three pounds, and in default of payment of the said fine shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

"That if any person not having been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, or being the parent, guardian, master or mistress of any infant under the age of twelve years, or of any idiot, not having been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, shall refuse to allow himself or herself, or such infant or idiot as aforesaid, to be vaccinated by the persons appointed as aforesaid, or shall endeavour to deceive any person so appointed as aforesaid, by pretending falsely that he, she, or such infant or idiot as aforesaid, had been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, or if any person shall wilfully obstruct any public vaccinator in the discharge of his duty under this Ordinance, such person so refusing as aforesaid or endeavouring to deceive or obstruct any person appointed as aforesaid, shall be proceeded against and summarily convicted before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, for such refusal, endeavour to deceive or obstructing, and on conviction thereof shall be fined by such Justice or Justices of the Peace, any sum not exceeding three pounds for every such offence, as aforesaid, and in default of payment of any such fine, shall be committed, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one calendar month, to the gaol of Lagos, or of any other in the Settlement of Lagos, wherein the provisions of this Ordinance may be in force."

Medicines and disinfectants required by the sick, will be supplied gratuitously on application at the Colonial Hospital, every morning, from 6 to 9 o'clock.



It is particularly requested that those who can read will explain the purport of this notice to their friends.—By Command, DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

### TAXES, DUTIES, AND OTHER SOURCES OF LAGOS REVENUE.

Table of Taxes, Duties, Fees and all other sources of Revenue specified under the respective laws or authorities under which they are derived.

Duties leviable under authority of Ordinance No. 8, 1877, intituted, "The Customs Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, 1877," namely: on wines, liqueurs, brandy and cordials of any sort, the imperial gallon . . . £0 1 0

On spirits not being liqueurs, brandy or cordials, the imperial gallon . . . 0 0 6

Such spirits not exceeding if imported in wood the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength. On tobacco, the pound . . . 0 0 2

The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of spirits or tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid—viz.:

Upon spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation, exceeding . . . per gallon. 0 0 1 1/4

Upon tobacco, all sums paid thereon, for duties of exportation, exceeding . . . per pound 0 0 0 1/2

And spirits and tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz.:

Upon spirits, the gallon . . . 0 0 1 1/4

Upon tobacco, the pound . . . 0 0 0 1/2

Provided that all spirits and tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

On beer and malt liquor of any sort, in bottles, the dozen . . . 0 0 9

On beer and malt liquor of any sort in wood, the imperial gallon . . . 0 0 4 1/2

On cigars, the thousand . . . 0 5 0

On cowries, the hundred weight . . . 0 1 0

On salt, the ton . . . 0 5 0

On gunpowder, the barrel . . . 0 2 0

On guns, each . . . 0 1 0

On pistols, each . . . 0 0 6

On all other goods of every description not enumerated, an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported. Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo on such condition as the Governor in Council shall direct, of goods, not being spirits or tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back one half the duties of importation, or upon exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas, two-thirds of such duties shall be drawn back.

Any goods, not being spirits or tobacco, duty warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid upon payment of one half the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to parts beyond the seas upon payment of one third of the duties upon the importation thereof. Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

#### TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

All goods imported by the Administrator of Lagos, or the Governor for his private use. All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor or Administrator of Lagos for the service of any public department of the Colony. Books, newspapers, and printed matter. Copy-books,

drawing-books, and materials and apparatus, and other Educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission. Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments. Photographic apparatus and materials. British coins and other coins current in the Colony. Bricks, timber, slates, metal plates, or other building or roofing materials imported with the sanction of the Administrator of Lagos or the Governor for any purpose of general or public improvement. Passenger's Luggage. Packages in which goods are usually imported. Puncheon shoos including the iron hoops and rivets or hooks required for making them up.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

By established customs the following charges are made on Crown Grants, viz.:

For every grant of Land . . . £1 10 0

Surveying fee for every acre, and under . . . 0 10 0

Surveying fee above 1/2 acre and under 1 acre . . . 1 0 0

Surveying fee above 1 acre and under 2 acres . . . 1 10 0

Surveying fee above 2 acres and under 5 acres . . . 2 0 0

Surveying fee for every additional acre, or part of an acre . . . 0 10 0

#### POSTAGE.

Inland Letters.—Posted for persons residing within the Colony and the eastern and western districts:—

Not exceeding 1/2 an ounce . . . 0 0 1

Above 1/2 an ounce but not exceeding 1 ounce . . . 0 0 2

Every additional 1/2 ounce or fraction thereof . . . 0 0 1

For each newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces . . . 0 0 1

For a Book Packet not exceeding 2 ozs. . . 0 0 1

Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 5 ozs. . . 0 0 2

Every additional 3 ozs. . . 0 0 1

For a letter for all countries of the postal union except those mentioned below, not exceeding 1/2 oz. in weight, 4d.; above 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 8d.; every additional 1/2 oz., 4d. For each post card 1 1/4d. For each newspaper not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. For a book packet or packet of paper not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz. to 2 ozs., 2d.; above 2 ozs. to 4 ozs., 3d.; every additional 4 ozs., 3d.

For a letter to Aden, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Java, Labuan, Philippine Islands, Penang, and Singapore, not exceeding 1/2 oz. in weight, 5d.; above 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 10d.; every additional 1/2 oz., 5d. For each post card 2 1/4d. For each newspaper not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. For a book packet or packet of paper not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1 oz. to 2 ozs., 3d.; above 2 ozs. to 4 ozs., 5d.; every additional 4 ozs., 5d.

The registration fee on all letters, books or parcels except to certain Foreign Countries) is 2d.

#### MONEY ORDER.

For sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single order can be granted for more than £10.

#### SORTING BOX.

For each private Sorting Box in the Post Office, per annum . . . I 1 0

#### RENT OF GOVERNMENT MAGAZINE.

The undermentioned rate is charged under Ordinance No. 6 of 1873, intituled "an ordinance to regulate by law the sums payable as rent for gunpowder stored in the Government Magazine":—

For each barrel of 100 lbs. nett weight, rate per quarter . . . 0 0 9

#### WAREHOUSE RENT.

By ordinance No. 8 of 1873, intituled "an ordinance to regulate the sums payable as rent for the goods and merchandise stored in the Government warehouses, the following sums are charged as rent on all goods and

CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

merchandise that are allowed to remain in the Government Custom warehouse after seven days :—

ARTICLES.	Rate per week.
Beer, per barrel or case	0 0 3
Brandy, per case of one dozen	0 0 1
Brass rod, per case	0 0 1
Cordage, per coil	0 0 2
Cowries, per cwt.	0 0 1
Earthenware, per crate or cask	0 0 6
Felt, per roll	0 0 1
Flint, per keg	0 0 1
Geneva, per case of one dozen	0 0 1
Guns or pistols, per case	0 0 6
Iron chains, pots, bars, bolts, rods, sheets, per ton	1 0 0
Kolah nuts, per basket	0 0 6
Machinery, per ton	1 0 0
Matches, per case	0 0 1
Pipes, per case	0 0 1
Rum, per puncheon or pipe	0 0 6
" barrel or half pipes	0 0 3
" case of one dozen	0 0 1
Salt, per ton	0 1 0
Shooks, each	0 0 3
Spirit, not otherwise specified, per case of one dozen	0 0 1
Sugar, per hogshead	0 0 6
Sugar, per barrel	0 0 3
Sugar, per case or tin not exceeding 40 lbs.	0 0 1
Tobacco, per hogshead	0 1 0
" puncheon	0 0 6
" roll	0 0 1
Wines, per puncheon, pipe, or hogshead	0 0 6
" cask	0 0 2
" case of one dozen	0 0 1
Zinc, per roll of 200 feet	0 0 4
" 100 feet	0 0 2

All goods and merchandise not enumerated above, or if enumerated, not being imported in such form as to be chargeable under the above list, to be charged as follows :—

For every bale or truss not exceeding 250 lb.	0 0 6
For every bale or truss exceeding 250 lb.	0 0 8
For puncheon, pipe, or hogshead	0 0 6
" barrel	0 0 3
" case	0 0 6
Small packages, not exceeding 1 cwt. each, and not being personal luggage	0 0 1

LICENCES.

Marriage.—For every marriage licence issued under authority of Ordinance No. 10 of 1863 . . . 5 0 0  
For boats, flats, craft, or canoe.—By Ordinance No. 3 of 1866, intituled "an Ordinance for licensing boats and canoes in the settlement of Lagos," the following rate is charged :—

For every boat, flat craft, or canoe	0 10 0
For the sale of spirits, &c.—The following charges are made under Ordinance No. 7 of 1875, intituled "an Ordinance for regulating the sale of spirits, namely :—	
For every wholesale licence for one year	25 0 0
For every wholesale licence for half a year	15 0 0
For every retail licence for any store in the Island of Lagos for one year	25 0 0
For every retail licence for any store in the Island of Lagos for half year	15 0 0
For every retail for any store not in the Island of Lagos for one year	5 0 0
For every retail for any store not in the Island of Lagos for half year	2 10 0

For sales by auction.—The following charges are made under Ordinance No. 2, 1878, intituled, "The Sales by Auction Ordinance," namely :—

For every license without privilege of agent for one year	24 0 0
For every license without privilege of agent for half a year	14 10 0

For every license with privilege of agents for one year	26 10 0
For every license with privilege of agents for half a year	15 12 0
For every license for an agent to an auctioneer who has taken out a license with privilege of agents for one year	2 0 0
For every license for an agent to an auctioneer who has taken out a license with privilege of agent for half a year	1 4 0

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

The undermentioned sums are charged for the registration of deeds in this department by virtue of Ordinance No. 8 of 1883, namely :—

For every acknowledgment or proof of an investment	0 2 6
For the registration and recording of every instrument, other than a memorial, for every folio of seventy-two words	0 0 9
For verifying every memorial and recording the same	0 5 0
For depositing every investment	0 2 6
For taking out the same	0 2 6
For every search in the records or memorials, for every half hour	0 2 6
For every additional half-hour	0 2 6
For an attested copy of, or extract from any recorded instrument or memorial, for every folio of seventy-two words	0 1 0
For comparing, if required any instrument with the register thereof, for every seventy-two words	0 0 6
For every other certificate or extract	0 2 6
For every search in the general, for every half hour	0 2 6

CUSTOMS.

For Registrar of Shipping.—Chargeable under authority of Ordinance No. 3, of 1874, namely :—

For registering a ship and granting a certificate of registry	0 5 0
For each form of bill of sale or mortgage issued	0 1 0
For each form of declaration issued	0 0 6
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate of registry on change of owners	0 2 0
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate of registry on change of masters	0 2 0
For each entry on the registry book relating to transfer by bill of sale	0 1 0
For each entry in the registry book relating to mortgage	0 2 0
For transmitting particulars on application to transfer registry to another port	0 2 6
For granting a certificate of mortgage or sale	0 5 0
For sales or mortgages made before registrar under certificate of sale or mortgage each	0 2 6
For each certified copy of documents under 107th section Merchant Shipping Act, 1854	0 1 0
For inspection of the registry book	0 1 0

FOR SHIPPING MASTER.

Under ordinance No. 3, 1874, engagement or discharge of crews. Ships under 60 tons	0 4 0
Ships between 60 and 100 tons	0 7 0
Ships between 100 and 200 tons	0 15 0
And 5s. additional for every 100 tons.	
Engagement or discharge of seaman separately	0 2 0
Copy of seamen's certificate of discharge	0 1 0
Indentures of apprentices	0 5 0
Certificate of deposit of any document	0 2 0
Sanction in writing to discharge of any seaman or apprentice	0 5 0
Rendering account of wages, &c., of seaman deceased or left behind	0 2 0
Copy of certificate of desertion	0 2 0
Examination of provisions or water	0 10 6



Attesting will of a seaman . . . £0 2 0  
 For the Superintendent of the Survey or ADMIRALTY OF VESSELS.—Ordinance, No. 3, of 1874.  
 For each measured transverse section . . . 0 10 0  
 For each certificate of survey in addition to above 1 1 0  
 For each certificate of survey or of identity where measurement of tonnage is not required . . . 1 1 0  
 For SERVICE OF OFFICERS REQUIRED AT EXTRA HOURS, UNDER SECTION 14, OF ORDINANCE No. 10, 1876.  
 To the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, £1 5s. per day, 5s. per hour; to the Assistant Collector, £1 5s. per day, 5s. per hour; to District Commissioner acting as Collector of Customs, £1 5s. per day, 5s. per hour; to chief clerks, 15s. per day, 3s. per hour; to junior clerks, 10s. per day, 2s. per hour; to warehouse keepers and examining officers, 15s. per day, 3s. per hour; to assistant examining officers, 10s. per day, 2s. per hour; to the outdoor officers, taking an account of the landing or shipment of goods, 5s. per day; 1s. per hour.  
 Note.—All fees to be received by the chief and other officers of customs are paid into the Public Treasury, and salary being granted in lieu thereof to the respective officers, vide section 5 of Ordinance No. 3, 1874, and section 14, of Ordinance No. 10, 1876.

#### REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

For the interment of an adult . . . £0 6 0  
 For the interment of an infant under 14 years . . . 0 4 0  
 For the interment of an infant under 7 years . . . 0 2 0  
 For building a brick vault of 8 ft. square . . . 5 0 0  
 For building a brick grave of 8 ft. by 3 ft. . . 2 10 0  
 For building a brick grave of 4 ft. by 2 ft. . . 1 5 0  
 N.B.—There are no local laws regulating burial fees, and the Mahomedans and pagan population are exempted from payment of the same. By a Government notice of 15th July, 1885, all classes of the community are exempted from the payment of fees for Certificates of Burial.  
 Fees in the Supreme Court under Ordinance No. 4, of 1876 taken from Appendix B, page 115, of the said ordinance.

#### ORDINARY SUITS.

Where amount involved is under £10, 2s. 6d. . . 0 2 6  
 Ditto, £10 and under £20, 2s. 6d. . . 0 5 0  
 Ditto, £20 and under £50, 5s. . . 0 6 0  
 Ditto, £50 and upwards,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on claim, but not exceeding £5,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on claim but not exceeding £7.  
 Note.—The value of any land shall not be taken as less than £50, except by direction of the Court.  
 Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money of property, 5s. . . 0 15 0  
 On every summons, motion, application, or demand taken out or made (not particularly charged) . . . 0 2 6  
 On every order not being a non-suit or judgment . . . 0 2 6  
 On Filing any document . . . 0 1 0  
 On every subpoena . . . 0 1 0  
 On order for adjournment of hearing, rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party) 2s. 10 . . . 0 7 6  
 On motion for review of judgment if amount involved is under £50 . . . 0 4 6  
 In every other case . . . 0 10 0  
 On every special case from each party . . . 0 5 0  
 On every warrant of execution against property for less than £50 . . . 0 5 0  
 On every warrant of execution against property for £50 or upwards . . . 0 10 0  
 On every warrant of execution against the person . . . 0 5 0

#### APPEALS.

On motion for leave of appeal . . . 0 10 0  
 On every bond . . . 0 10 0

On order for leave to appeal . . . £0 15 0  
 Note.—In appeals to a Divisional Court, one-fourth only of these fees.

On record of appeal, the costs of making necessary copies and of transmission, as the Court directs.

On appeal, where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not on the recovery of money or property (on motion or petition), £1 . . . 1 0 0

On every other appeal, the like fees, according to the amount claimed in the appeal, as on a summons and the hearing thereof in first instance.

Note.—If at or before the commencement of the hearing, either on first instance or appeal, the whole cause of action is admitted, the hearing fee shall be returned.

#### SUMMARY ORDERS BEFORE SUITS.

On application for Order . . . 0 10 0  
 On every Security Bond . . . 0 10 0  
 On order . . . 0 5 0  
 On a Writ of Foreign Attachment . . . 2 0 0

#### PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

On application for Probate or Administration . . . 0 5 0  
 On Oath of every Executor and Administrator . . . 0 5 0  
 On every Administration Bond . . . 0 10 0  
 On Probate or Letters of Administration, such sum not exceeding the Stamp Duty that would be payable in England, as the Court, having regard to the position of the parties, directs.

Inventory of property, when taken by an officer of Court, if occupied less than six hours, each hour . . . 0 2 0  
 Ditto, a whole day . . . 0 15 0  
 Summons for Administration of property of a deceased person, if value of property less than £100 . . . 0 5 0  
 If above £100 . . . 0 10 0

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On paying money into Court, £2 per cent. on amount Commission to take evidence out of Jurisdiction . . . 0 10 0  
 If within Jurisdiction . . . 0 5 0  
 Every Affidavit sworn in any Proceeding in Court . . . 0 1 0  
 Not in a Proceeding . . . 0 4 0  
 Certifying signature or seal, not in a proceeding . . . 0 4 0  
 Every authority to act for another filed . . . 0 2 6  
 Office copies of any document, for the first 150 words . . . 0 2 6  
 For every further 150 words . . . 0 0 6  
 Justification of sureties, each surety . . . 0 2 6  
 Deposit of any Instrument for registration . . . 0 5 0  
 Engrossment in Records, for the first 100 words . . . 0 2 6  
 For every further 100 words . . . 0 0 9  
 The engrossment fee may be received by the Registrar.  
 Every search of the Archives for not exceeding three months . . . 0 1 0  
 Exceeding six months and not more than six months . . . 0 1 6  
 Exceeding eighteen months, each year . . . 0 1 0

#### CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every warrant or summons, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued . . . 0 2 0  
 On hearing in summary cases . . . 0 2 0  
 On each recognizance (except to prosecute or give evidence) . . . 0 2 0  
 On Warrant of Commitment . . . 0 1 0  
 On Warrant to levy on property . . . 0 2 0  
 The Court may direct repayment, if it sees fit, of any fees paid in a Criminal proceeding.

#### WHARFAGE.

The undermentioned tolls are received under Ordinance No. 2, 1868, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the levy of certain tolls on goods and other things landed on or shipped from the Government Custom House Pier, and to make regulations for the convenience of traffic thereon,"

and to regulate the place of landing for certain goods, viz.:

Beer, per barrel or case . . . £0 0 3  
 Beniseed, per ton . . . 0 1 6  
 Brandy, per case of 1 dozen . . . 0 0 1  
 Brass rods, per case . . . 0 0 2  
 Bricks, per thousand . . . 0 2 6  
 Cordage, per coil . . . 0 0 1  
 Cotton (raw), per bale . . . 0 0 3  
 Cowries, per ton . . . 0 0 3  
 Earthenware, per crate or cask . . . 0 1 6  
 Felt, per roll . . . 0 0 8  
 Flints, per keg . . . 0 0 4  
 Geneva, per case of 1 dozen . . . 0 0 2  
 Ground nuts, per ton . . . 0 0 1  
 Guns or Pistols, per case . . . 0 1 6  
 Horses, each . . . 0 0 6  
 Iron chains, pots, bars, bolts, rods, and sheets, per ton . . . 0 2 6  
 Ivory, per ton . . . 0 1 6  
 Kolah nuts, per basket . . . 0 0 6  
 Kernels, per ton . . . 0 1 6  
 Lumber, per 1,000 feet . . . 0 2 0  
 Machinery, per ton . . . 0 2 6  
 Matchets, per case . . . 0 0 3  
 Palm, black, or other oil, per drum . . . 0 1 0  
 Palm, black, or other oil, per puncheon or barrel . . . 0 0 6  
 Pipes, per case . . . 0 0 2  
 Rum, per puncheon or pipe . . . 0 0 6  
 Rum, per barrel or half pipe . . . 0 0 4  
 Rum, per case of one dozen or demijohn . . . 0 0 1  
 Salt, per ton . . . 0 1 6  
 Shooks, per bundle . . . 0 0 2  
 Slates, per 1,000 . . . 0 2 6  
 Spirits not otherwise specified, per case of one dozen . . . 0 0 1  
 Sugar, per hogshead . . . 0 2 0  
 Sugar, per barrel . . . 0 0 3  
 Sugar, per case or tin, not exceeding 40 lbs. . . 0 0 1  
 Tiles, per thousand . . . 0 2 6  
 Tobacco, per hogshead . . . 0 1 1  
 Tobacco, per puncheon . . . 0 0 6  
 Tobacco, per roll . . . 0 0 6  
 Wines, per puncheon, pipe or hogshead . . . 0 0 6  
 Wines, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  cask . . . 0 0 4  
 Wines per case of one dozen . . . 0 0 1  
 Zinc, per roll of 200 feet . . . 0 0 4  
 Zinc, per roll of 100 feet . . . 0 0 2  
 All goods, merchandise, and things not before enumerated, or if enumerated, not being imported in such form as to be chargeable under the above list, to be charged as follows:—  
 For every bale or truss not exceeding 250 lbs . . . 0 0 4  
 For every bale or truss exceeding 250 lb. . . 0 0 6  
 For every puncheon, pipe, or hogshead . . . 0 0 4  
 For every barrel . . . 0 0 3  
 For every case . . . 0 0 4  
 Small packages not exceeding 1 cwt. each and not being personal luggage . . . 0 0 2  
 In charging the rates on goods, merchandise, or things directed to be charged by weight or measurement, for any less weight or measurement than specified above a proportion of the respective rates shall be charged.

And it is provided by Section 11 of this Ordinance, "That all goods or merchandise (except gunpowder) imported into the Lagoon of Lagos, shall be landed at the Government Custom House Pier, provided always that where two-thirds in value of the cargo of any ship or vessel importing such goods shall be consigned to one consignee, the goods consigned to such consignee may be landed at the pier, wharf, or usual landing place of such consignee."

#### MARKET DUES, &c.

By Rules framed under the provision of Ordinance No. 10 of 1878 for the regulation of the Public Meat Market and

Slaughter-house in Lagos, the undermentioned sums are charged as follows—*i.e.*:

#### MEAT MARKET.

For use of each stall, stable, or place in the said market, rate per month . . . £0 5 0

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

For the slaughter of animals and dressing of the carcasses for the food of man, for each ox, heifer, bull, cow, horse, ass, or mule . . . 0 1 0  
 For each pig or sheep . . . 0 0 6  
 For each goat . . . 0 0 3

#### HOSPITAL.

Under Ordinance No. 3, 1878, intituled "Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance," the following rates are charged: For supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship for the period of ship's stay in harbour, if less than four months, on each person on board . . . 1 10 0  
 If the above time is exceeded, the like sum shall again become payable.

If the ship remains in the harbour for less than twenty-one days, one-half of the said sum only shall be paid. The foregoing fees are not chargeable in the case of ships carrying a certified surgeon, steamships navigating within the harbour only, or visiting the harbour casually or for repairs.

Coasting ships trading within the settlement of Lagos only and not remaining in the harbour for more than seven consecutive days.

The rates charged for the lodging, board attendance, and medical and surgical treatment in the Colonial hospital of each person removed there from on board ship are the following:—

The Master . . . 0 10 0  
 Any Mate . . . 0 7 6  
 Any ordinary seamen . . . 0 4 3  
 Any Krooman for the first five days of his residence in hospital per day . . . 0 4 2  
 For every subsequent day . . . 0 1 3  
 And under Ordinance No. 1, 1881, intituled "The Lagos Hospital Ordinance 1881," the undermentioned rates are charged for the treatment of patients received into the hospital in certain cases—viz.:—  
 When any Krooman shall have been received as a Patient into the Colonial Hospital at Lagos from any Factory or other place where he may have been employed; or when any person employed in domestic service shall have been received as a patient into the said hospital, there shall be payable in respect of each such Krooman or servant for each of the first five days of his residence in the said hospital . . . 0 4 2  
 For each subsequent day . . . 0 1 3

#### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND THE WEST COAST.

THE telegraph cable was successfully laid in July, 1886, and West Coast is now in direct communication with the rest of the civilised world. Having so long remained outside the region of telegraphic communication, the West African Coast seems now likely to be in a plethoric condition in that respect, as this place, as well as the Gold Coast, is to have a duplicate cable, each worked by a rival company. Sierra Leone has been quite *en fete* to celebrate the auspicious event. Four telegraph steamers were lying in the harbour at the time of this occurrence, and a public ball was given by the Sierra Leone community to celebrate the laying of the cable. As one of the telegraph companies is laying the cable as far south as St. Paul de Loanda, it would seem to be a favourable opportunity for the British Government to enter into negotiations for the construction of a duplicate line to the Cape of Good Hope, as also for the extension of the cable to St. Helena and Ascension. When the ports of West Africa are being supplied with duplicate cables, it is surely inadvisable that these two isolated and, in war

time, highly important islands should be cut off from communication with the authorities.

The following congratulatory messages have passed to and from the Queen upon the completion of the laying to Sierra Leone:—

"From Administrator Hay, Sierra Leone, to the Secretary for the Colonies. "Sierra Leone, July 13.

"At an entertainment given to celebrate the opening of telegraphic communication between Freetown and England by the African Direct Telegraph Company, I was requested to transmit, through your Lordship, the following loyal address to Her Majesty:—

"The inhabitants of Sierra Leone, celebrating this day the establishment of telegraphic communication between England and Her Majesty's African Settlements, desire to express to Her Majesty their profound loyalty to her and their gratitude for the fresh proof of her Royal interest evinced in the welfare of her Settlements by her promotion of this important means of communication. They hope that the cable may contribute to an increased interest being taken in the development of the resources of this continent, and to a larger exertion of the benign influence of Her Majesty's government on its destiny. They pray that you will convey to Her Majesty this expression of their sentiments."

"Earl Granville to the Governor of Sierra Leone.

"London, July 24.

"Referring to your telegram of the 13th July, Her Majesty commands me to convey her cordial thanks to you and her loyal subjects for their address."

#### AFRICAN DIRECT TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED. MARINA.

Superintendent—H. Cunningham.

Manager and First Class Clerk—G. Carabott .....	£250
Third Class Clerk—S. Owen Mousa .....	80
Do. —T. Francis Jackson .....	80
Probational Clerk and Messenger—C. R. Edward Smith .....	30

#### AFRICAN DIRECT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

	per word	£	s.	d.
Accra, Akassa, and Brass	"	0	0	10
Kotonou and Porto Novo	"	0	1	0
Bonny	"	0	1	3
Sierra Leone	"	0	2	6
Bathurst	"	0	4	2
Portugal	"	0	8	5
Spain	"	0	8	9
Great Britain	"	0	8	10
Belgium and Italy (via Malta)	"	0	9	1
Denmark, France, Holland, & Norway,	"	0	9	2
Germany and Switzerland	"	0	9	3
Madeira	"	0	8	4
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Ceara, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro	"	0	11	10

Words containing more than 10 letters charged double. Groups containing more than three figures or letters charged for at the rate of three figures to a word; thus, 5438674 would be charged as three words.

Merchants and others are requested to instruct their correspondents in Europe to be careful to mark all Telegrams for Africa "via Eastern."

H. CUNNINGHAM, Superintendent.

#### WEST AFRICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's system of cables is now completed, and the following is a list of stations and the rates

charged for Telegrams addressed to these stations from England:— "VIA CADIZ," per word

	£	s.	d.
Bathurst	0	5	11
Bolama	0	4	9
Bissao	0	4	9
Conakry (Iles de Los)	0	5	0
Sierra Leone	0	6	9
Grand Bassam	0	5	5
Accra	0	8	0
Porto Novo (Kotoonou)	0	6	8
S. Tomé (Island of)	0	6	10½
Principe (Do.)	0	7	5
Gaboon	0	7	2½
Loanda (St. Paul de)	0	8	10½

Telegrams for the Congo District, bearing the instruction "Post Saothomé," will be forwarded to the Company's Agent to their destination by first opportunity.

Messages will be accepted at the offices of The Direct Spanish Telegraph Company, 1, Leadenhall Street; The Eastern Telegraph Company, 11, Old Broad Street; The Submarine Telegraph Company, 2, Throgmorton Avenue, or at any Postal Telegraph Station.

Messages for the above stations should bear the instruction "Via Cadiz," these two words being transmitted free of charge to the sender.

By order, R. N. MOIR, Secretary.

98, Cannon Street, 27th September, 1886.

#### RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

##### EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese — Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D. .... £900

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(Established 1883.)

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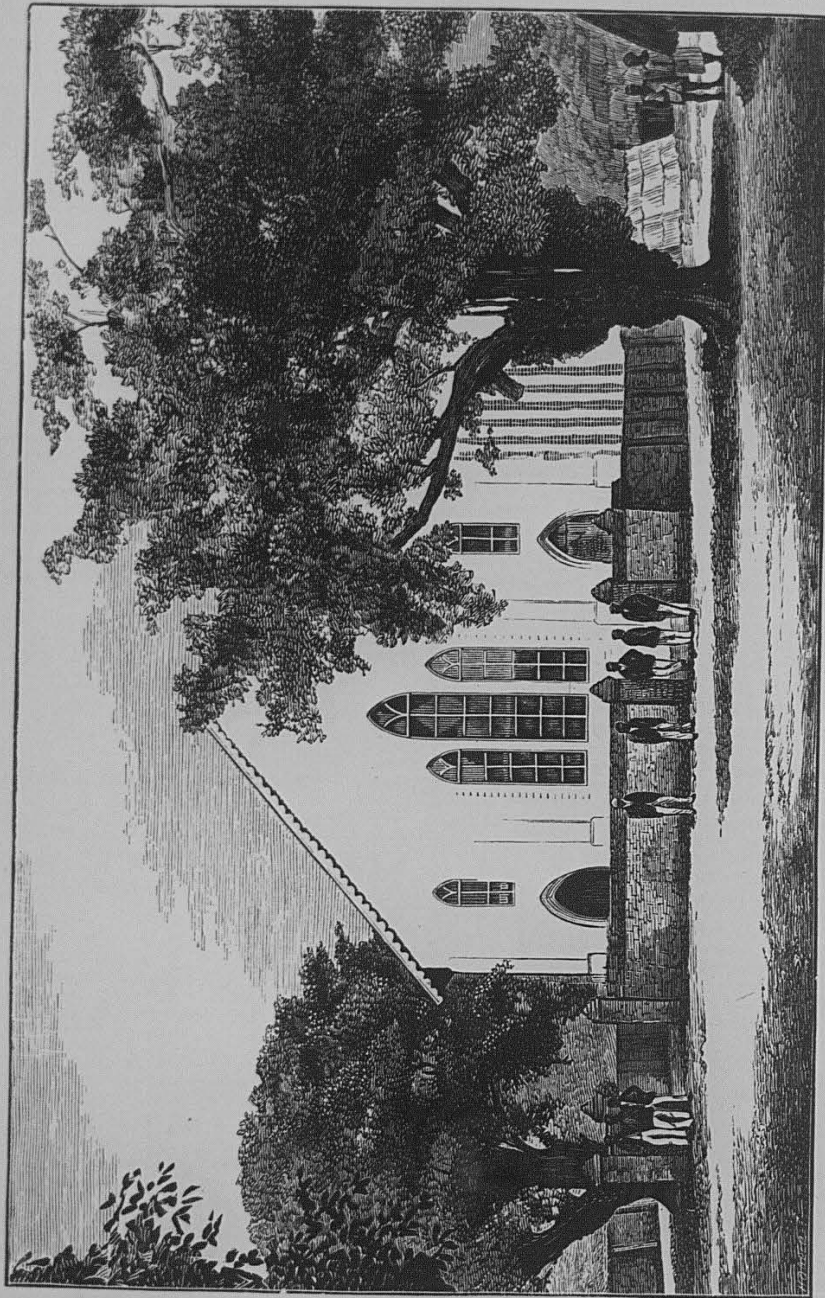
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Being a legacy left by the late Rebecca Hussey, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

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(FORMED 1887.)

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FOR ASSISTING THE NATIVE CLERGY AND MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA AND THE EAST, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE MISSION-FIELD OCCUPIED BY THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office, and Cheques crossed "Barclay, Bevan, & Co."

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Bathurst, Rev. N. J. Cole.

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**NOTICES TO CONTRIBUTORS, &c.**

Communications for the Editor to be addressed to the Rev. R. C. Billing, The Rectory, Spitalfields, E.

It is particularly requested that all articles of any kind sent to Mrs. Malaher or the Auxiliary Helpers, to be forwarded, may bear a ticket with the name of the missionary for whom they are intended, the name of the contributor, and, as far as possible, the value of the articles; also that a list of contents be sent with each parcel. If these two suggestions are complied with, the labour of packing is greatly reduced and much time saved. Blank tickets for filling up may be obtained in any quantity on application to Mrs. Malaher.

Contributions for support of children are much needed for all parts of the Mission Field. Mrs. Malaher will gladly supply particulars to any friends willing to collect the necessary amount annually, which is as follows:—In West Africa, £5; East Africa, £6; Palestine, £10; India,

£5; Ceylon, £7; Mauritius, £7; China, £10; North-West America, £10; and Canada West, £10.

The General Manager or Secretary will be happy to receive and forward contributions, either in money or goods, to any missionary or Mission Station of the Church Missionary Society, although they may not be mentioned on our list with an Auxiliary Helper.

The General Manager and Secretaries beg to thank those friends who have kindly sent stamped envelopes for replies.

Mrs. Malaher will be glad to hear from any ladies willing to act as Auxiliary Helpers for the stations against which her name is placed *pro tem*.

Collecting cards for the general Fund of the Association, or for any of the objects pleaded for in *Missionary Leaves*, may be obtained of the Secretary.

**PLACES OF WORSHIP—LAGOS.**

Christ Church, Marina, Faji.

Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square.

St. Peter's Church, Ajele st.

Baptist Chapel, Joseph street.

Palm Church, Aroloya.

St. Paul's Ch., Davies street.

St. Paul's Ch., Breadfruit st.

Church at Itolo, Offin.

Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo.

Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko market.

Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko.

Holy Trinity Ch., Ebute Ero.

School Church, King street.

St. Anne's Ch., Iddo Island.

Several other temporary preaching places of the Church at Offin, Okeppo, and of the Wesleyans at Ikoyi, &c.

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PALMA—C.M.S., Catechist.

ODE ONDO—Rev. C. Phillips, Mr. C. N. Young, Catechist; Mr. Dada, Christian Visitor; and Mr. Ezekiel Coker, Schoolmaster.

**MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES,**

OR PLACES OF WORSHIP OF THE MAHOMEDANS, IN LAGOS.

**Chief Priest.**—Lemomu, Lemomu street.

**Junior Priests.**—Momodu, Oko Awo street; Salu, Ikoyi road; and several other minor Priests, *alias* Alufa.

1. A Mosque in Lemomu st. (Cathedral).

2. Obey street.

3. Oko Awo street.

4. Aroloyah street.

5. Obadino street.

6. Oluwole street.

7. Agbowodo street.

8. Tiwo street.

9. Faji.

10. Ereko road.

11. Balogun square.

12. Rear of Bankole street.

13. Offin.

14. Oke Olowogbowo.

15. Kosoko street.

16. Ebute Ero.

17. Idumagbo.

18. Idunshagbe.

19. Idungahan.

20. Victoria street.

21. Joseph street.

22. Massey street.

23. Isale Gagan.

24. Okeppo.

25. Osadi street.

26. Rear of Cow lane.

27. Ikoyi road.

**ONE MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT PALMA.**

**Chief Priest**—Saka. **Junior**—Alufa.

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Sidesmen—Rufus Wright and Owen Willoughby.

St. Paul's, Breadfruit—Messrs. D. T. Coker, J. B. Henry, H. J. Coochin.

**Sidesmen**—N. T. Nelson and Jeremiah Johnson. Palm Church, Aroloya—Messrs. T. Deigh and Vincent. St. Peter's Church, Ajele Street—T. J. Metzger, and Leigh. Holy Trinity Church—Z. A. Coker. St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta—Joseph Bolla. Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square—W. Lumpkin. Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo—T. King and J. E. Peters. Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko—S. Grant and J. W. Macaulay. Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko—J. Cole. St. Anne's Church, Iddo Island—John Andrew. Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross—Ramon Campos, I. da Souza, and Fitz Gemen.

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**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.**

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSIONS TO WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

**WEST AFRICA.**

1804. Departure of Messrs. Renner and Hartwig, the first missionaries of the Society, to commence the Susu Mission.

1807. Government African Institution for freed slaves established.

1812. Mission commenced on the Bullom Shore.

1816. Sierra Leone permanently occupied.

1819. Success of Rev. W. A. B. Johnson's work at Regent.

1822. Samuel Crowther liberated from slavery.

1825. Fifty-three deaths of missionaries and their wives up to this date. At this period, with a population of 10,359 liberated Africans, the Church attendants numbered 3,000; and communicants, 493.

1827-28. Fourah Bay Institution established by Rev. B. F. Haensel. Attended by six students—Samuel Crowther's name the first on the list.

1838. Christian Egbas, liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, return to their own land, the Yoruba Country.

1841. Government Niger Expedition. S. Crowther 20 companies it.

1843. Ordination of S. Crowther, first African clergyman, June 11th. Rev. H. Townsend visits, Abbeokuta in the Yoruba Country.

1845. Yoruba Mission commenced. Badagry occupied.

1846.—Revs. H. Townsend and S. Crowther occupy Abbeokuta.

1848. Statistics.—Sierra Leone: Native clergy, 10; Native agents, 56; attendants at public worship, 6,908; communicants, 2,047.

1852. Sierra Leone created a diocese: Dr. Vidal first Bishop. Lagos and Ibadan occupied.

1854. Death of Bishop Vidal; succeeded by Bishop



Weeks. Second Niger Expedition. The Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes to pay for its schools—a saving to the C.M.S. of £800 per annum.

1857. Niger Mission commenced. Death of Bishop Weeks; succeeded by Bishop Bowen.

1859. Death of Bishop Bowen; succeeded (1860) by Bishop Beckles.

1862. Organisation of Self-supporting Native Pastorate at Sierra Leone. After several years of growth and prosperity, the Yoruba Mission is hindered by a prolonged war between Ibadan and Abeokuta.

1863. Quiah and Sherbro Missions commenced.

1864. Consecration of Rev. Samuel Crowther to Bishopric of Niger.

1865-6. Lokoja on the Niger occupied. Bonny occupied. 1867. Outbreak at Abeokuta. Mission premises plundered and destroyed. Expulsion of the missionaries. Native Christians in Yoruba Country probably 3,000; communicants, 998.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Fell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

1875. Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes the separate charge of the Bullom and Quiah Missions. Mr. Townsend allowed to return to Abeokuta. After seven years' absence of the European missionaries, the Native Church there stronger than ever. Mr. Hinderer visits the Ondo country, and occupies Leke.

1876. Fourah Bay College re-opened on a new and enlarged basis, and affiliated to Durham University. Rev. James Johnson (Native) appointed to superintend the Yoruba Mission.

1882. Bishop Cheetham resigns after an episcopate of twelve years, and is succeeded by Rev. E. G. Ingham, consecrated Sixth Bishop of Sierra Leone early in 1883.

STATISTICS.—Sierra Leone: European missionaries, 4; native clergy, 5; native agents, 17; native Christians, 3,930; communicants, 1,165 (exclusive of 17 native pastors and chaplains, and above 10,000 native Christians transferred to the Independent Native Church).

Yoruba: European missionaries, 7; native clergy, 13; native agents, 58; native Christians, 4,980; communicants, 1,800.

Niger: Native missionaries, 12; native agents, 15; native Christians, 590; communicants, 173.

#### EAST AFRICA.

1844. Dr. Krapf, expelled from Abyssinia, takes up his residence at Mombasa. Joined by Rev. J. Rebmann.

1848-49. Important journeys of Krapf and Rebmann into the interior. Discovery of the snow-capped mountain, Kilimanjaro, May 11th, 1848.

1851. Krapf publishes a vocabulary of East African languages. Plans formed for a chain of mission stations into the interior.

1852. Krapf and Erhardt's visit to Usambara.

1853. Dr. Krapf compelled by ill-health to return to Europe. 1855. Rebmann and Erhardt send home a map compiled from native reports, showing a great inland sea in the interior.

1856. The mission station at Kisulidini destroyed by the Masai. Rebmann driven from the mainland.

1858. The mission at Kisulidini resumed. (Rebmann alone for many years, engaged in important linguistic work. Two missionaries were transferred to India; three died after a few months' labour; five who were designated to the mission never joined it.)

1867. A mission temporarily established at the Seychelles Islands. Bishop Ryan's letter to the C.M.S. draws attention to the East African Slave Trade.

1872. Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar.

1874. The news of Dr. Livingstone's death revives public interest in East Africa. Reorganisation of the mission at Mombasa under Rev. W. S. Price.

1875. Establishment of C.M.S. Freed Slave Settlement near Mombasa. Invitation from King Mtesa to Christian missionaries. C.M.S. resolved to send a mission to Victoria Nyanza.

1876. Departure of C.M.S. Nyanza Expedition.

1884. Rev. J. Hannington consecrated First Bishop of East Equatorial Africa.

1886. Bishop Hannington murdered.

#### RELIGIOUS POPULATION.\*

	Lagos.	Vicinity.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Grand Total.
Episcopalian .....	4,230	45	700	217	250	5,432
Westonian .....	1,040	—	390	7	100	2,137
Baptist .....	210	—	6	—	—	216
Roman Catholics .....	15,000	—	—	45	35	15,080
Atheist .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Presbyterian .....	3	—	—	—	—	3
Mahomedan .....	0,760	508	1,023	220	512	12,023
Pagan .....	20,118	15,391	7,399	4,040	6,910	53,858
Totals .....	37,452	15,944	9,563	4,519	7,792	75,270

\* The Religious population was much increased by the different denominations when the previous Census was taken, and the Registrar of the Census of 1881 is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent. each from the Pagan.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

##### LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairman—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, or the Principal of the Collegiate Institute (*pro tem.*)

Secretary—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A.

Treasurer—John A. Payne.

Members—Revs. J. Vernall, Jas. Johnson, M.A., William Morgan, Nat. Johnson; and Messrs. R. A. Coker, D. Murray, A. L. Hetherett, S. D. Kester, T. S. Randall, and H. O. Morgan.

##### C.M.S. TRAINING INSTITUTION.

(Established first at Abeokuta, 1849, and then in Lagos. 1867.)

Principal—Rev. J. Vernall.

Vice-Principal—Vacant.

Tutor—Mr. J. Okuseinde.

##### C.M.S. FEMALE INSTITUTION.

(Established 1868.)

Lady Superintendent—Miss Kendall.

Teachers—Miss Lemon, and Miss Davies.

Master—J. J. Ransome. Music Master—R. A. Coker.

This Institution has been established by the Church Missionary Society, with the desire to afford to the inhabitants of this colony and the adjacent countries the advantage of obtaining for their daughters a good and useful education (thoroughly English), but suited as much as possible to the peculiarities and requirements of this country.

The course of study will comprehend religious instruction, English grammar, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, singing, general information, needlework, instrumental music, and French.

#### TERMS:

Instruction, exclusive of music and French,	£	s.	d.
per annum .....	...	...	4 4 0
Music, per quarter .....	...	...	1 1 0
French, per quarter .....	...	...	0 7 0
Board and Instruction, per School Term .....	...	...	16 10 0

School materials, washing, charged extra. Boarders must be furnished with bed linen, two country clothes, and towels.

Payments to be made one quarter in advance.

#### C.M.S. LAGOS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Established 1859.)

Principal—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A. (Native).

Tutor—H. Carr, M.A.,

Holidays—June 10, for 3 weeks; Dec. 20, for 3 weeks.

The course of instruction includes: Holy Scriptures, English Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Geography, Physiology, Elements of Natural Science, Political Economy, Music, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book Keeping, Mensuration, English, Roman, and Grecian Histories, Greek and Latin Languages.

Much care is taken to inculcate in the pupils the habit of self-application. Great attention is paid to their moral training.

There is a large and comfortable accommodation for Boarders. Terms per Quarter:

Instruction £1 1s. or £1 4s. School Materials, 1s. 9d.

Classics, 5s.

Mathematics, 5s.

Boarding, £3 3s.

Boarders must be furnished with Linen.

Junior pupils are received at 15s. and 10s. 6d. per Quarter, according to age.

For further information apply to the Principal.

#### THE EMELIA VENN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, LAGOS.

A sum of £500 having been raised for the purpose of a Memorial to the late Miss Venn, of Hereford, it has been resolved with a view to keeping in memory the great interest manifested by her in the Native African Church and to strengthen its native agency, to found two scholarships in the Church Missionary Society's Female Institution at Lagos, West Africa.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. The scholarships be of the annual value of £13 10s. and £9, tenable for four years by scholars in the Female Institution at Lagos, to be awarded to the most successful candidates complying with the following conditions:—

(a) That the candidates be at least fourteen years of age and not above seventeen, and belong to the Church of England.

(b) That they produce (1) a satisfactory medical certificate as to the soundness of bodily health, (2) a satisfactory testimonial from three persons, one at least of whom shall be a clergyman, and the other two communicant members of the Church, as to their moral and religious character and probability of future usefulness as teachers.

(c) That the candidates be approved by and pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Female Institution. The election in each case to be ratified by the Lagos Finance Committee.

(d) That the candidates signify in writing their purpose of being educated for the service of the Church Missionary Society or the Native Church.

2. The scholarships may be forfeited by serious misconduct, total failure of health, proven incapacity to make due progress in the appointed subjects of study or on approach of marriage of the holder. The decision in each case to be left with the Principal of the Female Institutions subject to its rectification by the Lagos Finance Committee.

3. Those who have the privilege of being the Society's foundation boarders in the Female Institution may compete, at any period of the two years they are allowed to reside in the Female Institution as free boarders, for a scholarship, but if successful, will forfeit any advantage due for the remainder of the term during which they might remain in the Institution as Society's boarders.

4. The holders of these scholarships, though not absolutely required, shall be encouraged to reside as boarders in the Female Institution, and the Principal will be at liberty, where it may be found necessary, to receive them as boarders at the charges as the Society's Foundationers.

5. The amount of each scholarship will be paid to the Principal of the Institution, who will deduct from it the

sum due for tuition and board, and pay the difference to holder of the scholarship.

6. In the case of either scholarship becoming vacant by reason of death or other cause, the Principal of the Institution may proceed to the election of another scholar. The scholar holding the minor scholarship may compete for the higher scholarship, if vacant, but if successful will hold it only for the remaining portion of four years since election to the minor scholarship.

7. The holders of the scholarships for the time being shall be called "Emelia Venn scholars."

#### WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Opened, April 1878.

Principal—Rev. B. W. Euba, of the University of London (Native).

Theological Student Department—

Tutor—Williams.

Teachers—J. H. Samuel, G. S. Smith on leave; Williams and Cole acting.

This Institution, established for the purpose of preparing young men for a commercial or literary life, is in a situation highly advantageous for health and beautiful for scenery. Its grounds are spacious, halls, class-rooms, and sleeping apartments well ventilated and lofty. Great care has been bestowed upon the sanitary arrangements of our large home, so as to ensure to the pupils health and comfort. Every attention will be given to the intellectual, religious, and moral training of all its inmates.

The following studies are included in the school curriculum: English—reading, and orthography, writing, dictation and composition, arithmetic and algebra, grammar history (secular and sacred), geography, classics, prose writers, and poets. Sound instruction in the above will be imparted at a charge of one guinea per quarter.

The Principal reserves to himself in every case, on due consultation with parents and guardians, the right of deciding what additional subjects each pupil shall take up, as premature attention to the higher studies is often disastrous to real educational advancement.

The under-mentioned studies are regarded as extras, and a charge of 7s. 6d. per quarter will be made for each of those in Division I., and 3s. 9d. per quarter for each in Division II:—

I. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and other modern languages. Geometry, Trigonometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, Rhetoric and Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

II. Roman and Grecian Histories, Mythology and Antiquities, Natural Philosophy in its various branches, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Botany.

The terms for boarding are three guineas per quarter exclusive of tuition and washing, and each boarder must be provided with bed linen, to ensure cleanliness and general decency.

Text books, stationery, and other scholars' requisites will be provided in the Institution at usual charges. The school hours are from 9 A.M. to 12, and from 1 P.M. to 3 o'clock. The vacations will consist of one week at Easter, three weeks in June, and four weeks at Christmas. Applications for admission to be made to the Principal, and all payments to be made in advance. All further information to be obtained from the Principal at the High School.

#### THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN MISSIONS), BROAD STREET.

(Established 1879.)

Lady Principal—Mrs. Campbell.

Teacher—Miss Ellis.

#### BAPTIST ACADEMY.

Principal—Mr. S. M. Harden.

## SCHOOLMASTERS.

J. A. Vaughan; Daniel Williams, M. W. Davies, Faji; A. Puddicombe; J. M. Cole, Breadfruit; J. S. Williams, Itole; J. S. Taylor, Ebute Ero; A. Phillips; D. Olubi, Aroloya;—Constadine; Ebute Metta; H. Wright, Badagry; R. J. Ashley, Leckie; Ex-King School, King street, Lagos, vacant; Palma, vacant; Itebu, vacant.

## TOTAL RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

in the Settlement of Lagos in the Year, 1884.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Scholars. Males.	Scholars. Female.	Total.
(a) Church of England....	30	861	494	1295
(b) Wesleyan .....	8	281	193	474
(c) Roman Catholic.....	4	266	239	505
(d) Baptist.....	1	145	108	253
Total..	33	1493	1034	2527

Government Grant in aid of Education, to (a) £200; to (b) £200; to (c) £200; to (d) nil. Total, £600. The Educational Ordinance of 1882, which came into force in 1883, is applicable to all.

## SCHOOLMASTERS' EXAMINATION.

Order of Merit	Name.	School.	Denomination.	Total Marks.	Class.	Order of Merit	Name.	School.	Denomination.	Total Marks.	Class.	Order of Merit
1	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	Faji.	C.E.	322	III	1	W. Cauley, J. A. (h.m.)	Faji.	C.E.	322	III	1
2	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	Breadfruit.	C.E.	321	III	2	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	321	III	2
3	Sorinolu, D. E. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	320	III	3	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	320	III	3
4	Vincent, D. B. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	318	III	4	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	318	III	4
5	M. Cauley, J. A. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	317	III	5	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	317	III	5
6	Allen, S. A. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	316	III	6	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	316	III	6
7	Thomas, D. B. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	315	III	7	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	315	III	7
8	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	314	III	8	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	314	III	8
9	Constadine, J. C. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	313	III	9	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	313	III	9
10	Taylor, A. S. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	312	III	10	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	312	III	10
11	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	311	III	11	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	311	III	11
12	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	310	III	12	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	310	III	12
13	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	309	III	13	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	309	III	13
14	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	308	III	14	Davies, M. W. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	308	III	14
15	Johnson, W. H. (h.m.)	do.	C.E.	307	III	15	Olugbodu, S. (g.m.)	do.	C.E.	307	III	15

METCALFE SENTER, M.A.; G. ERNEST MOSS, Barrister at Law; M. J. MARKE.

## AN ORDINANCE

TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

30th May, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the promotion of education:

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Lagos, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. From and after the commencement of this ordinance, the "Education Ordinance, 1882," and all rules thereunder made, the "Education Ordinance, 1882, Amendment Ordinance, 1882," and the "Education Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1883," shall no longer be of any force in the Colony of Lagos, and as regards any effect to be given to them, or to any of their respective provisions, in the said Colony, the same shall be and are hereby repealed.

2. In this ordinance, except where and in so far as something in the subject or the context requires some different connotation or meaning:

The Governor includes every person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony.

The Inspector of schools, or the Inspector, means the Inspector of schools appointed under this ordinance.

Sub-Inspector of schools, or Sub-Inspector, means Sub-Inspector of schools appointed under this ordinance.

The Board means the Board of Education established by this ordinance.

Board Rules, means rules made under this ordinance, for the time being in force.

Managers includes trustees and governing body, whether consisting of several individuals or of only one, and their respective representatives under the Board Rules.

School means private school, that is to say, school which is not under the entire control of the Government in the Colony.

Assisted school means school assisted under this ordinance and the Board Rules.

Infant school means school, or department of a school, at or in which the highest standard of education is not so high as is requisite for the lowest standard of examination fixed for primary schools by the Board Rules.

Primary school means school, or department of a school, at or in which the standard of education of the highest class is higher than is requisite for the highest standard of examination fixed for infant schools by the Board Rules, and not higher than is requisite for the highest standard of examination fixed for primary schools by the Board Rules.

Secondary school means school, or department of a school, at or in which the standard of education of the highest class is higher than is requisite for the highest standard of examination fixed for primary schools by the Board Rules.

Industrial school means school at which either all the pupils, or a proportion of them fixed by the Board Rules, devote not less than ten hours a week to manual labour, that is to say, to some handicraft, manufacturing process or agricultural work, or, in the case of females, to domestic economy, on a plan approved by the Board; and Training institution means college, school or institution in the Colony, not being a college, school or institution under the entire control of the Government, at which teachers are specially trained.

3. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint an Inspector of schools for the Colony, and also a Sub-Inspector of schools for the Colony, and such other educational officers as may be requisite for the purposes of this ordinance and the Board Rules, or for any of them respectively; and likewise to remove any such officer, and to fill, by either promotion or fresh appointment, any vacancy that may occur in the office of any such officer through death, incapacity, removal, absence or other cause.

4. There shall be paid, out of the public funds of the Colony, to the educational officers appointed under this ordinance, such salaries as the Legislative Council shall from time to time by resolution determine, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

5. There shall be a Board of Education for the Colony, which Board shall consist of the Governor, the members of the Legislative Council, the Inspector of Schools, and such other person or persons, not exceeding four in number, as the Governor shall nominate in that behalf. Every nomination of a member of the Board by the Governor shall be for a period of not more than three years.

6. The Board shall meet as often as the Governor shall think fit to convene it. The Governor, or, in his absence, such other member of the Board as he shall appoint in writing, shall be President of the Board. The President and four members of the Board, two of whom shall be members of the Legislative Council, shall form a quorum. When the opinions of the members of the Board present at a meeting are equally divided, the President, in addition to his vote as a member, shall have a casting vote. The Sub-Inspector of schools shall act as Secretary to the Board.

7. It shall be lawful for the Board from time to time to employ fit and proper persons to perform, temporarily or occasionally, the duties of educational officers appointed under this ordinance.

8. There shall be paid to persons so employed by the Board such remuneration, from the public funds of the Colony, as the Legislative Council shall in each instance by resolution determine, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

9. It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council to grant annually for educational purposes, from the public funds of the Colony, such sum as it shall deem expedient; and the Colonial Treasurer shall in every year, out of the public funds of the Colony, place at the disposal of the Board the amount granted by the Legislative Council for such purposes.

Payments of salaries under Section 4, and of remuneration under Section 8, of this ordinance shall not be deemed to be educational purposes within the meaning of this section.

10. Subject to the provisions of this ordinance and of the Board Rules, it shall be lawful for the Board, with and out of the moneys so placed at its disposal, first, to assist schools and training institutions, and, secondly, to institute scholarships for the purposes mentioned in the 21st section of this ordinance.

11. The Board may, subject to the provisions of this ordinance, from time to time make, alter and revoke rules for regulating applications for, and the allowance of, grants in aid of schools; for fixing the rates of such grants; with regard to the payment and the application of such grants; with regard to the examination of schools to be assisted under this ordinance and the Board Rules, and of persons to be employed as teachers at such schools; with regard to granting certificates of competency to such persons; with regard to the books in the nature of records, including account-books, to be kept at assisted schools, and the statistics, including accounts, to be furnished to it by the managers and teachers of such schools; with regard to grants in aid of training institutions; with regard to the duties of educational officers appointed under this ordinance; and, generally, not only as is in this ordinance expressly provided, but all such other rules as it shall deem necessary for giving effect to the provisions of this ordinance.

Such rules, on being approved by the Governor, and on publication, shall have the same effect as if they were contained in this ordinance.

12. No assistance shall be given to any school, under this ordinance or the Board Rules, in respect of any attain-

ment, or attendance at school, of any child under the age of four years.

13. No grant shall be made, under this ordinance or the Board Rules, in aid of any school, except under the following conditions:

- (1.) That the property and management of the school be vested in managers having power to appoint and dismiss the teachers, and responsible for payment of the teachers' salaries and of all other expenses of the school.
- (2.) That the requirements of the Board Rules with regard to teachers being certificated be satisfied in the case of the school.
- (3.) That at the last preceding examination of schools held under the Board Rules the school have attained the requisite percentage of proficiency; and
- (4.) That the school, by its rules, be at all times open for inspection by the Inspector, the Sub-Inspector, or any member of the Board.

And in the case of primary schools, except under the following further conditions:

- (5.) That the school be open to children without distinction of religion or race.
- (6.) That the reading and writing of the English language, arithmetic, and, in the case of females, plain needlework be taught at the school; and that English grammar, English history, and geography, if taught at all, be taught as class subjects; and
- (7.) That, by the rules of the school, no child receive any religious instruction to which the parent or guardian of such child objects, or be present when such instruction is given at the school.

14. The Board may, in its discretion, refuse to make a grant, or make a less grant than, but for this section, the Board Rules would require, or withhold, either altogether or for a time, the whole or any part of any grant already made to any school:

- (1.) Where the Board considers the establishment and existence of the school superfluous by reason of the existence of another school in its vicinity; or
- (2.) Where the school yields a profit to its proprietor, or is able to support itself; or
- (3.) Where the Board has reason to believe that the school-fee has been reduced in consequence of the prospect of Government assistance; or
- (4.) Where the managers have not properly maintained the school buildings in a good state of repair, or in good sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the Board, or have not duly paid any of the expenses of the school; or
- (5.) Where the managers have failed to comply with any of the requirements of the Board Rules; or
- (6.) Where a manager or teacher of the school has falsified any record required by the Board Rules to be kept at the school, or any return or information required by the Board Rules to be furnished by the managers or teachers of the school; or
- (7.) Where the Board has reason to apprehend that money granted in aid of the school will be misapplied or not properly applied.

15. It shall be lawful for the Board to fix different rates of grants for infant schools, primary schools, secondary schools, and industrial schools respectively, and also in respect of different degrees of excellence in schools, and in respect of different subjects of instruction.

16. The managers of every assisted school shall be liable to refund to the Board all moneys paid to them in respect of any grant made, under this ordinance or the Board Rules, in aid of the school:

- (1.) Where, by reason of any of the conditions expressed in Section 13 of this ordinance not having been fulfilled in the case of the school, such grant should not have been made; or

The above Report on the recent Schoolmaster's Examination for Certificates, is hereby published for general information.  
By order, H. DENIS COCKERAM,  
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 29th Nov., 1884.



- (2.) Where any manager or teacher of the school shall have wilfully and knowingly made any false representation, written or oral, for the purpose of inducing the making of such grant; or
- (3.) Where such moneys, or any part thereof, shall have been misapplied; or
- (4.) Where the requirements of the Board Rules with reference to either the books to be kept at assisted schools, or the statistics to be furnished by the managers or teachers of such schools, shall not have been satisfied in relation to such grant.

17. If any person certificated by the Board as a teacher shall be convicted of crime, or be found guilty by the Board of disreputable or immoral conduct, or of having wilfully and knowingly falsified any school record or return, or uttered to the Board, or made any false declaration or statement, written or oral, with reference to the fulfilment, in the case of any school, of any of the conditions expressed in Section 13 of this ordinance, the Board may declare any certificate granted by it to such person to be forfeited; and thereupon such certificate shall be void to all intents and purposes.

18. Every assisted school shall be bound to receive pauper or alien children, assigned to it by the Governor, in such numbers and upon such terms as may be fixed by the Board.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that all or any of the provisions of this ordinance and of the Board Rules respectively shall apply to all or any Government schools, that is to say, schools under the entire control of the Government in the Colony; and every Government school comprised in any such declaration shall, as from any date specified in that behalf in such declaration, be subject to the provisions comprised in such declaration, in the same manner as if such Government school were a private school.

20. The Board may make a grant in aid of any training institution in respect of every teacher trained at such institution who shall have received at least two years' instruction thereat, and who, having obtained from the Board a certificate of general competency as a teacher, shall have actually taught for not less than two years at either an assisted school or a Government school in the Colony.

21. The Board may, if it shall think fit, grant scholarships to children who shall have attended primary schools in the Colony, to enable such children to attend secondary schools, whether in the Colony or elsewhere; to natives of the Colony who shall have attended either primary or secondary schools in the Colony, to enable them to receive, whether in the Colony or elsewhere, a course of technical instruction with a view to the development of the natural resources of the Colony; and, moreover, to such persons and for such purposes as it shall by a vote of not less than three-fourths of its members from time to time determine; and it may make rules and conditions with regard to the granting and the holding of such scholarships.

22. The Board may sue and be sued in the name of the Queen's Advocate, or of any person whom the Governor shall have nominated in that behalf in writing.

23. The Colonial Secretary shall once in every year lay before the Legislative Council a report of all grants made by the Board during the previous year.

24. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to debar the Governor from establishing or maintaining schools which shall be under the entire control of the Government.

25. This ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Educational Ordinance, 1887."

26. This ordinance shall not come into operation unless and until the Governor shall notify by proclamation that it is Her Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same; and, subject as aforesaid, it shall come into operation on

the 1st day of July, 1887, or so soon after that day as such proclamation as aforesaid shall be made.

Passed in the Legislative Council this 30th day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

G. B. HADDON SMITH,  
Clerk of the Legislative Council.  
Assented to in Her Majesty's name:  
FRED. EVANS, Acting Administrator.

### THE COLONIAL SURGEON ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF LAGOS.

The Colonial Surgeon's letter on the water supply of Lagos, to the editor of the *Lagos Times*, is so important that we give it in extenso with the leading article, as published in the said journal on the 22nd March, 1882:—

"The letter of Dr. J. Desmond McCarthy, which we publish in another column, furnishes the most startling, though immensely valuable, information respecting the well-water in general use in this Settlement. In that letter we are informed that, after a careful analysis and repeated examinations of the water of fourteen different wells, the conclusion has been arrived at that 'there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos which contain what sanitarians term *usable* water; whilst that of a well examined at Ereko street has been classed as 'dangerously impure,' if it can at all be termed water." To be told by one qualified to do so, that there are not more than three wells containing 'usable' water in a Settlement of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, and that all the rest are impure, is anything but assuring, especially when it is remembered how much sickness is induced, and disease engendered by the use of impure water; particularly that which has become contaminated with putrid organic matter, and the use of which is strictly forbidden by Professor Wanklyn, an eminent authority on this question, and other learned writers on Hygiene. As might have been conjectured, the principal cause of pollution is traceable to the soakage from cesspools and surface impurities which is incessantly going on, and is especially in active operation during the rainy season, being particularly facilitated in this case by the porous nature of the soil; but the drainage from the former is by far the chief and main source of contamination; nearly all of the wells being in the vicinity of numberless cesspools to the contents of which they become a drain in the form of an inverted cone. That the population of this Settlement should have been continually drinking water so largely infused with properties destructive to human life and live, is indeed marvellous, or, as the doctor has justly observed, "a problem easier theorised on than solved." The effects, however, appear not to be immediately fatal, but result in a general impairment of health, which is unnoticed and unaccounted for until infected sewage from an adjacent cesspool penetrates into the well, and the presence of some dire zymotic disease indicates in a fearfully fatal manner the poisonous nature of the water. It is a relief to learn that, although there is no possibility of abolishing the present system of cesspools, or of replacing that system by another, there are some practical methods existing for at least minimising the danger with which their proximity to the public wells renders them so fearfully fraught. Let us hope that the suggestions of the Colonial Surgeon will be speedily acted upon, and the public health of the community thereby improved, and rendered less liable to fatal infection from the many contagious diseases so very prevalent just now. With regard to the objection of the natives, as expressed to Acting-Administrator Moloney, against a

general emptying of the cesspools into the Lagoon, we are inclined to the opinion that such objection was not from a disinclination of disturbing any traditional customs, nor from any fear of the well-water being contaminated; but chiefly on the grounds as set forth by us at the time: that the tides of the Lagoon would be unable to carry away the faecal discharge, which, being left on the banks of the River, exposed to the powerful rays of the sun, would admit a fearful effluvia, and thereby increase the very danger which it was sought to remove. We fully coincided with this view at the time, and have every reason for doing so still, knowing what our health and olfactory organs have suffered from the dangerous effluvia emitted by the foetid alvine discharges which have been permitted to remain on the wharves and banks of the Marina, and which only partly indicate what the exhalations would be should the practice be generally resorted to. We feel it our duty to add that the earnest and untiring labours of our worthy Colonial Surgeon testify to the deep interest he takes in the sanitary improvement of the Settlement, and the health of the community generally; and we feel greatly indebted to him for the noble exertions which have enabled him to arrive at such material and conclusive results, as also for the generous impulse which suggested their publicity. Should his suggestions be carried out—which we have no doubt they will—carrying as they do the full weight of his official capacity as Health Officer of the Settlement, the inhabitants of Lagos will owe to him a blessing which will be appreciated and enjoyed by both natives and foreigners for many, many years to come.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LAGOS TIMES."

Sir,—The public well water of Lagos has always been said to be impure, that is, unfit to be drunk without filtration; and though the source of its contamination has been frequently discussed, no means have ever been taken to clear up the doubts which have invested the subject. In the beginning of last year, however, an outbreak of yellow fever occurred at Goree, and the fear of its possible extension to Lagos led Captain Mooney, then administering the Government here, to consider amongst other sanitary improvements which he had in contemplation at the time, the possibility of abolishing the pernicious cesspits which infest the town, and substituting for them the "dry-earth" system of excrement removal." It was his opinion that it would improve the quality of the public well water, and also tend to render the air in dwellings purer were the earth system adopted. Some of the chiefs and leading natives, however, whom he consulted on the matter, gave it as their opinion that the Earth system would be impracticable, owing to the strong aversion the people have of relinquishing any old habits or custom which from their youth they have been taught to regard as normal. Were this the only obstacle in the way of establishing the Earth system in Lagos, it would, of course, soon disappear before the authority of an ordinance on the subject; but the real difficulty lies in another direction. It is obviously during the rains that the Earth system would most prove its worth, but it is in that very season that the Government would find the greatest difficulty in drying and storing sufficient earth to supply the town with, not to mention the special service of a large number of labourers, supervised by more than one inspector of nuisances, who would be required to attend to the closets. Added to these circumstances the enormous aggravation of all the difficulties of the plan, where not fifty but ten thousand households have to be supplied with the necessary appliances, and induced to work them properly, and we can have no hesitation in pronouncing the dry earth system, however suitable for institutions, villages and camps, where personal or official regulations can be enforced, entirely unfitted to the circumstances of large towns."—*First Report of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners, 1868.* If the Commissioners considered the system not adapted to large towns in England, it must a

fortiori be much less suited to Lagos, a town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants. When, therefore, it was seen that it would be next to impossible to establish the earth system, Captain Moloney mooted the question of making the Lagoon a receptacle for night soil. This was regarded as a dangerous alternative, for it was represented that "were the idea adopted the well water of the town would be contaminated." This statement—the merits of which I shall examine further on—seemed so untenable that Captain Moloney, in his anxiety to obtain accurate information as to the actual source of the contamination of the public well water, requested me to make a comprehensive analysis of it. I have already examined the water of fourteen public wells, selecting a few in each of the most thickly populated districts, so that the analysis may be taken to represent fairly the composition of the water of other wells in their vicinity. The analysis I have done as carefully as possible, subjecting the water of some wells to repeated examination in order to verify first results; and the conclusion I have arrived at is that, judging from the standard of purity of what Sanitarians term "usable" water, there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos whose water deserves to be classed under the above heading; and what is of more significance, the elements of impurity in the water are in a great many instances distinctly traceable to sources within the vicinity of the wells; these sources I do not hesitate to say are chiefly referable to the cesspits. The most impure water used by natives for drinking purposes is that contained in a well in Ereko Street. How the people continue to drink this liquid and live is a problem easier theorised on than solved. As it is the worst water which I have examined—though it does not differ very widely in composition (except in its enormous amount of albuminoid ammonia), from that of other wells,—I shall give below in a tabular form its analysis, and side by side that of a water which would be termed "usable." Any one who will compare the two analyses must be painfully struck by the contrast they bear to each other.

No. 1.	
ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF A WELL IN EREKO STREET, NOVEMBER 4, 1881.	
Appearance .. .. .	Turbid, brownish tinge.
Taste .. .. .	Nauseous.
Odour .. .. .	Stale.
Suspended matters .. .. .	Debris of plants, Chlorophyll, monads, linen and woolen Fibre, Algae, Epithelium, Sand, Lime, and other matters, probably animals.
Reaction .. .. .	Neutral
Ammonia, free .. .. .	20 Milligrammes per litre.
Ammonia, albuminoid .. .. .	70 " "
Oxygen required for organic matter .. .. .	52 " "
Nitrites .. .. .	74 " "
Nitrates .. .. .	Traces.
Chlorine .. .. .	2 grains per Gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen .. .. .	Appreciable
Hardness, fixed .. .. .	29.40 deg. of Clark's Scale.

No. 2.	
COMPOSITION OF WHAT IS TERMED A "USABLE" WATER, PARKES' HYGIENE.	
Appearance .. .. .	Transparent, well aerated.
Taste .. .. .	Pleasant.
Odour .. .. .	None.
Suspended matters .. .. .	Absent, or separable by filtration
Reaction .. .. .	Neutral
Ammonia, free .. .. .	05 milligrammes per litre.
Ammonia, albuminoid .. .. .	10 " "
Oxygen required for Organic matter .. .. .	15 " "
Nitrites .. .. .	Absent.
Nitrates .. .. .	Present.
Chlorine .. .. .	Under 3 grains per Gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen .. .. .	Absent.
Hardness, fixed .. .. .	Under 4 deg. of Clark's Scale.

It will be seen that the amount of earthy salts is very large. This is principally owing to microscopic lime shells, and others of a similar nature, in a state of pulverisation, which, when dissolved by carbonic and other

acids, yield to the water a large quantity of calcium compounds. It would occupy more space than you could afford me, were I to give a detailed explanation of the analysis of No. 1. Suffice it to say that it is not necessary that all the elements found in it be present in any one water to class it as "impure," for, as De Chaumont says, "a marked excess of 'albuminoid ammonia' and of 'Oxygen required for organic matter' would be fair cause for condemning a water even if its other characters were good." Now, as the limit in usable water of "albuminoid ammonia" is '10, and of "Oxygen required for organic matter" is 15 milligrammes per litre, how shall we class the water of No. 1, whose "albuminoid ammonia" is '70, and its "organic oxygen" is 2 (1) milligrammes per litre? Certainly as a dangerously impure water, if water it can be termed. When, therefore, it is considered that the water of almost every public well which I have examined contains the above characters in sufficient quantity to class it as "impure," the questions that naturally arise are: 1st.—What are the chief sources of contamination? 2nd.—What special danger are the people exposed to who drink such water direct from the well? 3rd.—What practical remedies can be adopted to minimise this danger? When I say that, especially during the rainy season, the soakage from cesspits and surface impurities are the chief sources of pollution, I only repeat what I have said above. And when we reflect that this soakage has been in active operation in the north side of the town for 90 or 100 years, we can easily understand how impure the soil in that quarter must be, and how impaired any purifying power it may have originally possessed has become. There are five factors which facilitate this process of soil (and, therefore, of air and water) pollution from cesspits: these we have here in perfection: 1st, A heavy rain-fall—often from 90 to 100 inches per an.; 2nd, Constant movement, both vertical and lateral, of the ground water; 3rd, A sandy soil, whose water-holding power is 2 gallons to a cubic foot; 4th, Every well drains the land in which it is sunk in the form of an inverted cone. From this last fact it is not plain that all cesspits coming within the radius of the base of the cone must, in obedience to a well-known law, have their contents drawn towards and into the well? And this happening in the rainy season, it is easy to understand the special manner in which each of the first four factors assists in disseminating through the soil the diluted poison of cesspits and surface impurities. Now, with regard to the danger of drinking polluted water. Many will naturally wonder why it is, if our public supply is impure, that the vital statistics of the town do not show a greater mortality, or that there is not even more sickness amongst the people than we hear of. Leaving out of the question the impossibility of obtaining reliable data on the latter point, it must be borne in mind that the effects of impure water, like those of impure air, may engender a general impairment of health without giving rise to a well pronounced disease; and as it is unfortunately the case that excrementitious liquids, after having passed through a few feet of porous soil, do not impair the palatability of water, people go on drinking an impure water from year to year until a time comes when a well receives from an adjacent cesspit infected sewage, and then immediate attention is called to the polluted waters by a sudden outbreak of specific disease such as "Cholera" or some other zymotic malady. Herein lies the danger to which the people of Lagos are exposed from having to drink water which is capable of being infected by a special poison. To obviate, or at least to minimise this danger, what practical remedies can be adopted? As we must dismiss from our minds the possibility of being able to abolish the cesspits, I would suggest that—1st, as the average depth of the public wells is about 18 feet, every new well sunk should be allowed a superficial or drainage area of 150 feet clear of all houses; 2nd, that all public wells be cemented

in their entire length; 3rd, that instead of the dip wells now in use and which are especially liable to pollution, properly covered pump wells be provided; 4th, that a space around each well of at least 20 feet in diameter be bricked and cemented, to lessen soakage from surface impurities; 5th, that every well should be cleansed at stated periods—this is of the utmost importance. Were these few suggestions adopted (and the cost would be nothing as compared with the benefit which would accrue thereby to the community), I have no hesitation in saying that we should soon find the public well water a good deal improved in quality. I cannot promise more than this, for so long as the cesspits exist, so long shall we be unable, strictly speaking, to classify the well-water of Lagos as a "usable" water. Just a few words in reply to the statement above alluded to, "that the night soil, if cast into the Lagoon, would contaminate the well water." If the incoming tide were capable of carrying dissolved excremental matter into the wells, does it not follow that the well-water, especially of those wells on the Marina, would now be brackish? Its not being so, however (and this is proved by analysis), is it not evident that the sea-water does not mix with the ground-water, and, therefore, that it cannot act as a carrier of contaminating matter? Many will probably attribute this non-miscibility to the difference in density between the sea and ground-water, but the true cause is referable to the action of the ground-air. As the tide rises it presses back this air, which in its turn presses on the ground-water, thus forming an impassable barrier between both liquids, and, therefore, preventing their admixture. As a proof that this pressure is exercised on the ground-water, a rise and fall of the well water occur coincidentally with the rise and fall of the tide in the Lagoon.—I remain, yours faithfully, J. DESMOND M'CARTHY, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon*.—Lagos, 6th March, 1882.

#### FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

ON THE AFFILIATION OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES, AND FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE, TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Regulations of the University of Durham. Title XI.

1. Students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, may have their names placed on the Register of the University as Matriculated Students of the same, provided that the Principal of their College, or other person authorised to act in his behalf shall have certified to the Warden that they have passed an examination similar to that required for the admission of Students, in the several faculties, in the University of Durham; and the aforesaid Colleges shall be accounted affiliated Colleges of the University of Durham.

2. Students of the affiliated Colleges, having been so Matriculated, shall be admissible to the Exercises and Public Examinations required for proceeding to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks in the several Faculties, provided that they shall have forwarded to the Warden certificates of having fulfilled the same conditions as to residence, attendance at lectures, and conformity to discipline in their own Colleges, as are required from other Students of the University so admissible, terms of residence being counted from the time of passing the Admission Examination of their own College.

3. The Principals of the said Colleges shall forward to the Senior Proctor lists of Students of their respective Colleges who are Candidates for any examinations, together with the certificates required, in time for them to be received at Durham four weeks at least (and, in the case of candidates for Honours, six weeks at least) before the commencement of the examinations at Durham. The papers so sent shall be sent to the candidates as soon as

possible after their arrival, and the answers to them returned, unread, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination, to the Senior Proctor (who shall transmit them to the Examiners), together with a certificate signed by the Principal of each College, or the person acting in his behalf, that the examination has been duly conducted, and the above-named conditions complied with.

4. The Examiners, after examining the papers, shall issue and publish in the usual manner supplemental lists of those who have passed the examination, and of those who have been adjudged worthy of honours; which lists shall be sent by the Registrar without delay to the respective Principals of the Colleges; and one combined list of all who have passed the Examination, in England, Barbadoes, and Sierra Leone, shall be inserted in next issue of the "University Calendar."

5. All prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, graces for Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks, shall be prayed in Convocation, in the usual manner, in behalf of Students of the affiliated Colleges; and Certificates of such graces having been granted shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the respective Principals of the Colleges; after the receipt of which the Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks for which graces have been granted may be conferred by the Bishops of the Diocese in which the affiliated Colleges are respectively situated, as Visitors of the same, acting under commission from the Warden.

6. The Warden and Senate shall have power to determine the fees payable by Students of the affiliated Colleges for admission to examinations and to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks; and to frame, from time to time, such further Regulations as may be deemed by them expedient.

7. The above arrangements may be terminated at any time either by the University or by the authorities of each affiliated College on notice of six months at least being given beforehand.

#### NAMES OF THINGS USEFUL IN COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Palm Oil, Epo; Palm Kernels, Ekuro; Palm Nut Oil of Black Oil, Adi; Palm Tree, Ope; Palm Nut, Eyin; Cocoa-nut, Agbors; Cocoa-nut Tree, Igi-agbors; Copra, Agbon gbigbe; Bennisseed, Yomotin; Groundnuts, Epa; Ivory (Elephant teeth), Eyin Erin; Camwood, Igi Osun; Ginger, Ata ille; Beans, Ere; Corn (Maize), Agbado; Guinea Corn, Baba; Potato, Oduku or Kukunduku; Cotton, (Raw), Owu; Bale Cotton, Apo owu; Cloth, Aso; Madapolam, Talla; Velvet, Aron; Silk Velvet, Aron Sheda; Satten Jain, Baronje; Croydon, Olowoyu alias Olowonyo; Grey Baft, Iteko or Iteku; Brilliant, Idiokoto; Striped Domestic or Satin Stripes, No-goshede; Print, Aso Abono; Brocade, Olowonshape; Silk, Sheda; Rum, Oti; Cask of Rum, Agba Oti; Gin, Gini or Oti gini; Case of Gin, Akpoti gini or Akpoti Oti; Demijohn of Rum, Shago Oti; Pipe, Kokotaba (i.e., Pot for Tobacco); Leaf Tobacco in hogshedd, Ewetaba; Roll Tobacco, Akpa-taba; Cigar, Sarotu; Gum, Ibor; Powder, Eto; Shot or Gunshot, Ota or Ota ibon; Matchet, Ada or ele; Lucifer or Match, Ille ino; Board or Plank, Apako; Nail, Iso (Esho); Glass (i.e., Mirror, Looking Glass, or Pane Glass), Gigi or Digi; Chair, Agba; Table, Ifatu; Tumbler, Ife; Bed, Akama; Pot, Koko; Iron Pot, Koko Iri; Plate, Awo; Ring, Oroka; Gold, Wina or Woro; Silver, Fadaka; Book, Iwe; Paper, Takanda; Copper, Baba; Steel, Esho; Corrugated Iron Sheet (for roofing), It-angaran; Step or Ladder, Akaba or Akaso or Ategun; Iron, Iri; Brass, Ide; Cask (Shooks), Agba; Carpenter, Agbegi; Cooper, Akangba; Iron Hoop, Oja, agba; Boots or Shoes, Ibata; Money, Owu; Couries, Owu-eyo or Owofunfun; Silver Coin, 3d., toro; 6d., sisi; 1s., shilley.

#### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

##### THE LAGOS MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Formed June, 1879.

Officers.—Mr. J. A. Lisboa, Secretary; D. B. Vincent, Assistant Secretary; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer.

Committee.—Messrs. M. T. John, E. T. Harrison, E. H. Henley, J. A. Vaughan, J. S. Williams, A. Phillips, J. A. Thomas, J. T. George, J. H. Samuel, W. J. Sawyer, J. J. Ransome, G. J. Cole.

##### MECHANICS' MUTUAL AID, PROVIDENT, AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

President.—J. S. Leigh.

Vice-Presidents.—J. J. Priddy and R. E. Osborne.

Hon. Secretary.—J. H. Hamilton.

##### FLOWER OF LAGOS CLUB.

President.—John A. Payne. Secretary.—G. J. Cole. Treasurer.—T. A. King.

Members.—J. B. Benjamin, W. E. Cole, W. R. Harding, P. P. Martin, E. T. Scott, Adolphus Pratt, T. A. King, W. B. Macaulay, C. R. Cole, J. A. Savage, E. Wiloughby, F. D. Cole, G. J. Cole, D. Savage, T. F. Gomez, J. S. Taylor, W. W. Lewis, T. D. George, J. T. Leigh, W. J. Mason.

##### THE STAR OF LAGOS CLUB.

President.—John A. Payne. Secretary.—P. N. Jones. Chairman of Committee.—J. H. Hamilton.

Treasurer.—J. B. Kenny.

Members about 50.

##### THE LAGOS BATCHELORS CRICKET CLUB.

Under the Patronage of

JOHN AUGUSTUS PAYNE, Esq., &c., &c.

Umpire for the Red—W. E. Cole, Esq.

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MEMBERS—RED.	MEMBERS—BLUE.
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J. O. W. Decker.	J. L. Williams.
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H. A. Brown.	D. T. Coker.
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E. T. Goyer.	J. J. Johnson.
Q. F. Gomez.	T. T. Adams.
	L. Phillips.

When two of any side bat, two of the other side bowl. When one of any side is out, the two actors are out, and their places refilled by another two.

Highest run to be obtained is one hundred.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Honorary Secretary.

Lagos, December 25, 1873.

##### FREEMASONS' LODGE, No. 1711,

BAMBORSE STREET, LAGOS.

Worshipful Master—Brother A. J. Rodrigues.

Past Masters—Brothers Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, M.D., G. Hutchinson, C. D. Turton, Charles Pike, Charles Forestry, A. J. Rodrigues, and C. J. George.

Senior Warden—Brother J. A. Payne.

Junior do.—Brother J. S. Bucknor.

Chaplain—Vacant.

Treasurer—Brother J. George.

Secretary—Brother F. D. Cole.

Senior Deacon—Brother J. J. Thomas.

Junior do.—Brother A. W. Campbell.

Inner Guard—Brother J. B. Benjamin.

Director of Ceremonies—Brother Ungebauer.

Tyler—Brother J. H. Hamilton.





## THE LAGOS RACES AND REGATTA.

Committee.	Stewards.
The Hon'ble C. J. George.	His Honour Judge Smal-
Mr. Consul Del Grande.	man Smith.
Monsieur Salle.	Dr. Matthe.
A. C. Campbell, Esq.	E. Fischer, Esq.
J. S. Bucknor, Esq.	H. M. B. Griffith, Esq.
A. R. Elliott, Esq.	Captain Speeding.
J. B. Benjamin, Esq.	Captain Shuttleworth.
Captain Smith.	Z. A. Williams, Esq.
	A. B. Buttrick, Esq.
	F. Osborne, Esq.
	Ben. Dawodu, Esq.

Judge—Captain Peel.

Clerk of the Course—A. Pratt, Esq.

Starter—J. A. Payne, Esq.

Clerk of the Scales—Jno. Thomson, Esq.

Treasurer—The Honourable C. J. George.

Secretary—Alfred Campbell, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—J. B. Benjamin, Esq.

## PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—First race.—Horse race—"Trial Stakes." Once around the course. For horses not over 13 hands. Catch weights. Entrance fee 5s. First prize, £4; second prize, £1.

Second race.—Tug of War—Houssas versus Government Krooboyas. Fifteen a-side. Two out of three tugs over the line win. Prize, 15s.

Third race.—Three legged race. 200 yards. Open to all comers. First, £1; second, 10s.

Fourth.—Wrestling. Native fashion. Two out of three falls win. Prize, 10s.

Fifth race.—Horse race. "Lagos Stakes." Once around the course. For horses not over 13 hands. Catch weights. N.B.—The winner of the "Trial Stakes" debarred. Entrance fee 10s. First, £7; second, £2.

Sixth race.—Foot race. 150 yards. Open only to boys. First, £1; second, 10s.

Seventh race.—Horse race. "Grand Standard Stakes." Once and a half around the course. For horses over 13 hands. Catch weights. Entrance fee 15s. First, £10; second, £2.

Eighth race.—Sack race. 300 yards. Open to all comers. First, 10s.; second, 5s.

Ninth race.—Egg and spoon race. 100 yards. Open to all comers. First, 10s.; second, 5s.

Tenth race.—Hurdle race. Once around the course. Open to all comers. Catch weights. Entrance fee 5s. First, £4 4s.; second, £1 1s.

SECOND DAY.—First race.—Horse race. The "Aku Stakes." Once around the course. For horses not over 13 hands. Catch weights. N.B.—The winner of the "Trial and Lagos Stakes" debarred. Entrance fee 5s. First, £4; second, £1.

Second race.—Three-legged race. 200 yards. Open to all comers. First, £1; second, 10s.

Third.—Wrestling. Native fashion. Two out of three falls win. Prize, 10s.

Fourth.—Sack tournament. Open to all comers. Prize, 10s.

Fifth race.—Horse race. "Eko Stakes." Once and a half around the course. For horses over 13 hands. Entrance fee 10s. First, £7; second, £1 1s.

Sixth race.—Sack race. 300 yards. Open to all comers. First, 10s.; second, 5s.

Seventh race.—Foot race. 150 yards. Open only to boys. First, £1; second, 10s.

Eighth.—Tug of War—Houssas versus Krooboyas. 15

a-side. Two pulls over the line w.r. Prize, 15s.

Ninth race.—Hurdle race. Once around the course. Open to all comers. Entrance fee 5s. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Tenth race.—Horse race. Open to natives only, in their own costumes. Once and a half around the course. No entrance fee. First, £4; second, £2.

Eleventh race.—Horse race. Consolation race. Once and a half around the course. For all beaten horses. No entrance fee. First, £2; second, £1.

Sports to begin at 2.30 p.m. each day. All disputes to be settled by the Committee and Stewards, and their decision to be final. All protests to be lodged immediately after the race. All entries to be made to the Assistant Secretary, not later than the 20th December. Horses, on which the entrance fee has not been paid, will not be permitted to start. Admission to Grand Stand, £1 1s. Admission to its enclosure, 1s. The winner of the "Grand Standard Stakes" will carry 7 lbs. extra in the race for the "Eko Stakes" on the second day. All riders to wear colours. Three or more horses should start for each race, or no race.

## THE REGATTA.

(Under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator.)

Steward—G. Del Grande, Esq.

Judge—The Harbour Master.—Starter—Capt. Hammond.

## PROGRAMME.

First race (sailing).—For six-oared gigs. First prize, £3 3s.; second, £2 2s.

Second race (rowing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Third race (sailing).—For bar boats, by ordinary crew; First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Fourth race (sailing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race (rowing).—For six-oared gigs. First, £4 4s. second, £2 2s.

Sixth race (paddles).—For bona fide Lagos canoes, with six paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Seventh race (sailing).—For dingies. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Eighth race (paddles). For small canoes of not more than two paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Entrance fee, 5s. for each boat entered (bar boats and canoes excepted).

The Rules of the Road to be observed in the sailing matches.

Any boat fouling one another during the race to lose that race.

No oars are allowed in the sailing matches.

The course for sailing boats—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Five Cowrie Creek, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for bar boats, sailing, from off Government House Wharf, round a boat off Meyer's Farm, round a Boat off Sand Beach Point, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for rowing boats and canoes—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, and back to Government House Wharf.

The order of the races to be at the discretion of the Judge, and subject to wind and weather.

Entries for boats to be made at the Harbour-Master's Office.

## By order.

## HOOP RACE CLUB.

President.—John A. Payne. Secretary.—S. Sogoro Davies

## PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

General exercise of the native horse-riding on the Race-course every Friday afternoon, 5 to 6 p.m.

The Band plays every other Friday afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock p.m., weather permitting, before Government House and at Tinubu square.

## POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS—LAGOS.

## TABLE OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE

Charged by the Post Office of Lagos upon correspondence mentioned Colonies and foreign countries, and conveyed to forwarded through the United Kingdom to the under- the United Kingdom either by Packet or by Private Ship.

## A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each POST CARD.	For each NEW SPAPER not exceeding 4 oz.	FOR A BOOK, PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS.			
	Not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. to 4 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.			1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz. to 4 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
†Algeria .....	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
†Argentine Republic .....									
†Austria .....									
†Azores .....									
†Belgium .....									
Bermuda .....									
†Beyrout .....									
Bolivia .....									
Black Point .....									
†Brazil .....									
British Guiana .....									
British Honduras .....									
British West Indies .....									
Cameroons .....									
Canada (Dominion of) .....									
†Chili .....									
Congo .....									
†Constantinople .....									
†Costa Rica .....									
†Cyprus .....									
†Denmark and Danish Colonies .....									
†Ecuador .....									
†Egypt .....									
Falkland Islands .....									
†France and French Colonies .....									
†Germany .....									
Gibraltar .....									
†Greece (including Ionian Islands) .....									
†Guatemala .....									
†Hawaiian Islands .....									
†Hayti .....									
†Honduras (Republic of) .....	0 4	0 8	0 4		0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3
†Italy .....									
†Liberia .....									
Malta .....									
Mauritius .....									
Mayumba .....									
†Mexico .....									
†Montenegro .....									
†Netherlands and Netherland Colonies (except Java) .....									
Newfoundland .....									
†Nicaragua .....									
†Norway .....									
Nyanza .....									
†Paraguay and Patagonia .....									
†Peru .....									
†Roumania .....									
†Russia .....									
†Servia .....									
Sette Cama .....									
†Smyrna .....									
†Spain and Spanish Colonies (except Philippine Islands) .....									
†Staten Islands .....									
†Sweden .....									
†Switzerland .....									
†Turkey and Tamatave .....									
†Terra del Fuego .....									
†United States of America .....									
†United States of Colombia .....									
†Uruguay .....									
†Venezuela .....									

Same as for a Post Card for the United Kingdom.

## A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each POST CARD, Same as for a Post Card for the United Kingdom, & one penny in addition.	FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS.			
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. to 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.		1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz. to 4 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
Aden .....	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ceylon .....								
Hong Kong .....								
India .....								
†Japan .....	0 5	0 10	0 5		0 1	0 2	0 3	0 5
†Java .....								
Labuan .....								
†Philippine Islands .....								
Penang .....								
Singapore .....								

## B.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz.	FOR A BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.*			
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. to 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.		Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 oz. to 4 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.	
aAscension .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
bAustralia, South .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 4	
bAustralia, West .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
bCape of Good Hope .....	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	
bChina (except Hong Kong) .....	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	
aMadagascar (except St. Mary) .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†Natal .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†New S. Wales } via San Francisco .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†New Zealand } via Brindisi .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†Queensland .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†St. Helena .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†Tasmania .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
†Transvaal .....	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 5	
†Tunis .....	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	
bVictoria (Australia) .....	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 4	

MEM.—1. Letters cannot be sent unpaid to the Countries printed in italics.

2. No Letter or other Article can be registered to the Countries marked a; to all other Countries any Article may be registered.

3. No Book Packet, or Packet of Newspapers, addressed to the Countries marked † must exceed 4 lbs. in weight; and the weight of a Packet of Patterns for these countries is limited to 8 ounces. The weight of a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, addressed to New South Wales or Queensland, is limited to 3 lbs. In all other cases the weight of a Packet is limited to 5 lbs. The size of a Packet of Patterns addressed to any of the Countries marked † is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 2 inches in depth.

4. In addition to all kinds of Printed, Engraved, or Lithographed Matter, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Music in manuscript, may be sent as a Book Packet. Proofs of Printing or of Music may bear corrections with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them—Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his Trade or Profession, place of Residence, and a Date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary Inscription in Manuscript, and Printed or Lithographed Stock or Share Lists, Prices Current, and Market Reports may have the Prices added in writing.

\* In addition to the above sums the same rates will be charged as upon Books and Patterns addressed to the United Kingdom.

Subsequent entries of Countries, &c., into the Universal Postal Union will be duly notified.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Instructions having been received from the General Post Office, London, to the effect that the rates of Postage on Correspondence addressed to the native states and places mentioned below (being non-Union Countries) should be the same as those charged prior to the admission of this Colony into the Postal Union, it is hereby notified that from the 1st proximo the rates of Postage chargeable on Correspondence for the undermentioned places shall be as hereunder:—

Places.	Letters.			For a Book Packet or Pckt. of Patterns		
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.	For each Newspaper not exceeding 4 oz.	Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 oz. to 4 oz.
Ahigwey	4d.	8d.	4d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Akassa.						
Benin.						
Brass.						
Grand Popo						
Little Popo.						
New Calabar						
Old Calabar.						
Opobo.						
Whydah.						

Post Office, Lagos, 1887.

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON BOOK PACKETS, COMMERCIAL PAPERS, AND PATTERNS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND COUNTRIES *via* LIVERPOOL.

Not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz.	Above 5 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.
1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	9d.	1s.

Newspapers may be posted singly or in packets. Singly 1d. each; in Packets, 1d. per 4 oz.

No Packet may exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth. The size of a Pattern or Sample Packet, addressed to any of the countries in the Postal Union, is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, and 8 ounces in weight. To Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, and the United States, the limit is 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 4 inches in depth.

The weight of a Packet of Newspapers, Commercial Papers, Printed Papers, or Books for Countries of the Postal Union, is limited to 4 lbs., in all other cases the limit is 5 lbs.

Post Office, Lagos, April 22, 1882.

## FORWARDED TO POSTAL UNION COLONIES ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

1 oz. to 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz.	Above 6 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz.	Above 10 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.
1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.

Newspapers may be posted singly or in packets. Singly, 1d. each; in Packets, 1d. per 4 oz.

No Newspaper may contain any enclosure other than the Supplement.

Post Office, Lagos, April 22, 1882.

## MONEY ORDER

For £ \_\_\_\_\_ s. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

Payable at \_\_\_\_\_

to \_\_\_\_\_

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_

residing at \_\_\_\_\_

The Commission on Orders issued, is as under:—

For Sums...	Not exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5.	Above £2 and not exceeding £5.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10.	No Single Order can be granted for more than £10.
If payable in— The United Kingdom .....	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 0	

N.B.—No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for, it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

## POSTAL SERVICE FOR BADAGRY, PALMA, AND LECKIE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Badagry will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday at 3 p.m., up to which hour Letters and Parcels will be received.

Mails will be forwarded from Badagry to Lagos every Friday, and will be due here on Saturday.

Mails for Palma and Leckie will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m., and all Letters and Parcels will be received up to that hour.

Mails will be forwarded from Leckie and Palma to Lagos every Tuesday and Friday, and will be due here on Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.



The Inland rate of Postage is as follows:—

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ an ounce in weight	1d.
For every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce	1d.
For every newspaper	1d.
For a parcel not exceeding 8 oz.	3d.
Above 8 and not exceeding 16 oz.	6d.

The above rates will be adhered to as closely as possible.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies having been pleased to sanction the extension of the Post Office Money Order system between the Settlements of the Gold Coast Colony; it is hereby notified for general information, that Money Order Business will be opened with Accra and Cape Coast respectively from the 1st day of January, 1883.

The rates of Commission on Money Orders shall be the same as with Money Orders on Sierra Leone and England.

Post Office, Lagos, December 15, 1882.

For general information, it is hereby notified that Double or Reply Post Cards which have been received from England will come into use. They will be issued to the Public, at any time during business hours, at the rate of 3d. each.

Post Office, Lagos, May 10, 1883.

The following letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office, London, is published for general information.  
By command, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 1st August, 1876.

"General Post Office, London, 23rd June, 1876.

"Sir,—Under the regulations laid down by the General Postal Union Treaty, no letter or other packet containing either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties, is allowed to be conveyed by post to any of the Countries comprised within the Postal Union, and this rule is equally applicable whether such letter or packet be registered or unregistered.

"Several cases having lately occurred in which letters or packets originating in the British Colonies and containing enclosures coming within the prohibition above specified, have been refused delivery in some of the States of the Union, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to communicate to you the regulation which has been made, and to request that your Office will refuse to receive from the public, in future, any such letters (either for registration or otherwise) addressed to Countries of the Union, a List of which is subjoined.

"The Countries comprised in the General Postal Union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia-Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States, also British India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TILLEY."

The following will be the uniform rates of Postage chargeable on prepaid correspondence for the United

Kingdom and Countries of the "Postal Union" from the 1st day of April next, viz.: Letters, 4d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other Printed Papers and Patterns, 1s. per lb.; except when addressed *via* Brindisi. Unpaid letters will be charged double on arrival at destination. The reduced rates on correspondence for Countries not comprised in the "Postal Union" can be seen at the Office daily during business hours.

Post Office, Lagos, 32nd March, 1879.

The following will be the rates of Postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and places:—

Countries.	For a Letter.			For each Post Card.	For a Newspaper not exceeding 4 oz.	For a Book Packet or Pkt. of Pattern			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			Not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	8 oz. to 6 lb.	Every additional 2 lb.
Accra.	2d.	4d.	2d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	1d.
Addah.									
Bathurst, Gambia									
Cape Coast.									
Quittah.									
Sierra Leone.									

It is hereby notified that Postage Stamps will be issued for the convenience of the public daily in this Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., except on the day on which Mails are closed, when the hours of issue will be between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 1887.

The following Postal Memorandum is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,

Accra, March 31, 1879.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Showing the alterations to be made on the 1st April 1879, in the rate of postage and conditions of transmission of correspondence of various kinds, between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies mentioned in the margin, in consequence of the Postal Convention signed at Paris on 1st June, 1878, for the revision of the Treaty of Berne, constituting the General Postal Union.

Falkland Islands.

#### LETTERS.

The rate of Postage will be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per fifteen grammes, when prepaid. Unpaid letters will be charged double—viz., 8d. per fifteen grammes. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency of the prepaid rate, instead of, as at present, with the unpaid rate less the value of the stamps affixed.

#### POST CARDS.

The issue of Post Cards will no longer be optional, as heretofore.

The Postage for each card will be 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., instead of 3d. Prepayment is compulsory.

Post Cards must not exceed the following dimensions:—

Length, 14 centimetres— $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Width, 9 " " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  "

They must bear the superscription "Universal Postal Union," followed by the name of the colony (to be repeated in the French language).

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Commercial papers, of which a definition will be found in Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations appended to the Postal Convention, must be prepaid 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a packet or any weight not exceeding 4 oz., and for a packet exceeding the weight of 4 oz., a further postage of 1d. must be paid for every additional 2 oz.

The Postage for books and all other printed papers (except newspapers) and patterns will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. per 2 oz. Any of the above articles may be sent together in one packet, but if Commercial Documents are included, the postage applicable to such documents must be paid for the whole packet.

#### REGISTRATION.

The Union Registration Fee may not exceed 50 centimes in countries beyond the limits of Europe.

The Registration Fee levied in the United Kingdom will be maintained at the uniform rate of 2d. for each letter or other postal packet.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying in advance a fixed fee of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the maximum, in addition to the ordinary registration fee and postage.

The obligation to pay an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, in case of the loss of a registered article (Article 6 of the Convention), will not be binding upon any Colony, until such period as the measure may have been authorized by the Legislature of the Colony.

#### LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

The maximum weight allowed for a packet of Commercial Documents or Printed Papers is to be two kilogrammes, or about 4lbs. avoirdupois, instead of one kilogramme.

A limit has been fixed to the dimensions of a Packet of Patterns. No packet must exceed 20 centimetres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

Centimetres.	Inches.
20	8
10	4
5	2

#### RE-DIRECTION.

As a rule no supplementary postage is chargeable on a letter or other postal packet re-directed to any place within the Union; but if a letter or packet, so re-directed, has previously been sent by the post from one part to another of the country or colony in which it is posted, it is liable, on re-direction, to the rate of postage to which it would have been liable had it been in the first place addressed to the place of final destination.

A prepaid letter of this description must be charged according to the prepaid rate, deducting, however, any postage prepaid upon it; and an unpaid letter according to the unpaid rate.

#### PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

It is forbidden (as before) to send by post—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles
2. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to Customs Duty.

General Post Office, London, January, 1879.

#### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that, for the future and until further notice, Mails will not be closed for Hamburg by the British packets running between that place and the West and South-west coasts of Africa.—By order,

G. J. COLE, Acting-Postmaster

Post Office, Lagos, 21st December, 1883.

#### WEATHER WISDOM.

BY THE LATE ADMIRAL FITZROY.

A few of the more marked signs of weather, useful alike to the seaman, farmer, gardener, are the following: Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a sickly-looking greenish hue, wind and rain; a dark or Indian red, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind, perhaps rain; a grey sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fine weather.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind; a dark, gloomy, blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected, and the harder, more greasy, rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet. Therefore, by the prevalence and kind of red, yellow, and other tints the coming weather may be foretold very nearly—indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly.

Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain, but if alone may indicate wind only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars in a direction different from the lower clouds, or the wind felt below, foretell a change of wind in their direction. After fine clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant cloud. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects unusually visible, is a sign of wet, if not wind. A "high dawn" is when the first signs of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds. A "low dawn" is when the day breaks on or near the horizon.

NATIVE KINGS AND CHIEFS, &c.

Abekuta—Alake, King; Addo—Agbojo, King; Ashanti—King; Benin, Odiobara, King; BidaMoru—King; Bonny—George Pepple, King; Calabar—Aurachree, King; Dahomey—Tenza, King; Ibadan—Latosa, Chief or Bale; Igbessa—King; Ife—Owonl, King; Ijesha—Owa, King; Ilorin—Aleru, King; Isein—Mojaroh, King; Iwo—Oluwu, Chief; Jebu—Awujale, King; Ketu—Alaketu, King; Ogbomosho—Bamgboye, Chief; Okeodon—Falolah, Chief; Opobo—Jaja, King; Otta—Ajano, King; Oyo—Alafin, King; Porto Novo—Tofah, King; Ondo—Oshemowe, King; Ibijire—Omoluwa, King; Globeni—Oduwo, Bale or Chief; Illaro—Olularo, King; Meko—King; Baribah—Eleduweh, King. Awoonlah—Hahollo, King.

### PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES.

*Holding the Rank or Title of Ginca.*

Sule, Aroroya.  
Olaoibagbo, Isalegagan.  
Asani, Akoponi.  
Brimah Onletira, Obadino st.  
Ige, Aroroya.  
Sule, Aljarawu street.  
Ogunu, Victoria road.  
Momodu Tiamio, Olowog-  
bowo.  
Momodu Olaosi, Idumotta.  
Ada Kukute, Ebut Alakoro.  
Daduramanu, Idumagbo.

Jinadu, Idungaran.  
Agbon Safara, Akoni street.  
Abasi, Martin street.  
Kasumu, Idumaibo.  
Sule, Massey square.  
Saidu, Bamgboseh street.  
Adam, Tokunboh street.  
Awusun, Epetedo.  
Kasumu, Oluwole street.  
Abasi, Okoawo.  
Layinka, Ereko.

### LATE KINGS OF LAGOS.

Ologun Kutere.	Akise moyin.	Gabaro.
Asilokun.	Adele.	Idewu Ojulari.
Oluwole.	Akitoye.	Kosoko.
Akitoye.	Docemo (ex-King)	

DOCIMO'S CHIEFS.

Talabi.	Olumegbon.	Aromire.
Obalikoro.	Onikoyi.	Ojora.
Oloto.	Asogbon.	Kakawa.
Bajulai.	Onitano.	Bashua.
Egbe.	Soenu.	Asefi.
Ladanu.	Alli, Balogun of the Mahomedans.	

KOSOKO'S CHIEFS.

Osodi.	Ajagun.	Sagberni.
Edun.	Bakary.	Momo-jikoji.
Adama, Balogun of the Mahomedans.		

CHIEFS OF BADAGRY.

Jagba. Wawu. Subu, *alias* Mobee.  
Akaran. Iigin.

## HEADMEN OF THE JEBUS.

PALMA.—Akpena, Alakpini, Odogun.

LECKIE.—Awole.

Head of Kosoko's men—After

*Ditto Oso-di—Musa.*

NAMES OF PLACES IN THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

No. 249.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos, 13th October, 1877.

Sir,—With reference to the despatch, No. 147, of 25th July last, from His Excellency Governor Freeling, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Registrar of Courts, &c., Lagos.

H. T. RICHMOND, Capt., Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

H. T. RICHMOND, Capt., Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.			
Abacrampa	Adubiasee	Amamba	Atako
Abroly	Adjumaco	Ampensasoo	Awey (Wye or Wei)
Abaries Croom	Adosso	A'modai	Axim
Abrah	Adinu	Amasoo	Ayahpah
Abru	Adaffia (Adaffi)	Amadone	Ayerudu
Abudi (Aburi)	Adiapo	Amamue	Asafo
Abokohi	Adampe (Adamfi)	Amanguan (Amankwan)	Asiakwa
Abadum	Adangme	Aman	Asuom
Abiassie	Adjumacoom	Anashun	Apinamang
Abadoom	Afram	Annah	Assin
Abadle	Afrotoom	Encobra	Ayensoo
Abatea	Agah	Anotjin	Babbi
Aburadium	Agoin	Anama	Babra poro
Abboaddi	Agbokikohi	Ang Berrim	Badukrum
Abinassoo	Ahantah (Ahanta)	Akeassi	Bahoon
Aboomani	Ahwootah (Aulo or Aunla)	Annyah	Bannassoo
Abra (Abora)	Ahhineberum	Anamaboe	Bansu
Abuadigi	Ahtoh Insu (Atonsus)	Anduan	Baracoo
Abbey Dome	Aimtheybah	Anduan	Baronassie
Abrah	Ajunam	Anoin	Batty Yan
Acquri	Ahabanti	Appam	Behien
Acooner	Akanteng	Apollonia	Bekaro (Begoro)
Acquapim (Akuapem)	Akoko	Apiradi (Apirede)	Beni Kroom
Acasie	Ajuma	Apach	Berim Croom
Aoomofodie (Akomfodie)	Akroful (Akrofuom)	Apachambu	Berimoo
Acrofoom	Akim (Akyem)	Appo	Beulah
Acquyah	Akropong (Akuropong or Koman)	Apia Agury	Bibokoko
Accra	Akaofunantah	Apoon	Blookons
Accoonah (Agoonah)	Akoom Kantassim	Appoassi	Bobowassie
Adangme	Akoontonem	Arosso (Akroso)	Bomeso
Adjumacoon (Adwumake)	Akisso (Akyeso)	Assinee	Boosum
Adintou	Akusuu	Asachari (Asutware)	Bopoquah
Adukrum (Adukurom)	Alcuseuis	Ashongruay	Boposu
Adoba	Alcuterum	Ashara	Bantrie
Adamanssee	Albanu (Abonu)	Assenta	Bayensa
Aduwe	Alcoada (Aquadu, Ankoanda)	Assaman (Assamang)	Brang
Adifey	Alancabo	Assaybe	Bracuah
Adjicron	Ampanee (Ampeni)	Assahman	Buppa
Adjjuah	Amquana	Assoguah	Bussassie
Adjumciosi	Amissa	Assachar (Essachari)	Bushan
Adjemeru	Amamo	Assamko	Bymiangku
Adoble	Amano (Amanokrom)	Ateniso	Chama

## ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1888.

Cocubim	Floukowie
Commenie	Fankyeno
Comah (Gomoah)	Gablin
Cooniwa	Gademamon Berim
Comantime	Gagasy
Cotobray	Gammah
Dabbadee	Gane
Dadrassia	Gawasu
Damfa	Gomah
Dansamsu	Gura
Danoe	Gwan
Dasun	Hinnu
Dariman	Hatopo
Davio	Jhinin
Dauromadam	Inceassie
Denkera	Induasu
Dixcove	Infram
Dodoowah	Infrasaffie
Doodi	Insootah
Doojuaby Croom	Insu
Doomassie	Jeribe
Dumana	Jella Coffee (Jella Kofi)
Dormee	Kaheku
Dwenase	Kahloo
Dassawasse	Kakoom (Sweet River, El- mina)
Dosoo	Kairooko
Eastern Akim	Kanrasoom
Eastern Wassaw	Kebbi (Kebbie, Kyebi)
Eoomfi	Kenromobarasso
Edu	Kinoassoo
Edumafu	Kitchoroo
Edumfi	Koko Effura
Eggumpadoo	Kormantin
Eketteku	Konkonbo
Eku Enu	Kookroo
Ekwí	Kookrantoom
Elmina	Koontanquerry
Endadussu	Kotu
Enyabo	Korajo
Eooman	Kotrapei
Eoosoway	Koyenshin
Essaful	Koang
Essewoonah	Kroboe
Etsisi	Kuchabir
Eturie	Kyniongko
Eucassam	Kukurantumi
Eugrua	Lai
Eaisoo	Laidaka
Fantee (Fanti)	Laletjie
Fettah	

Leggoo	Saiabi
Manfe	Sakunya
Mampenny	Sanqu
Mampong	Sasabi
Mankessim	Scaban
Manquady	Secondee
Mansu	Seecootiassie
Masiassoo	Segwie
Medica	Sen'rai
Mefi	Seunekrum
Molamfi	Sensura
Mmoso	Sepum
Nacquaa	Sodoku (Sodoktro)
Nado	Scotah
Namone	Sapie
Nani	Swaidro
Nassou	Swaidroo
Noasson	Tacorady (Ebamiye!)
Nyanyanu	Tantamquerry
Oboom	Tassy (Teschy)
Ocoo (Lolonya)	Tchufel (Denkera)
Odumassie	Tebwey
Odumassie (Odoomassie,	Tekiman
Odoomtioo)	Tementoo
Ofoo	Terma
Ojuquah	Tei cura
Olokopatu	Toocam
Oumtye	Topori
Osuvi	Tufel
Otchita	Tumenfa (Dedime)
Osanease	Tute
Pampo	Tutoo
Papaboe	Tete
Pasansu	Tumfah
Pepre	Vlwo (Volo)
Pepese	Wekamayhe
Pampendie	Western Akim
Ponee	Western Wassaw
Frahsu	Whume
Frampram	Winnebah
Frindsenstein	Wobacy
Frisia	Wonkarsu
Providence	Yamoranza
Pantung (Pantang)	Yancomassie
Pong	Yanfossloo
Quabin	Yana
Quabunya	Yohmoh
Quabinyah	Yuhyo
Quittah (Quitta)	Yyadam
River Abmoussa	

NAMES OF PLACES ADJACENT TO GOLD COAST TERRITORY.

Abetifi	Aoovernu	Danoku	Koundi
Abimbigua	Apamputo	Diabbe	Krepe (Crepe)
Ablomi	Aphwagassi	Didome	Lichawe
Abom	Apeebanasoo	Dokone	Little Popo
Ahomey	Apogoa	Dompassie	Manisey
Achumpony	Apomei	Edunka	Minidasoo
Adafi	Aponei	Edunka	Numeasa
Adansi	Apoti	Edwabin	Obogu
Adodewasie	Appagu	Epri-man	Ogooassie
Adoomaoa	Aponago	Fiah	Ofesoo
Adope	Asiedu	Fiasee	Omasue
Adum pore	Atieve	Fiassi	Oseamadoo
Agudede	Atobiase	Gaman	Oyoko
Ahgwey	Aoenoe	Ganasu	Passaro
Akrofrum	Aveno	Gbetokwe	Porto Seguro
Akuami	Ayomonu	Giveku	Quashoo
Akura Kiroo	Aguamoo	Grand Popo	Quisah
Amaum	Banea	Ho	Quahoo (Okwoo
Ammunum	Baromy	Homie	Salagha (Selaga or Selga)
Amoaful	Begwa	Humassie	Santibo
Amin	Biposo	Jamakasi (Dwabin)	Sootah (Sewhee or Sefui)
Anjagbe	Boaman	Jubin	Shawi
Ananasee	Bontaku	Karak	Veleke
Anshah	Boosoman	Kenu	Vodooku
Antaranei	Bopossa	Kickevry	Wantomo
Anton	Coomassie (Kumasi)	Kikiwhiru	Waya
Anyako	Crackee	Klichaw	Wute
Aohonte	Dakoon	Kodshie	



## THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital.	Mode of Acquisition.	Date.	Population.	Date of Return.
ANGUILLA .. .. .	St. John's ..	Settlement ..	1650	..... 3,000	1864
ANTIGUA .. .. .	Georgetown ..	" .. .. .	1632	..... 30,593	1861
ASCENSION .. ..	Nassau .. ..	" .. .. .	1827	.....	1861
BAHAMAS .. .. .	Bridgetown ..	" .. .. .	1629	..... 35,287	1861
BARBADOES .. ..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	1625	..... 152,262	1861
BARBUDA .. .. .	New Amsterdam..	Capture .. ..	1803	.....	Included in Demerara, &
BERBICE (British Guiana) ..	Hamilton ..	Settlement ..	1609	..... 11,451	1861
BERMUDA .. .. .	New Westminster	" .. .. .	1858	.....	
BRITISH KAFFRARIA ..	" .. .. .	Separated from C. of G. H.	1860	..... 86,301	1864
CANADA (Quebec) ..	Montreal ..	Re-annexed to ditto	1860	.....	
CANADA (Ontario) ..	Ottawa ..	Capture .. ..	1759	..... 1,100,730	1861
CAPE BRETON .. ..	Sydney ..	" .. .. .	1780	..... 1,393,710	1861
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Cape Town ..	Settlement and Capture	1806	..... 53,000	1861
CEYLON .. .. .	Colombo ..	Capture .. ..	1806	..... 480,995	1861
CYPRUS .. .. .	Nicosia ..	Cession .. ..	1795	..... 1,876,407	1860
DEMERARA and ESSEQUIBO (B. Guiana) ..	George Town ..	Capture .. ..	1803	..... 148,026	1865
DOMINICA .. .. .	Roseau ..	" .. .. .	1793	..... 22,300	1844
FAKLAND ISLANDS ..	Bathurst, St. Mary's	Settlement ..	1842	..... 500	1855
GAMBIA (W. Africa S.) ..	Residence in Fortress	" .. .. .	1631	..... 5,091	1864
GIBRALTAR .. .. .	Cape Coast Castle	Capture .. ..	1704	..... 17,042	1860
GOLD COAST COLONY ..	Christiansburg Castle	Settlement ..	1601	..... 400,000	1851
GUATEMALA (late DANISH) ..	St. Geo. d'Elmina	" .. .. .	1872	.....	
ELMHIA (late DUTCH) ..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	1875	.....	
FUJI .. .. .	St. George ..	" .. .. .	1763	..... 31,900	1861
GRENADA .. .. .	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	1814	..... 2,000	1861
HELLIGOLAND .. ..	Belize ..	" .. .. .	1670	..... 25,615	1861
HONDURAS .. .. .	Victoria ..	Settlement ..	1742	..... 121,498	1861
HONG KONG .. .. .	St. Jago de la Vega	Cession .. ..	1842	..... 441,253	1861
JAMAICA .. .. .	" .. .. .	Capture .. ..	1655	..... 2785	1864
LABUAN .. .. .	Constituted a Colony	" .. .. .	1862	..... 60,221	1871
LAGOS (Gold Coast Colony) ..	Falletta ..	Capture .. ..	1860	..... 139,146	1865
MALTA, Gozo, and Comino ..	Port Louis ..	" .. .. .	1810	..... 307,212	1861
MAURITIUS .. .. .	Plymouth ..	Settlement ..	1612	..... 7,654	1861
MONTserrat .. .. .	D'Urban ..	" .. .. .	1824	..... 157,588	1861
NATAL .. .. .	Charlestown ..	" .. .. .	1628	..... 10,200	1851
NEVIS .. .. .	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	1784	..... 200,000	1851
NEW BRUNSWICK (Canada) ..	Fredericton ..	Separ. from N. Scotia	1867	.....	
NEWFOUNDLAND .. ..	St. John ..	Became part of the Dominion of Canada	1867	.....	
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	Sydney ..	Settlement ..	1608	..... 122,618	1857
NEW ZEALAND .. ..	Wellington ..	" .. .. .	1788	..... 392,592	1864
NORFOLK ISLAND .. ..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	1839	..... 215,037	1867
NOVA SCOTIA (Canada) ..	Halifax ..	Re-Settlement ..	1779	..... 195	1856
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ..	Charlotte Town ..	Transferred to Pitcairn Islanders	1856	.....	
QUEENSLAND .. .. .	Brisbane ..	Settlement & Capture	1867	..... 267,000	1861
ST. CHRISTOPHER .. ..	Basseterre ..	Became part of the Dominion of Canada	1867	.....	
ST. HELENA .. .. .	James Town ..	Settlement ..	1859	..... 90,000	1861
ST. LUCIA .. .. .	Castries ..	Separated from N.S.W.	1623	..... 100,000	1865
ST. VINCENT .. .. .	Kingstown ..	Cession .. ..	1073	..... 24,455	1861
SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa S.) ..	Free Town ..	Trans. to Government ..	1830	..... 6,860	1861
SOUTH AUSTRALIA .. ..	Adelaide ..	Capture .. ..	1803	..... 28,389	1864
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ..	Hobart Town ..	Cession .. ..	1793	..... 31,755	1861
TASMANIA .. .. .	Scarborough ..	Trans. to Government ..	1807	..... 38,936	1871
TORAGO .. .. .	Port d'Espagne ..	Separ. from Indian E.	1836	..... 150,000	1865
TRANSVAAL .. .. .	Grand Turk ..	Settlement ..	1804	..... 97,368	1866
TRINIDAD .. .. .	" .. .. .	Settlement ..	1793	..... 15,410	1861
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA .. ..	" .. .. .	Cession .. ..	1797	..... 84,438	1861
TURKS and CAICOS .. ..	" .. .. .	Annexed .. ..	1877	..... 90	1853
VANCOUVER ISLAND .. ..	" .. .. .	Capture .. ..	1797	..... 4,372	1861
VICTORIA .. .. .	Melbourne ..	Settlement ..	1818	.....	
VIRGIN ISLANDS .. ..	Road Town, Tortola	United to British Co-	1866	.....	
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS ..	Sierra Leon, Gambia	Settlement ..	1836	..... 610,250	1865
WEST AUSTRALIA .. ..	Perth ..	Settlement ..	1666	..... 6,050	1861
		" .. .. .	1829	..... 19,471	1864

The Auckland Island Settlement, formed in 1842, was abandoned in 1853; the Bay Islands have been resigned, to Honduras (which guarantees their neutrality); Fernando Po has been given up to Spain, to which it properly belongs; and the Ionian Islands have been ceded to Greece.

Note.—The CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES marked *a* are Messrs. P. G. Julian and W. C. Sargeant, 54, Spring gardens.

## SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1886:—

Flags.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
German .. .. .	12	3,437	106
French .. .. .	3	1,000	34
Italian .. .. .	7	2,818	73
Brazilian .. ..	4	568	37
American .. ..	2	738	20
Danish .. .. .	1	198	8
Norwegian .. ..	6	1,496	46
Russian .. .. .	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	35	10,255	324

Flags.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
German .. .. .	11	3,358	100
French .. .. .	3	1,024	32
Italian .. .. .	7	2,818	73
Brazilian .. ..	4	568	36
American .. ..	2	738	20
Danish .. .. .	1	198	8
Norwegian .. ..	7	1,688	54
Russian .. .. .	1	270	10
Total .. .. .	36	10,671	334

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF STEAM VESSELS

entered and cleared at each port in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1886:—

Name of Port.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Lagos .. .. .	398	213,844	11,362
Lagos .. .. .	397	213,622	11,407

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF STEAM VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1886:—

Flags.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British .. .. .	201	178,600	8,005
German .. .. .	135	31,190	2,324
Brazilian .. ..	58	1,566	872
French .. .. .	2	1,774	59
Belgian .. .. .	1	680	70
Russian .. .. .	1	34	32
Total .. .. .	398	213,844	11,362

Flags.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British .. .. .	202	180,331	8,116
German .. .. .	188	30,722	3,140
Brazilian .. ..	3	81	47
French .. .. .	2	1,774	59
Belgian .. .. .	1	680	19
Russian .. .. .	1	34	26
Total .. .. .	397	213,622	11,407

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING VESSELS

entered and cleared at each Port in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1886:—

Name of Port.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Lagos .. .. .	16	3,995	141
Leckie .. .. .	19	6,350	183
Total .. .. .	35	10,255	324
Lagos .. .. .	17	4,496	156
Leckie .. .. .	19	6,175	178
Total .. .. .	36	10,671	334

## VESSELS ENTERED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1863.—British .. ..	58	21,464	1,408
" —Foreign .. ..	41	8,127	381
1864.—British .. ..	57	21,663	1,452
" —Foreign .. ..	75	13,693	714
1865.—British .. ..	59	21,956	1,458
" —Foreign .. ..	53	11,391	564
1866.—British .. ..	91	30,174	1,860
" —Foreign .. ..	60	14,879	615
1867.—British .. ..	119	44,391	2,692
" —Foreign .. ..	79	20,953	856
1868.—British .. ..	118	46,575	2,987
" —Foreign .. ..	65	16,080	672
1869.—British .. ..	170	64,125	4,347
" —Foreign .. ..	117	36,273	1,320
1870.—British .. ..	159	77,218	4,495
" —Foreign .. ..	99	22,577	1,016
1871.—British .. ..	191	106,003	5,986
" —Foreign .. ..	87	19,773	793
1872.—British .. ..	177	97,423	5,405
" —Foreign .. ..	91	21,265	854
1873.—British .. ..	173	97,514	5,290
" —Foreign .. ..	101	21,318	1,146
1874.—British .. ..	186	106,609	5,457
" —Foreign .. ..	103	21,652	1,072
1875.—British .. ..	179	112,093	5,572
" —Foreign .. ..	127	26,920	1,340
1876.—British .. ..	178	112,804	5,560
" —Foreign .. ..	141	29,300	1,625
1877.—British .. ..	179	126,410	6,133
" —Foreign .. ..	164	35,040	1,917
1878.—British .. ..	184	152,040	6,244
" —Foreign .. ..	182	31,432	2,116
1879.—British .. ..	212	141,590	6,925
" —Foreign .. ..	218	38,819	3,256
1880.—British .. ..	5	938	42
" —Foreign .. ..	91	27,152	933
1881.—British .. ..	144	138,128	6,354
" —Foreign .. ..	176	20,983	3,093
1882.—British .. ..	147	136,270	6,064
" —Foreign .. ..	194	40,720	3,840
1883.—British .. ..	147	148,341	6,575
" —Foreign .. ..	141	47,723	2,713
1884.—British .. ..	167	159,640	7,176
" —Foreign .. ..	141	29,155	2,850

## VESSELS CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1863.—British .. ..	60	21,755	1,443
" —Foreign .. ..	43	8,602	403
1864.—British .. ..	56	21,275	1,420
" —Foreign .. ..	72	13,190	709
1865.—British .. ..	58	21,874	1,454
" —Foreign .. ..	56	12,359	600
1866.—British .. ..	78	28,177	1,730
" —Foreign .. ..	57	13,956	584
1867.—British .. ..	124	43,837	2,728
" —Foreign .. ..	80	20,411	838
1868.—British .. ..	116	46,039	2,963
" —Foreign .. ..	62	15,235	653
1869.—British .. ..	172	75,383	4,641
" —Foreign .. ..	117	28,198	1,292
1870.—British .. ..	156	76,874	4,465
" —Foreign .. ..	99	22,068	1,064
1871.—British .. ..	192	106,431	6,009
" —Foreign .. ..	83	18,737	774
1872.—British .. ..	171	96,542	5,405
" —Foreign .. ..	97	22,873	887
1873.—British .. ..	171	96,995	5,256
" —Foreign .. ..	95	20,252	1,080
1874.—British .. ..	195	110,443	5,559
" —Foreign .. ..	112	22,838	1,203

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1875.—British .....	176	112,058	5,792	1862...	77,933	61,932	1862...	7,130	6,510
1875.—Foreign ..	124	25,984	1,331	1863...	171,138	158,341	1863...	16,708	15,837
1876.—British ...	178	114,044	5,659	1864...	120,896	166,093	1864...	21,335	22,800
„ —Foreign ...	134	25,829	1,630	1865...	114,284	175,636	1865...	24,081	24,095
1877.—British ...	180	124,899	6,084	1866...	220,766	262,699	1866...	23,823	23,602
„ —Foreign ...	164	33,313	2,118	1867...	321,977	513,157	1867...	30,195	23,602
1878.—British ...	197	154,189	6,373	1868...	340,815	517,253	1868...	33,896	33,711
„ —Foreign ...	158	25,061	1,977	1869...	416,895	669,589	1869...	40,622	39,421
1879.—British ...	215	139,876	6,872	1870...	400,558	515,364	1870...	42,875	42,379
„ —Foreign ...	220	37,823	3,350	1871...	391,653	589,802	1871...	45,612	45,611
1880.—British ...	5	966	47	1872...	366,256	444,848	1872...	41,346	41,346
„ —Foreign ...	91	26,294	898	1873...	258,883	406,986	1873...	52,240	52,225
1881.—British ...	140	136,993	6,284	1874...	346,068	486,327	1874...	39,350	37,296
„ —Foreign ...	172	27,890	3,083	1875...	459,736	517,535	1875...	43,366	44,379
1882.—British ...	150	136,994	6,130	1876...	476,812	619,260	1876...	46,448	45,470
„ —Foreign ...	190	39,504	3,803	1877...	614,359	734,707	1877...	59,389	42,305
1883.—British ...	148	148,685	6,592	1878...	483,623	577,336	1878...	50,889	49,735
„ —Foreign ...	142	44,046	2,640	1879...	527,871	654,379	1879...	54,939	45,934
1884.—British ...	165	157,789	7,119	1880...	376,215	576,570	1880...	47,987	55,475
„ —Foreign ...	145	30,134	2,963	1881...	333,659	460,007	1881...	42,421	45,461
1885.—British...				1882...	428,883	581,064	1882...	44,636	44,039
„ —Foreign...				1883...	443,903	594,136	1883...	44,968	37,879
				1884...	538,220	672,413	1884...	57,932	44,683
				1885...	542,564	613,181	1885...	62,505	40,314
				1886...	557,832	538,980	1886...	53,507	55,393

## GENERAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Of the Colony of Lagos, for the Year 1886; also

Amount of Revenue collected.

EXPORTS.—Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December ... £538,980 7 2

IMPORTS.—Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December ... 357,831 5 11

REVENUE.—Total Amount of Revenue 53,507 2 11

EXPENDITURE.—Total Amount of Expenditure ... 55,393 2 0

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	£ s. d.
Benniseed ...	Great Britain	3 16 0 0	33 17 0
Cotton (Raw) ...	Great Britain	96980 lbs.	1813 6 0
	Great Britain	1 package	14 0 0
Country Cloths ...	Brazils	81 "	997 4 0
	Windward and Leeward	42 "	539 4 6
		124 "	1550 8 6
Ivory .....	Great Britain	10227 1/2 lbs.	3804 16 8
" .....	Germany	3704 1/2 "	1013 10 0
		13932 1/2 "	4818 6 8
Kola Nuts...	Great Britain	2 packages	6 0 0
" ...	Brazils	301 "	1002 0 0
" ...	River Niger	36 "	196 0 0
" ...	Sierra Leone	6 "	11 10 0
		345 "	1215 10 0
Palm Kernels	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	
"	France	13691 19 3 8	119805 9 11
"	Germany	2153 4 3 6	12851 5 10
"	Portugal	17707 1 3 16	111604 17 0
"	Denmark	110 0 0 0	1110 0 0
"	Kutonu	1000 0 0 0	9000 0 0
		150 0 0 0	1050 0 0
		34812 6 2 2	255421 12 9
Palm Oil ...	Great Britain	2533463 gals.	180134 4 5
" ...	Portugal	80550 "	5615 0 0
" ...	America	9970 "	692 0 10
" ...	Germany	240017 "	12183 6 6
" ...	France	155950 "	10639 7 6
" ...	Brazils	77588 "	3929 12 0
		3097538 "	213193 11 3

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	
Benniseed .....	3 16 0 0	£33 17 0
Cotton (Raw)...	96,980 lbs.	1,813 6 0
Country Cloths	124 packages	1,550 8 6
Ivory .....	13,932 1/2 lbs.	4,818 6 8
Kola Nuts.....	345 packages	1,215 10 0
	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	
Palm Kernels...	34,812 6 2 2	255,421 12 9
Palm Oil .....	3,097,538 gallons	213,193 11 3
British, Foreign, and Native Manufactures		60,933 15 0
		£538,980 7 2

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Lagos from and to each Country in the year 1886.

Countries	Total Imports therefrom	Exports thereto		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	Other Countries	Total
Un. Kingdom	222882 16 3	306248 16 0	2647 13 9	308896 9 9
British Colonies:				
Sierra Leone	1450 9 0	1354 17 11	93 15 8	1448 13 7
Gambia .....	116 10 0	6 6 6	215 12 0	221 18 0
Benin .....	19 10 0	5 10 0	448 13 0	454 3 0
Gold Coast...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total..	4706 18 8	6243 17 11	1241 1 1	7484 19 0
France .....	6176 9 8	23490 13 4	.. ..	23490 13 4
Germany ...	95293 11 7	124915 19 0	1000 0 0	125915 19 0
Brazils .....	17761 6 0	6402 1 0	52 10 0	6454 11 0
New York ...	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe ...	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madeira .....	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal.....	.. ..	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium.....	78 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark ....	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo...	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar ....	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo .....	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree .....	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and ..	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gaboon .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kroo Coast ..	.. ..	113 10 0	70 7 7	183 17 7
Brass .....	106 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Opobo .....	86 11 0	243 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
Bonny .....	452 7 1	97 9 0	18 15 0	116 4 0
Little Popo ..	66 9 6	40 1 6	100 0 0	146 1 6
and Ahgwey ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Old and New ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Calabar .....	226 11 4	.. ..	1084 10 4	1084 10 4
Kutonu .....	207 14 10	1050 0 0	90 0 0	1140 0 0
Fernando Po ..	6 4 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
River Niger..	1977 15 3	196 0 0	9245 18 7	9441 18 7
Akassa .....	1212 19 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total..	130241 11 0	172981 19 8	49616 18 9	222598 18 5
Un. Kingdom	222882 16 3	306248 16 0	2647 13 9	308896 9 9
British Colonies:				
Sierra Leone	1450 9 8	6243 17 11	1241 1 1	7484 19 0
Foreign Countries ..	130241 11 0	172981 19 8	49616 18 9	222598 18 5
Grand Total	357831 5 11	485474 13 7	53505 13 7	538980 7 2



	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1875.—British .....	176	112,058	5,792	1862...	77,933	61,932	1862...	7,130	6,510
1875.—Foreign .....	124	25,984	1,331	1863...	171,138	158,341	1863...	16,708	15,837
1876.—British .....	178	114,044	5,659	1864...	120,896	166,093	1864...	21,335	22,806
—Foreign .....	134	25,829	1,630	1865...	114,284	175,636	1865...	24,081	24,095
1877.—British .....	180	124,899	6,084	1866...	220,766	262,699	1866...	23,823	23,602
—Foreign .....	164	33,313	2,118	1867...	321,977	513,157	1867...	30,195	33,711
1878.—British .....	197	154,189	6,373	1868...	340,815	517,253	1868...	33,896	33,711
—Foreign .....	158	25,061	1,977	1869...	416,895	669,589	1869...	40,622	39,421
1879.—British .....	215	139,876	6,872	1870...	400,558	515,364	1870...	42,875	42,379
—Foreign .....	220	37,823	3,350	1871...	391,653	589,802	1871...	45,612	45,611
1880.—British .....	5	966	47	1872...	366,256	444,848	1872...	52,240	52,225
—Foreign .....	91	26,294	898	1873...	258,883	406,986	1873...	41,346	41,346
1881.—British .....	140	136,993	6,284	1874...	346,068	486,327	1874...	39,350	37,296
—Foreign .....	172	27,990	3,083	1875...	459,736	517,535	1875...	43,366	44,379
1882.—British .....	150	136,994	6,130	1876...	476,812	619,260	1876...	46,448	45,170
—Foreign .....	190	39,504	3,863	1877...	614,359	734,707	1877...	59,389	42,305
1883.—British .....	148	148,685	6,592	1878...	483,623	577,336	1878...	50,889	49,735
—Foreign .....	142	44,046	2,640	1879...	527,871	654,379	1879...	54,939	45,934
1884.—British .....	165	157,789	7,119	1880...	376,215	576,570	1880...	47,987	55,475
—Foreign .....	145	30,134	2,963	1881...	333,659	460,007	1881...	42,421	45,401
1885.—British .....				1882...	428,883	581,064	1882...	44,036	44,039
—Foreign .....				1883...	443,903	594,136	1883...	44,968	37,879
				1884...	538,220	672,413	1884...	57,932	44,683
				1885...	542,564	613,181	1885...	62,505	40,314
				1886...	357,832	538,980	1886...	53,507	55,393

## GENERAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Of the Colony of Lagos, for the Year 1886; also  
Amount of Revenue collected.

EXPORTS.—Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December	...	£538,980	7	2
IMPORTS.—Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December	...	357,831	5	11
REVENUE.—Total Amount of Revenue	...	53,507	2	11
EXPENDITURE.—Total Amount of Expenditure	...	55,393	2	0

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Benniseed ...	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb. 3 16 0	£ 33 17 0
Cotton (Raw)	Great Britain	96980 lbs.	1813 6 0
Country Cloths	Great Britain	1 package	14 0 0
Brazils	Brazils	81 "	997 4 0
Windward and Leeward	Windward and Leeward	42 "	539 4 6
Ivory .....	Great Britain	124 "	1550 8 6
" .....	Germany	10227½ lbs.	3804 16 8
" .....	Germany	3704½ "	1013 10 0
Kola Nuts...	Great Britain	13932½ "	4818 6 8
" .....	Brazils	2 packages	6 0 0
" .....	River Niger	301 "	1002 0 0
" .....	Sierra Leone	36 "	196 0 0
" .....	Sierra Leone	6 "	11 10 0
Palm Kernels	Great Britain	345 "	1215 10 0
" .....	France	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb. 13691 19 38	119805 9 11
" .....	Germany	2153 4 36	12851 5 10
" .....	Portugal	17707 1 3 16	111604 17 0
" .....	Denmark	110 0 0	1110 0 0
" .....	Kutonu	1000 0 0	9000 0 0
" .....	Kutonu	150 0 0	1050 0 0
Palm Oil ...	Great Britain	34812 6 2 2	25421 12 9
" .....	Portugal	2533463 gals.	180134 4 5
" .....	America	80550 "	5615 0 0
" .....	Germany	9970 "	692 0 10
" .....	France	240017 "	12183 6 6
" .....	Brazils	155950 "	10639 7 6
" .....	Brazils	77588 "	3929 12 0
3097538			213193 11 3

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Benniseed .....	Tons. cwt. qr. lb. 3 16 0	£ 33 17 0
Cotton (Raw)...	96,980 lbs.	1,813 6 0
Country Cloths	124 packages	1,550 8 6
Ivory .....	13,932½ lbs.	4,818 6 8
Kola Nuts.....	345 packages	1,215 10 0
Palm Kernels...	34,812 6 2 2	255,421 12 9
Palm Oil .....	3,097,538 gallons	213,193 11 3
British, Foreign, and Native Manufactures	60,933 15 0	£538,980 7 2
TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Lagos from and to each Country in the year 1886.		

Countries	Total Imports therefrom	Exports thereto		Total
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	Other Countries	
Un. Kingdom	222882 16 3	306248 16 0	2647 13 9	308896 9 9
British Colonies				
Sierra Leone	1450 9 0	1354 17 11	93 15 8	1448 13 7
Gambia	116 10 0	6 6 6	215 12 0	221 18 6
Benin	19 19 0	5 10 0	448 13 0	454 3 0
Gold Coast	19 19 0	5 10 0	448 13 0	454 3 0
Total.	4706 18 8	6243 17 11	1241 1 1	7484 19 0
France	6196 9 8	23490 13 4	.. ..	23490 13 4
Germany	95293 11 7	124915 19 0	1000 0 0	125915 19 0
Brazils	17761 6 0	6402 1 0	52 10 0	6454 11 0
New York	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and Gaboon	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kroo Coast	.. ..	113 10 0	70 7 7	183 17 7
Brass	106 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Opobo	86 11 0	343 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
Bonny	452 7 1	97 9 0	18 15 0	116 4 0
Little Popo	66 6 0	40 1 6	100 0 0	146 1 6
Old and New Calabar	226 11 4	.. ..	1084 10 4	1084 10 4
Kutonu	207 14 10	1050 0 0	90 0 0	1140 0 0
Fernando Po	6 4 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
River Niger	1977 15 3	196 0 0	9245 18 7	9441 18 7
Akassa	1212 19 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.	130241 11 0	172981 19 8	49616 18 9	222598 18 5
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Brazils	17761 6 0	6402 1 0	52 10 0	6454 11 0
New York	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and Gaboon	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kroo Coast	.. ..	113 10 0	70 7 7	183 17 7
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Opobo	86 11 0	343 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
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Brazils	17761 6 0	6402 1 0	52 10 0	6454 11 0
New York	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and Gaboon	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kroo Coast	.. ..	113 10 0	70 7 7	183 17 7
Brass	106 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Opobo	86 11 0	343 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
Bonny	452 7 1	97 9 0	18 15 0	116 4 0
Little Popo	66 6 0	40 1 6	100 0 0	146 1 6
Old and New Calabar	226 11 4	.. ..	1084 10 4	1084 10 4
Kutonu	207 14 10	1050 0 0	90 0 0	1140 0 0
Fernando Po	6 4 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
River Niger	1977 15 3	196 0 0	9245 18 7	9441 18 7
Akassa	1212 19 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.	130241 11 0	172981 19 8	49616 18 9	222598 18 5
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British Colonies				
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New York	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
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Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
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Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
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Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and Gaboon	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
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Brass	106 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Opobo	86 11 0	343 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
Bonny	452 7 1	97 9 0	18 15 0	116 4 0
Little Popo	66 6 0	40 1 6	100 0 0	146 1 6
Old and New Calabar	226 11 4	.. ..	1084 10 4	1084 10 4
Kutonu	207 14 10	1050 0 0	90 0 0	1140 0 0
Fernando Po	6 4 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
River Niger	1977 15 3	196 0 0	9245 18 7	9441 18 7
Akassa	1212 19 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.	130241 11 0	172981 19 8	49616 18 9	222598 18 5
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Gold Coast	19 19 0	5 10 0	448 13 0	454 3 0
Total.	4706 18 8	6243 17 11	1241 1 1	7484 19 0
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Brazils	17761 6 0	6402 1 0	52 10 0	6454 11 0
New York	2256 2 0	692 0 10	.. ..	692 0 10
Teneriffe	162 12 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras	665 16 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Canary	54 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal	78 8 0	6725 0 0	.. ..	6725 0 0
Belgium	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Denmark	.. ..	9000 0 0	.. ..	9000 0 0
Porto Novo	1779 15 3	10 0 0	37944 17 3	37954 11 3
Zanzibar	1536 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congo	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Goree	99 18 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Loanda and Gaboon	30 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kroo Coast	.. ..	113 10 0	70 7 7	183 17 7
Brass	106 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Opobo	86 11 0	343 5 0	10 0 0	253 5 0
Bonny	452 7 1	97 9 0	18 15 0	116 4 0
Little Popo	66 6 0	40 1 6	100 0 0	146 1 6
Old and New Calabar				

## No. 81. AFRICA—WEST COAST, GABOON RIVER

## (1) HARBOUR LIGHTS AT LIBREVILLE.

The French Government has given notice that, on 15th December, 1881, two harbour lights were exhibited at Libreville (the Plateau), right bank of Gaboon River:—

The northern light, shown 5 feet within the extremity of the northern pier, is a fixed red light; the southern light, shown 16 feet within the extremity of the southern pier, is a fixed green light.

Position approximate, lat. 0 deg. 23 min. N., long. 9 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. E.

Note.—By keeping the three lights (forming a part of the lighting of the Plateau) in line bearing N. 76½ deg. E., the extremities of the piers and the rock in the entrance of the harbour will be avoided.

## THE LAGOS PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR ORDINANCE—No. 3 of 1878.

## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS. Preliminary.

- 1 Short title.
- 2 Signification of certain terms.
- 3 Extent of the Harbour of Lagos.
- 4 Ordinance repealed.

## I.—PILOTAGE. Pilotage Board.

- 5 Pilotage Board how constituted; Case of personal interest; Quorum.
- 6 Power of summoning witnesses, &c.; Proviso.
- 7 False evidence perjury.
- 8 Experts to assist Board.
- 9 How inquiry to be held: Powers for keeping order.
- 10 Inquiry by Board in certain cases; Powers as to Pilots.
- 11 Governor may affirm or vary decision of Board, or may revoke License.

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- 12 Application for examination.
- 13 Procedure of Board thereupon.
- 14 Pilots to be licensed by Governor:
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- 15 Security to be given by Pilots: Security becoming insufficient; Renewal of security.
- 16 Register of Pilots.
- 17 Licenses under Ordinance of 1868.
- 18 Effect of License.
- 19 Penalty for illegal Piloting.
- 20 Pilot to produce License.

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- 21 Pilotage compulsory; How enforced.
- 22 Selection of Pilots; Proviso.
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- 24 Pilotage dues; Dues on changing berth; Exception.
- 25 Recovery of pilotage dues; outward Bound; Clearance may be delayed in certain cases.
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## Offences of Pilots (General).

- 28 Penalties on offences:
  - (1) Revenue offences;
  - (2) Corrupt practices;
  - (3) Lending License;
  - (4) Acting while suspended;
  - (5) Or drunk;
  - (6) Causing improper expense;
  - (7) Refusing to take charge;
  - (8) Refusing to conduct ship.
  - (9) Conducting ship contrary to prohibition;
  - (10) Quitting ship prematurely.
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## II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

## Ships entering or leaving Harbour.

- 30 Limit of draught of ships: Notice of limit; Penalty on contravention.
- 31 False declaration as to draught; falsifying marks;
- 32 Ships may be delayed when necessary for safety; Penalty on contravention.
- 33 Notice before leaving Harbour.
- 34 Regulation as to towage, sails, &c.; Penalty on contravention.
- 35 Powers of Harbour Master in the mooring, &c., of ships; Penalty on contravening his directions.
- 36 Liability of Harbour Master.
- 37 Disputes with Harbour Master how decided.

## Gunpowder.

- 38 Gunpowder to be discharged at Magazine; and not taken on board except at Magazine; to be exported forthwith; Penalty on contravention.

## Prevention of Obstructions.

- 39 Removal of wrecks and obstructions.
- 40 Wilfully sinking ships.
- 41 Throwing mud, &c., into Harbour.
- 42 Fishing stakes not to impede navigation; Penalty on non-compliance with directions.

## Vessels adrift.

- 43 Penalty for unlawfully losing moorings, &c.
- 44 Salvage of boats: Proviso; Disputes how settled.

## Health of Seamen.

- 45 Regulations:
  - (1) Restrictions as to Sailors going on shore;
  - (2) Stragglers on shore may be apprehended;
  - (3) Boat service;
  - (4) Exposure to sun;
  - (5) Provisions;
  - (6) Awnings;
  - (7) Orders of Health Officer;
  - (8) Immediate report of disease;
  - (9) Nursing Sick;
  - (10) Report of complaints;
  - (11) Visits of Health Officer; Proviso;
  - (12) Penalty on non-compliance with Regulations;
- 46 Medical fees; Exceptions.
- 47 Health Officer may cause Sick to be removed to Hospital; Penalty on non-compliance with Order.
- 48 Rates payable for Hospital Patients:—Masters; Mates; Seamen; Kroomen.
- 49 By whom Medical rates, &c., to be paid.

## III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

## Legal Procedure.

- 50 Limitation of time for prosecutions.
- 51 Recovery of penalties: Limitation of imprisonment. Application of penalties.

## Supplemental Rules.

- 52 Power of making Rules.
- 53 Exemption. Public Ships. Schedule.

## No. 3. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.

[February 4, 1878.]

An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of seamen therein.

Whereas it is expedient to make improved provisions relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of the crews of ships therein;

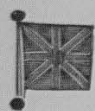
Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

## PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878."



# SIGNAL STATIONS, LAGOS.



Ball, Union Jack, and Ball, *English*



Ball, Flag J, *Foreign* ... ..

Man-of-War from Windward.



One Ball and Union Jack, *English*

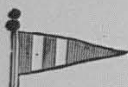


One Ball and Flag J, *Foreign* ...

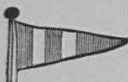
Man-of-War from Leeward.



Union Jack—Government Yacht.



Two Balls and Code Pendant—Mail from Windward.



One Ball and Code Pendant—Mail from Leeward.



Two Balls and German Flag—Hamburg Mail from Windward.



One Ball and German Flag—Hamburg Mail from Leeward.



Two Balls—Steamer from Windward.



One Ball—Steamer from Leeward.

One Ball Half-mast high (and Flag of owner of Boat or Vessel, if supplied by owner to Signalman)—Accident on the Bar.

A Gun will accompany these Signals.



Flag H—English 3-mast Vessel.



Flag R—Foreign 3-mast Vessel.



Flag M—English 2-mast Vessel.



Flag K—Foreign 2-mast Vessel.



Flag V (====) will be hoisted over these Signals when a Vessel is from Windward, and



Flag W (====) when from Leeward.

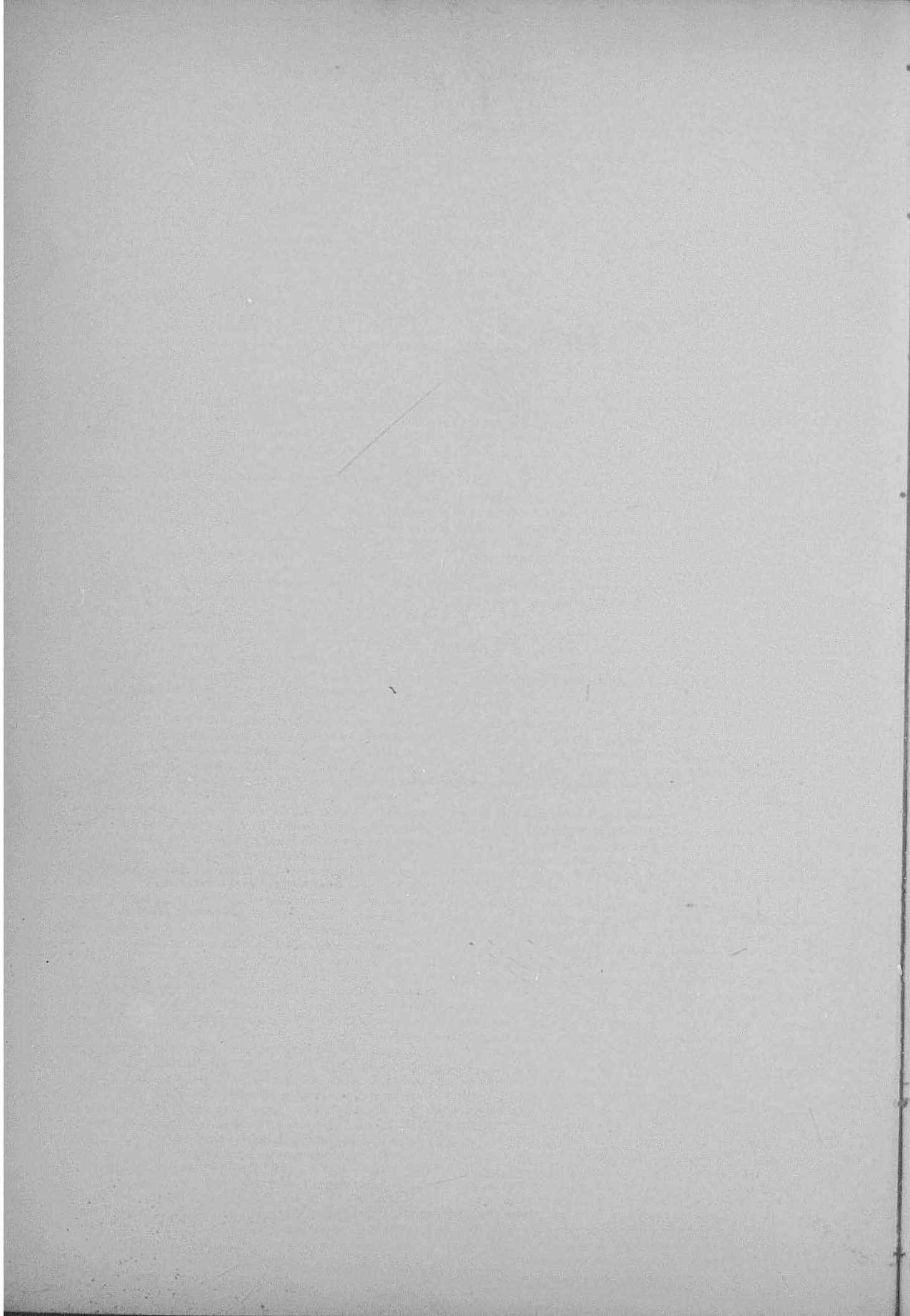


Flag S—Good Bar. Mast-head.



Flag B—Bad Bar. Hoisted Half-mast.

W. C. SPEEDING,  
Harbour Master.





ese Signals when a Vessel is from

W. C. SPEEDING,

*Harbour Master.*

Is when a Vessel is from

SPEEDING,

*Harbour Master.*



when a Vessel is from

PEEDING,

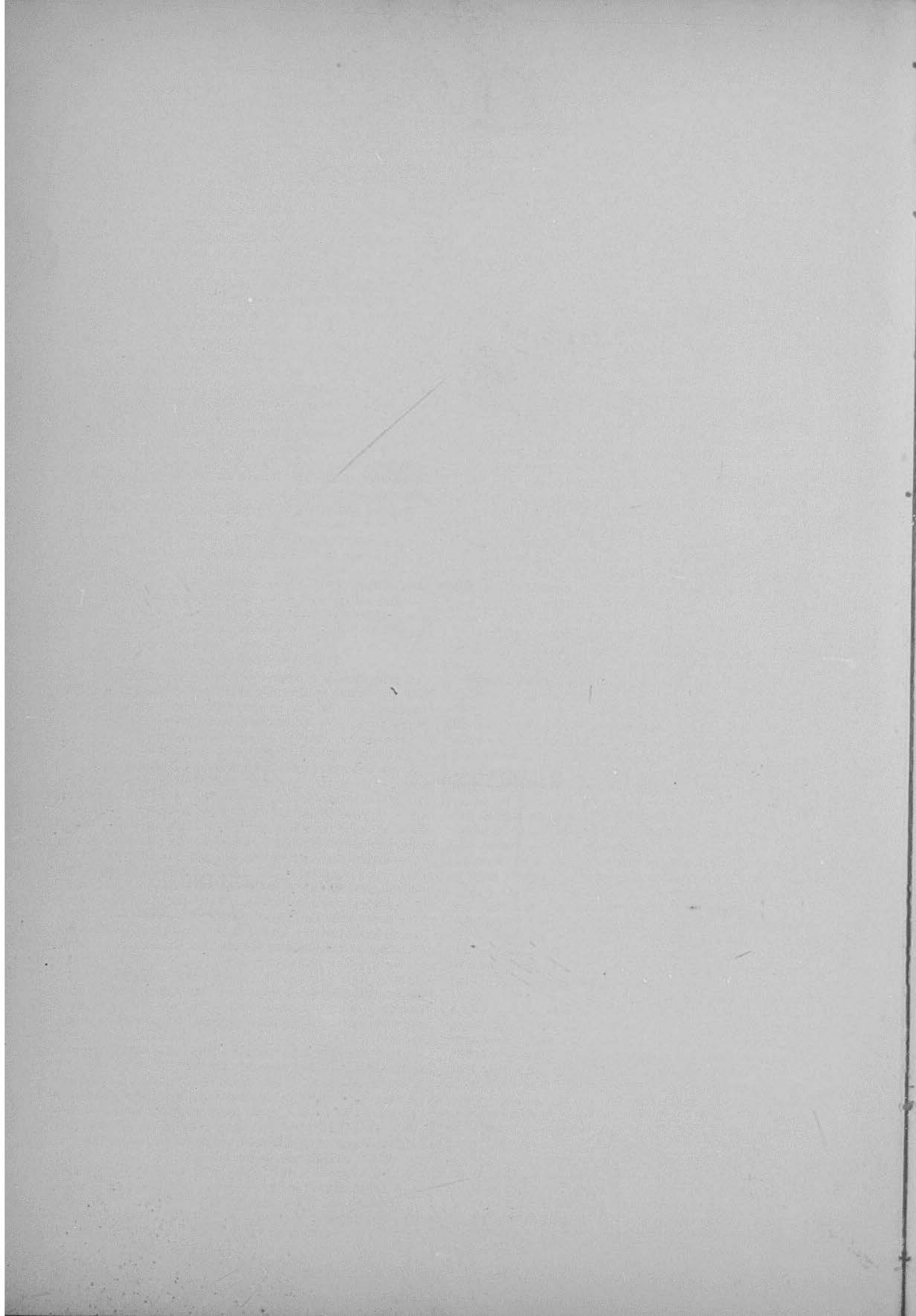
*Harbour Master.*

When a Vessel is from

FEEDING,

*Harbour Master.*





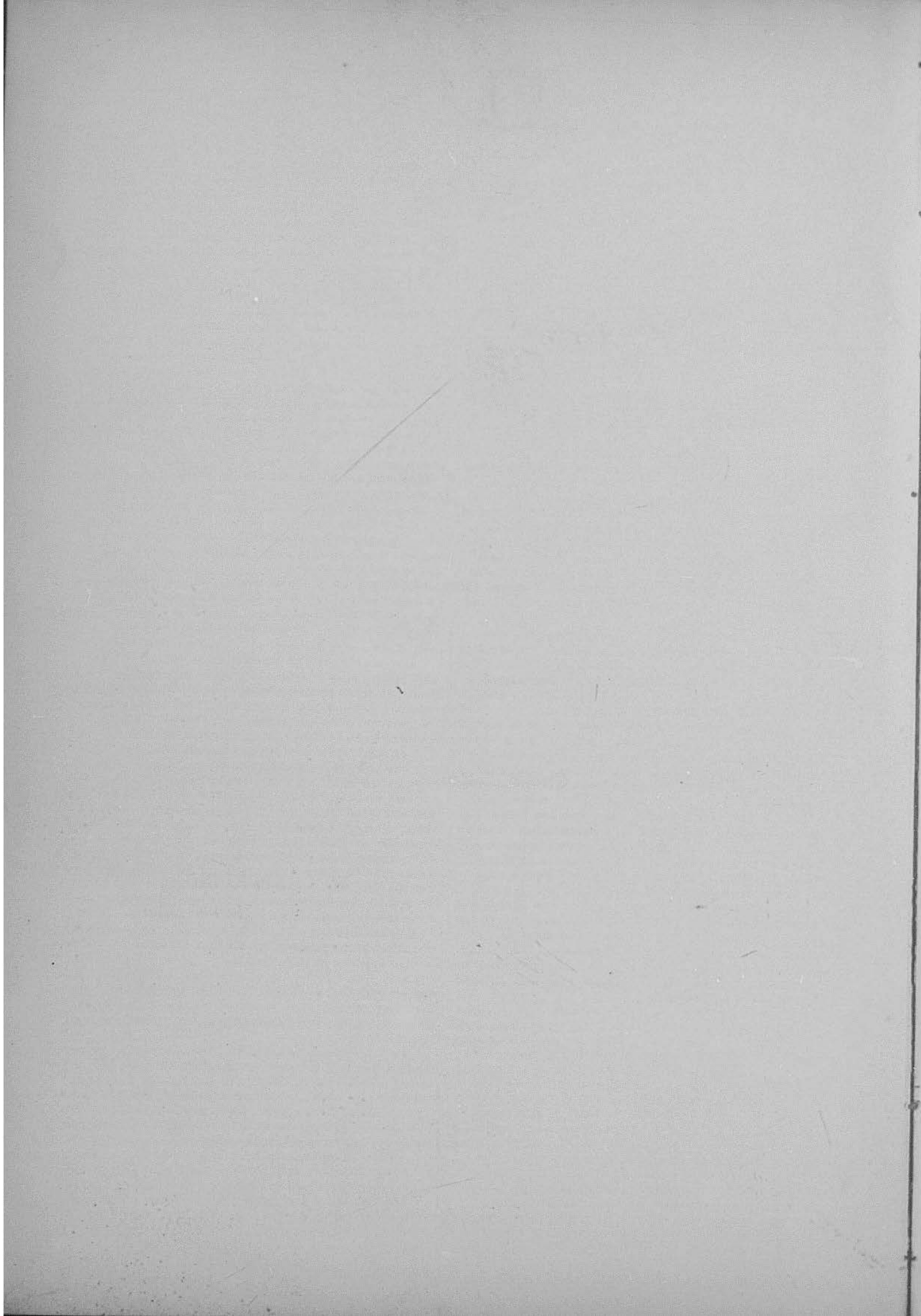
Vessel is from

NG,  
*our Master.*



essel is from

,  
*Master.*





## 2. In this Ordinance—

"Pilot" means any person authorized under this Ordinance to act as a Pilot.

"Harbour" means the Harbour of Lagos, and includes the foreshore thereof.

"Harbour Master" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Harbour Master of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"Ship" includes every description of decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Boat" includes Canoe and every description of undecked or not fully decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a Ship.

"Health Officer" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Health Officer of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"The Rules" mean such Rules as shall be made under the fifty-second section of this Ordinance.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time define and declare or vary the extent and boundaries of the Harbour of Lagos. The extent and boundaries existing at the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue until otherwise so declared or varied.

4. The Ordinance No. 3 of 1868, passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, is hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect the consequences of any act or omission that has already taken place, nor any right, liability, or right of procedure civil or criminal, nor any proceedings civil or criminal commenced or to be commenced in respect of any such act or omission.

1.—PILOTAGE: *Pilotage Board.*

5. The Governor shall establish a Board to be called the Pilotage Board of Lagos, which shall consist of the Harbour Master of Lagos, who shall be Chairman *ex officio*, and such other persons not more than four in number as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Governor may remove any person so appointed and fill vacancies occurring in the Board. In the absence of the Harbour Master, or for other necessary or reasonable cause, the Governor may by writing under his hand, appoint any member of the Board to preside at any meeting thereof.

No member of the Board shall have any vote in any matter in which he is personally concerned or in which his conduct may be in any way questioned, and in any such matter or inquiry he may be required by the other members of the Board to be present or absent as may be deemed most desirable.

The Chairman and any two members of the Board shall be a quorum with full power to do all which the Board is empowered to do. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever necessary. The Chairman at any meeting, if upon any question there shall be an equality of votes for and against the question, shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The Board shall have the powers of a District Commissioner under the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of summoning and examining witnesses on oath or affirmation, and calling for documents in any matter before them under this Ordinance, and of adjourning any hearing or inquiry from time to time: Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Board to commit any person to prison or to enforce any order by attachment or otherwise, but a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the application of the Chairman of the Board, and after hearing the party charged with disobedience to any lawful order of the Board or other misconduct, may in respect of such disobedience or misconduct, make any order of attachment or commitment he may consider necessary.

7. Any witness who shall wilfully give false evidence in any inquiry before the Board concerning the subject

matter of such inquiry shall be guilty of perjury, and be liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

8. The Board shall have power, subject to the Rules, to call in one or more nautical persons to act as Assessor or Assessors to assist the Board in dealing with any matter which may require the advice of nautical persons, or the advice of pilots or other persons specially acquainted with the port of Lagos. Such Assessors may be required by the Board to give their opinion on any question involving seamanship or pilotage, but the Board shall exercise its own judgment as to the effect to be given to such opinion in its decision.

9. The Governor may direct whether any inquiry before the Board shall or shall not be held in public: In the absence of a direction to the contrary every inquiry shall be held in public, but the Board shall be entitled to exclude any particular person or persons for the preservation of order or for the due conduct of the inquiry.

10. The Board is hereby empowered at its discretion, and required whenever so directed by the Governor, to make formal inquiry in every case in which, within the harbour or waters of Lagos, any ship under pilotage charge touches the ground, or runs foul of any other ship, or of any buoy or beacon, and also to make formal inquiries respecting the conduct of Pilots as such;

Whenever an inquiry is made under this section it shall be the duty of the Board to pronounce upon the conduct of the pilot in the matter forming the subject of the inquiry, and if the Board thinks that the conduct of such pilot requires such punishment they shall suspend his license for such time as they shall think fit, and report the case to the Governor.

11. The Governor may affirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the Board suspending the license of any Pilot, or, if he considers that the negligence or misconduct of the pilot so requires, he may revoke such license.

*Licensing of Pilots.*

12. Every person desirous of being appointed a Lagos Pilot shall make application in writing to the Board to be examined, stating his name, age, birth-place, present residence, previous occupation, and the ground on which he claims to be qualified for an examination.

13. Upon such application the Board shall have authority (subject to the Rules), after a careful personal investigation of the applicant at a sitting of the Board, to grant a Certificate that such applicant is in their belief a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and such complete local knowledge as qualify him to take pilotage charge of ships of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter or leave the Harbour; The certificate may be in the form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance: When the Board grants such certificate they shall transmit it with a report of the case to the Governor.

14. The Governor may, on the application of any person producing a certificate of fitness from the Board, grant a License appointing the applicant a Lagos Pilot, or may withhold such License in case he sees cause to be dissatisfied with the qualifications of the applicant whether in respect of age, skill, previous service, character, or otherwise, or may direct further examination and inquiry, if he thinks fit:

A Pilot License shall have effect from the date of granting the same till the close of the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it is granted, and unless superseded by a new License for one month thereafter:

Provided that if a Pilot is absent from the town or harbour of Lagos for more than one month at any one time the Board shall report his absence to the Governor, who shall thereupon suspend his License: The License shall not have effect after the Pilot returns until renewed by the Governor;

Whenever an order suspending a Pilot's License is made, the License shall cease to be of any effect during the term of suspension; and whenever a Pilot's License

is revoked, the License shall cease to have any effect whatsoever.

In usual course, Licenses may be renewed by the Governor annually on application made through the Board; but the Governor may refuse to renew any License. If at the close of any year the Board shall consider that any Pilot is unfit to be entrusted with the pilotage charge of ships, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the case to the Governor.

15. Upon the certificate being transmitted and approved by the Governor, and before the License is granted, the applicant for License shall enter into security by Bond to the Queen in such amount as shall be fixed by the Rules, or if not so fixed, as the Governor shall fix, with one or more sureties to be approved of by the Board, to answer for the due observance by the Pilot of the duties imposed on him by this Ordinance: Such Bond may be in the form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the like effect.

If it shall appear to the Board at any time that the security bond of any Pilot is, or has become, insufficient, they shall call upon the Pilot to obtain sufficient security, and if he fail to do so within one month, the Board shall report the case to the Governor, who, if he thinks fit, may suspend the License of such Pilot until sufficient security has been given;

If the License of any Pilot be renewed, he shall enter into a new Bond in substitution for that under his expired License.

16. It shall be the duty of the Harbour Master to keep a Register of Pilots in such form as the Governor directs.

17. All valid Pilots' Licenses which have been granted under the Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, shall have effect, subject as in this Ordinance, until the close of the periods for which such licenses may have been granted, and may be renewed in like manner as licenses granted under this Ordinance.

18. All Licensed Lagos Pilots shall be authorized, whilst their Licenses continue in effect, to pilot any ship in, or entering, or leaving the harbour of Lagos.

19. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, whether he has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, shall act as Pilot for any ship in, or entering, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds:

Provided that no part of this Ordinance which renders pilotage compulsory shall apply to any ship or vessel rer moving from a wharf to which she has been moored for the purpose of getting into the stream to await a Pilot, or to allow a steamer or other craft to come alongside to discharge or load.

20. Every Pilot shall produce his License for inspection when required by the Harbour Master, or by any person by whom he is employed, or to whom he tenders his services as a Pilot, and for every breach of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

#### Compulsory Pilotage.

21. The employment of a Lagos Pilot shall be compulsory in every case of a ship of more than twenty tons burden entering, or leaving, or changing or altering her berth in the Harbour;

If any ship shall enter, or leave, or change her berth in the Harbour not being in charge of a Lagos Pilot the Pilotage dues in respect of such ship shall nevertheless be incurred together with a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds: The said dues and penalty shall be payable by the persons declared in this Ordinance liable to pay pilotage dues, and be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer for the use of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

22. The master or owner of any ship about to leave, or enter the Harbour, or take up a new berth, or change her berth therein, shall have the option of employing any Lagos Pilot whom he may select for piloting such ship

not being at the time in pilotage charge of any other ship, and every such Pilot shall without delay go on board and take charge of any ship upon being so required, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, the burden of proof whereof in all such cases shall be upon the Pilot:

Provided that if the Pilot to whom the pilotage employment is offered is in the service of any person or firm as a pilot or otherwise, under a contract of not less than three months' duration, he shall not be bound to accept such employment without the consent of such person or firm, and if such consent is not given he shall not be liable to any penalty for refusal.

23. A Pilot who has taken charge of a ship shall not except in cases of necessity quit such ship before it shall have been safely moored or anchored if inward bound, or until it has reached the usual anchorage roadstead outside the Harbour if outward bound.

#### Remuneration of Pilots.

24. There shall be paid by the master or owner, or if not paid by the master or owner, then by the charterer or his agent in the case of an outward bound, or the consignee or his agent in the case of an inward bound ship, to the Pilot for pilotage thereof pilotage dues at the rate of ten shillings for every foot, and for any part of a foot being more than six inches, of water which such ship may draw immediately before she leaves her moorings to proceed outwards or immediately after she is brought to an anchor upon entering the Harbour as the case may be:

And in case of any ship taking up a new berth or changing her berth in the Harbour there shall be paid to the Pilot for pilotage thereof the sum of ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence for each quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour during which the Pilot is engaged in piloting the ship to and mooring her at her new berth, or changing her berth, such time to be reckoned from tripping the anchor at the berth at which the ship is lying until she is again moored;

Pilotage dues shall not be payable in respect of any steam ship exclusively employed in the Harbour and roadstead.

25. Pilotage dues may be recovered by action against any of the parties by this Ordinance declared liable: Provided that as against consignees the action must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered:

In the case of an outward bound ship the Pilot engaged or required to take charge of her may require his pilotage dues to be lodged with the Harbour Master or with the Assistant Collector and Treasurer before the ship leaves her moorings:

It shall be lawful for the Assistant Collector and Treasurer to withhold the clearance of any ship in respect of which any dues or penalties payable to the Crown are remaining unpaid, until the same shall be paid.

26. Any Pilot demanding or receiving, and any person liable to pay pilotage dues, offering, or paying to any Pilot any other rate in respect of pilotage services whether greater or less than the rates payable under this Ordinance shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds:

This enactment does not apply to the case of any Pilot employed in the service of any person or firm, under a contract of not less than three months duration, piloting the ships belonging to such employer or of which he has the management and control.

27. Every consignee or agent of any ship hereby made liable for the payment of pilotage dues, or by whom any such money shall have been paid may out of any moneys in his hands received on account of such ship or belonging to the owner thereof, retain the amount of all pilotage dues paid, or which shall have become payable by him, together with any reasonable expenses he may have incurred by reason of such payment or liability.

#### Offences of Pilots (General).

28. If any Lagos Pilot commits any of the following offences, that is to say,

- (1.) Commits any offence against the Customs or Revenue laws;
- (2.) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any corrupt practices relating to ships, their tackle, furniture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or their moneys or goods;
- (3.) Lends his License;
- (4.) Acts as Pilot while suspended;
- (5.) Acts as Pilot when in a state of intoxication;
- (6.) Employs or causes to be employed on board any ship of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable, or other store, matter, or thing beyond what is necessary for the service of such ship, for his own gain or for the gain of any other person;
- (7.) Refuses or wilfully delays, when not prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and not being within the proviso of section twenty-second of this Ordinance, to take pilotage charge of any ship about to enter, or leave the Harbour, or change her berth therein, upon being required to do so by the charterer, consignee, master, owner, or agent, or by the Harbour Master, or any principal Officer of Customs;
- (8.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into, or out of, or to a new berth in, the Harbour, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship;
- (9.) Conducts a ship in act of leaving or entering the Harbour, knowing that such ship is prohibited from leaving or entering;
- (10.) Quits the ship of which he has the charge, without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed;

he shall for each such offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor; and every person who abets, or is accessory to the commission of any such offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if a Pilot shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

29. If any Pilot, when in charge of any ship, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such ship; or if any Pilot by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board such ship from danger to life or limb; the Pilot so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

#### II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

##### *Ships Entering or Leaving Harbour.*

30. The Harbour Master shall from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit of draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, and any ship drawing more than the limit so fixed shall not enter or leave the Harbour until, by the removal of cargo or otherwise her draught of water be reduced within such limit.

The Harbour Master shall make known every altera-

tion in such limit by posting a notice in a conspicuous part of the Custom House, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient notice to all Lagos Pilots and other persons being in the Settlement or Harbour of Lagos.

The Pilot in charge of any ship which shall enter or leave the Harbour in contravention of this section shall incur a fine which may extend to twenty pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor, and the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause to be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

31. If any ship master, on being requested by any Pilot having the charge of his ship, or by the Harbour Master, to declare her draught of water, refuses to do so, or himself makes, or is privy to any other person making, a false declaration as to such draught, he shall incur a fine which may extend to one hundred pounds; and if the master, or other person interested in or having the control of a ship, makes, or is privy to any other person making, any fraudulent alteration on the marks on such ship denoting her draught of water, the offender shall incur a fine which may extend to five hundred pounds.

32. If the state of the tide, wind, or sea be at any time such as in the opinion of the Harbour Master would cause serious danger upon crossing the Bar to any ship, he may by an order in writing signed by him and delivered to the master, charterer, or consignee, or other person having control of the ship, prohibit such ship from leaving, or endeavouring to leave, or entering, or endeavouring to enter the Harbour, for a period not exceeding thirteen hours from the hour marked upon such order, and may renew such prohibition from time to time as often as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety of the ship.

If any ship is taken, or endeavoured to be taken, out of or into the Harbour in contravention of this section, the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause or be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

33. Not less than three hours' notice shall be given to the Harbour Master before any ship leaves the Harbour. The notice shall be in writing, and left at the Harbour Master's office during office hours. The master of any ship leaving without such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

34. Every ship towed into or out of the Harbour shall have two hawsers fast to the steam tug. The Pilot in charge of the ship shall satisfy himself that these hawsers are sufficient, and in good condition, and properly made fast before he shall take the ship into or out of the Harbour, and no Pilot shall take a ship into or out of the Harbour without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent.

If these directions are not complied with, the pilot and master of the ship shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and any charterer, consignee, or owner knowingly permitting, or being accessory to any such non-compliance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

35. The Harbour Master shall (subject to the Rules) have full power to direct and regulate the locality, position, and method of anchoring, and the moving of ships within the Harbour, and to vary or add to any directions given by him.

Any master of a ship or other person shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds who

Refuses or neglects to moor, unmoor, remove, or place any ship at the time and in the place and manner directed by the Harbour Master; or



Obstructs or hinders the mooring, unmooring, or removal of any ship ordered by the Harbour Master to be moored, unmoored, or placed in any situation; or

Obstructs the Harbour Master in the discharge of any of his duties, or neglects or refuses to obey his lawful directions; or

Allows pitch or any combustible matter to be heated in any ship or boat unless moored thirty fathoms at least from the nearest ship or wharf.

36. If the Harbour Master from ignorance or want of care moors or places any ship in such a position as to occasion damage to it, or to any other ship, or to any wharf, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and may be proceeded against by action.

37. In case of any dispute arising between the Harbour Master and any master, charterer, consignee, or owner of any ship touching the method in which the Harbour Master shall perform his duties, or touching any direction he shall give as Harbour Master in any particular case, the matter may be referred to the Governor, who may decide the matter as he sees fit.

#### Gunpowder.

38. Any ship or boat laden, or partly laden, with gunpowder shall, immediately on entering the Harbour, be moored off the Powder Magazine and conveniently near thereto, and the powder shall, with all necessary caution be forthwith discharged and stored in the magazine:

No gunpowder shall be put on board any ship or boat within the Harbour unless such ship or boat be moored off the Magazine, and no ship or boat which has received gunpowder on board shall be afterwards moored at any other part of the Harbour, but shall leave the limits thereof with the least possible delay:

If any gunpowder is brought into the Harbour, or put or kept on board any ship or boat in contravention of this section, such gunpowder shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship, and every person knowingly concerned in such contravention shall each be punished with fine which in each case may extend to one hundred pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to one month.

#### Prevention of Obstructions.

39. If any wreck, or sunken ship or boat, or ship or boat neglected as unfit for service, or other obstructions shall be in the Harbour, or in the approaches to the same, or if any boat unfit for service, or wreck, or other obstructions shall be on the foreshore, or on the sides or roadway of the Marina, the Harbour Master shall give notice in writing to the owner thereof or his agent requiring him within ten days to remove the same out of the limits of the Harbour or Marina, or to such part thereof respectively as the Harbour Master may direct, and, if such direction is not complied with, the Harbour Master may, with the sanction of the Governor, remove any such wreck, ship, or boat, or other obstruction, and sell the same, or any part thereof, paying the proceeds into the Treasury towards defraying the expenses of such removal: If the owner or his agent shall claim within four months after the date of sale he shall be entitled to receive the balance of such proceeds after paying the expenses, and if any part of the expenses remain unpaid the same may be recovered from the owner of his agent:

If the owner or some agent of the owner of such wreck, boat, or obstruction is not found in the Settlement of Lagos, the Harbour Master may remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid without notice.

40. If any person shall wilfully sink any ship or boat in the Harbour without having first obtained the permission of the Harbour Master, approved by the Governor in writing, he shall, in addition to paying the expenses incurred by the Harbour Master in removing such ship or boat, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

41. If any master of a ship, or any other person shall throw, or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited any rubbish, mud, earth, stone, sand, ashes, ballast, or other similar matter in the Harbour, or in any approach thereto, other than such place as may be set apart for that purpose by the Harbour Master with the sanction of the Governor, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

42. No stakes, baskets, or other fixed instruments for catching fish shall be placed or remain in any such position as to obstruct or impede the navigation, and it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, with the sanction of the Governor and subject to any instruction which he may receive from him, to remove or cause the removal, or to appoint and vary, from time to time the position of such stakes, baskets, or instruments:

If any owner of, or person interested in, or employed about such stakes, baskets, or other instruments wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with any such order of the Harbour Master directing him to remove the same, or any part thereof, or to alter the place, position, or arrangement of such stakes, baskets or instruments, or any part thereof, he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

#### Vessels Adrift.

43. If any person shall for the purpose of obtaining salvage, or for any other purpose, wilfully set adrift, or cut, break, or unfasten the moorings of any ship or boat in the Harbour with intent to set such ship or boat adrift, he shall, for every offence, be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to fifty pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to six months, or with both: but nothing in this enactment shall prevent the prosecution of any person by Information for any offence for which he might otherwise be so prosecuted, but so as he shall not be punished more than once for the same offence.

44. If any boat is found adrift, no person being on board and in charge thereof, any person who shall secure and deliver such boat to the owner, or deliver the same properly made fast at the Custom House wharf into the charge of some Officer of Customs or Constable there on duty if practicable, shall be entitled to receive from the owner a reasonable amount of Salvage, in proportion to the value of the boat, and the risk, trouble, and necessary expense incurred by the Salvor in securing the boat; provided that the person finding such boat shall with all convenient speed give notice to an Inspector or Sub-Intendant of Constabulary and to the owner, should he be known, of such finding, and in such notice he shall state fully the place, and time of such finding, and his name and place of abode, and his readiness to deliver up such boat upon his being paid a reasonable amount for his trouble in saving the same, and in default he shall forfeit any claim he might have had for such Salvage, and shall deliver up the boat on demand from the owner or any Officer or non-commissioned Officer of the Constabulary:

Any dispute as to the amount or distribution of such Salvage shall be decided by the District Commissioner of Lagos, upon the application either of the Salvor or the owner of the boat.

#### Health of Seamen.

45. The following regulations shall apply and be carried into effect in the case of all ships in the Harbour: A copy thereof shall be delivered by the proper Officer of Customs to every master on entering his ship; and the master shall keep such copy posted in some part of his ship accessible to all persons on board during the whole time such ship is in the Harbour, and for every day's failure in doing so, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings:—

(1.) None of the white crew shall be on shore except on duty or from urgent necessity between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(2.) Any white seaman found straggling on shore except between the hours of 5 a.m. till 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. till 9 p.m., may be apprehended by the Police, and on conviction be fined in any amount not exceeding ten shillings;

(3.) None of the white crew shall be sent or go in a boat unless under an awning between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(4.) No white seaman shall be employed aloft, over the side, or in any other position exposed to the sun between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., except when coming into or going out of the Harbour, or mooring, or unmooring;

(5.) Fresh provisions, meat and vegetables shall be issued to the crew at least every other day;

(6.) Awning shall be spread both in rainy and dry weather, over the fore-castle as well as the quarter deck, of all Vessels lying in the Harbour.

(7.) All orders affecting the sanitary condition of the crew issued by the Health Officer shall be promptly complied with;

(8.) The master of the ship shall immediately on the appearance of disease communicate with the Health Officer, who will furnish the necessary attendance;

(9.) In the event of their being much sickness on board, and in all cases where the Health Officer so directs, the master shall appoint one of the crew to cook for the sick and attend upon them, or shall hire a nurse from the shore for that purpose.

(10.) All complaints respecting the condition, or the quantity of provisions served out to the crew shall be reported without delay by the master to the Health Officer, who will regulate the diet for the sick, giving the master a certificate authorising any extra expenditure when necessary;

(11.) The Health Officer shall visit every ship in the Harbour at least twice a week sending in a report of the sanitary condition of each ship to the Governor;

Provided that this inspection shall not be compulsory in the case of steam ships navigating within the Harbour only, or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs; but the Health Officer may visit such ships as often as he considers advisable.

(12.) Any master failing to conform to any of the above regulations or conniving at the non-conformance thereto shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for the first offence, and not exceeding five pounds for each subsequent offence.

46. The fee for supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship shall be thirty shillings for each person on board for the period of the ship's stay in Harbour if less than four months, but if that time is exceeded the like sum shall again become payable; if the ship remains in the Harbour for less than twenty-one days, one half of the said sum only shall be paid:

These fees shall not be chargeable in the case of—

Ships carrying a Certificated Surgeon;

Steamships navigating within the Harbour only

or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs;

Coasting ships trading within the Settlement of

Lagos only, and not remaining in the Harbour for

more than seven consecutive days.

47. The Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to direct and cause the removal of any sick master, mate, seaman, or other person serving on board any ship to the Colonial Hospital, whenever he shall consider his sickness to be either from its nature, intensity,

or any other circumstance such as to render removal advisable, either for the more effectual treatment of the patient, or otherwise, or that removal is advisable for any other sufficient reason:

If the master fails to comply with any such order, or to give any requisite assistance for carrying out the same which the Health Officer may require, he shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

48. The following shall be the rates of payment for the lodging, board, attendance, and medical and surgical treatment in the Colonial Hospital of each person removed there from on board ship:—

The Master ten shillings a day;

Any Mate seven shillings and sixpence a day;

Any ordinary Seaman four shillings and twopence a day;

Any Krooman four shillings and twopence a day for the first five days of his residence in Hospital, and one shilling and threepence for every subsequent day.

49. All moneys payable under sections forty-six and forty-eight of this Ordinance shall be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, or any person whom he may authorize in writing to receive the same, by the persons declared by section twenty-four liable to pay pilotage dues, and may be recovered and enforced in the same manner as pilotage dues; and every consignee and agent shall have the like powers of retention in respect of such moneys paid or which shall have become payable by him as are provided by the twenty-seventh section in cash where pilotage dues are paid or have become payable by a consignee or agent.

#### III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

##### Legal Procedure.

50. No conviction for any offence shall be made in any proceeding under this Ordinance unless the same is commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, or if both or either of the parties to the proceeding are during such time not within the Settlement of Lagos, unless the same is commenced within one month after they are both at one time within that Settlement.

51. All penalties shall be recovered upon summary trial and conviction, for which purpose the District Commissioner of Lagos shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions under this Ordinance, and upon non-payment the penalty shall be enforced under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 1876, or any enactment amending or extending the same.

The term for which any person may be imprisoned in default of payment of any penalty under this Ordinance shall not, except when otherwise herein expressed, exceed twenty-one days.

The Court imposing any penalty may, if it thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, and, subject to such direction, all penalties recovered shall be paid over into the Public Treasury of the Settlement of Lagos and form part of the Public Revenue thereof.

##### Supplemental Rules.

52. The Governor may, by any Order made with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, make Rules consistent with this Ordinance and subject to the provisions thereof for further or better carrying into effect the purpose of this Ordinance, and may annex and appoint a penalty which may extend to forty pounds in respect of the breach of any such Rule, and may alter, amend, or revoke all or any of such Rules;

Every such Order shall come into operation upon the publication thereof in the Lagos Government Gazette, or at such time thereafter as shall be in such Order provided, and shall have the like force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

##### Public Ships.

53. This Ordinance shall not extend to any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government.

## SCHEDULE.

## A.—Pilot's Certificate.

This is to certify that in pursuance of the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, have made all necessary enquiries respecting a resident of and have carefully and personally examined the said touching his skill and ability in the navigation of sailing ships and steamers, and his knowledge of the Harbour of Lagos, and of the channels leading thereto, and of the shoals and dangers therein, and that in our belief he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of sufficient nautical skill to be put in Pilotage charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water entering the said Harbour, and has such complete local knowledge as is requisite for a thoroughly good Lagos Pilot.

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .  
Here follow the Signatures of the members of the Board granting the certificate.

## B.—Pilot's License.

On the Certificate of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, and my approval thereof, these are to license to act as a Lagos Pilot from the day of 18 , to the thirty-first day of January, 18 , subject to the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878.

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .  
Signature of Governor or Administrator of Lagos.

## C.—Pilot's Bond.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,

Defender of the faith, in the sum of pounds of good and lawful money of the Gold Coast Colony, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us jointly and severally for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our Seals: dated this day of 18

Whereas the above bounden has been certified and approved as a Pilot under the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878, from the day of 18 , until the thirty-first day of January, 18 , and the above bounden has [or have] been also approved as the surety [or sureties] of the said

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-named do and shall in all things conform to all and every the provisions, clauses, articles, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878 (and in the Rules which have been made under the authority thereof) then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Clerk of Legislative Council.  
I assent to this Ordinance,

S. FREELING, Governor.

\* NOTE.—The words in brackets not to be inserted unless Rules under the Ordinance shall have been made.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST AFRICAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral Sir WALTER HUNT GRUBBE, K.C.B.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Alecto .....	6	Composite Paddle Vessel .....	Lieut.-Commander	80
2	Flirt .....	4	Screw Composite Gun Vessel...	Commander Robert F. Hammick .....	120
3	Flora .....	12	Screw Corvette .....	Commander Henry T. Wright .....	200
4	Forward .....	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat ...	Lieut.-Commander	120
5	Frolic .....	4	Double " " .....	Lieut.-Commander	120
6	Goshawk .....	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat ...	Lieut.-Commander	120
7	Opal .....	14	Composite Screw Corvette.....	Commander	350
8	Raleigh .....	22	Iron Screw Frigate .....	Commander	360
9	Starling .....	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat ...	Lieut.-Commander	120
10	Stork .....	4	" " " " .....	Lieut.-Commander	120
11	Wye .....	4	" " " " .....	Commander	80
12	Jeans .....		" " " " .....	Commander Ammesley	

## FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Vénus .....	16	Frigate .....	Contre-Amiral Mottez .....	380
2	Vaudreuil .....	6	Croiseur, 2de classe .....	Capitaine de Frigate Poudrat .....	120
3	Boursaint .....	4	Croiseur, 3me classe .....	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Poudrat .....	80
4	Loiret .....	4	Transport .....	" " Poudrat .....	80
5	Voltigeur .....	4	Croiseur .....	Lieutenant .....	80
6	Dupetit Thomars .....	16	Frigate .....	Capitaine .....	380

## THE ROYAL IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Ariadne .....	13	Corvette .....	Captain Chüders .....	238
2	Bismarck .....	23	Corvette .....	Captain Karcher .....	404
3	Gueiseuan .....	23	Corvette .....	Captain Valois .....	404
4	Elizabeth .....	19	Frigate .....	Captain Randolph Schering .....	434
5	Bertha .....	19	Frigate .....	Captain Von Kall .....	400
6	Möwe .....	4	Sloop .....	Commander C. Hoffman .....	130
7	Olga .....	15	Corvette .....	Captain Bendemann .....	267
8	Sophie .....	16	Corvette .....	Commander R. Stubenrauch .....	350

STEAMERS &c., WITH FREIGHT.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Running between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, every Saturday.

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is 7 days, and from Madeira to Accra is about 14 days, and Lagos 23 days in all.

The distance from Lagos to Cape Coast is ..... Miles  
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone ..... 288  
Sierra Leone to Madeira ..... 869  
Madeira to England (Liverpool) ..... 1,580  
Total ..... 4,157

	Tons.		Tons.
Ethiopia .....	1,761	Elmina .....	1,018
Cameroons .....	1,185	Benguela .....	1,176
Loanda .....	964	Benin .....	1,530
Roquelle .....	761	Volta .....	967
Congo .....	761	Corisco .....	—
Ambriz .....	2,121	Saluba .....	—
Biafra .....	1,486	Niger .....	2,000
Africa .....	1,717	Teneriffe .....	2,200
Bonny .....	761	Madeira .....	2,200
Senegal .....	1,047	Lagos .....	2,200

## STEAMERS IN LAGOS.

Name.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Owners.
Gertrude .....	British	169	Colonial Government.
*Gaiser .....	"	268	G. L. Gaiser.
King Toffa .....	"	—	"
*Ekuro .....	"	115	"
†Whydah .....	"	240	The African Steam Ship Company and the B. and A. Steam Navigation Co.
†Apobo .....	"	146	"
†Formoso .....	"	328	"
†Dodo .....	"	—	"
§Henry Venn .....	"	69	Church Mission Society.
Olinda .....	Brazilian	27	M. J. St. Anna.

All used in discharging cargo from mail steamers and vessels in roads of Lagos, and in going up and down Porto Novo, Badagry, Palma, and Leckie. Some of them, between June and November, go up and down the River for purposes of trade.

\* These steamers are employed in towing sailing vessels laden with general cargo from Europe and elsewhere, rom Lagos roads to the Harbour, and in towing vessels laden with produce from the Harbour to the roads of Lagos. Charges from £20 to £35 in or out.

† Running between Lagos and the Bights of Benin and Biafra with goods, produce, and passengers for the Mail Steamers.

‡ Running between Liverpool, Hamburg, and Lagos.

§ Expressly for the Niger Mission.

## RATES OF FREIGHT TO OR FROM LAGOS TO PORTO NOVO.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.			
M'Pongue, s.s. Tons, 180.	Oscar, s.s. Tons, 100.	Johann, s.s. Tons, 1,650.	
PASSAGES.			
First Class...	Second Class...	...	5s.
Tobacco, per roll -	-	-	£0 0 3
Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bales -	-	-	0 2 0
Do. " 50 do. -	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 100 do. -	-	-	0 6 0
Do. " 10 ps. cases -	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 20 do. -	-	-	0 6 0
Gin, per Case -	-	-	0 0 3
Rum, per Puncheon or Pipe -	-	-	0 5 0
Shooks, per Shook -	-	-	0 2 0
Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s. ; Do. per Drum -	-	-	0 4 0
Hoop Iron, per bundle -	-	-	0 1 0
Salt, per ton -	-	-	0 7 0
Couries, per Bag -	-	-	0 0 6
Palm Kernels, per Ton -	-	-	0 7 0
Palm Oil, per 120 Gallon Cask -	-	-	0 4 0
Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s. ; Do. per Drum -	-	-	0 6 0
Parcels, each -	-	-	0 0 6

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
RATES OF FREIGHT FROM HAMBURG TO WEST AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS.  
OUTWARDS FROM HAMBURG.

GOODS.				
	To Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro.	To Ports between Monrovia and Old Calabar inclusive.	To Ports between Gaboon and Congo inclusive.	To Ports beyond Congo
Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks.....	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.
Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum ...	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hardware, Iron, Lime, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines.....	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.



GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
.....	Captain Chüders .....	238
.....	Captain Karcher .....	404
.....	Captain Valois .....	404
.....	Captain Randolph Schering .....	434
.....	Captain Von Kall .....	400
.....	Commander C. Hoffman .....	130
.....	Captain Bendemann .....	267
.....	Commander R. Stubenrauch .....	350

EIGHT. RS

Coast of Africa, Saturday.

Madeira is 7
14 days, and
Miles
..... 288
..... 869
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..... 1,420
..... 4,157
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RATES OF FREIGHT TO OR FROM LAGOS TO PORTO NOVO.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.			
M'Pongue, s.s.	Oscar, s.s.	Johann, s.s.	
Tons, 180.	Tons, 100.	Tons, 1,650.	
PASSAGES.			
First Class...	£1.	Second Class ...	5s.
FREIGHTS.			
Tobacco, per roll -	-	-	£0 0 3
Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bales	-	-	0 2 0
Do. " 50 do.	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 100 do.	-	-	0 6 0
Do. " 10 ps. cases	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 20 do.	-	-	0 6 0
Gin, per Case	-	-	0 0 3
Rum, per Puncheon or Pipe	-	-	0 5 0
Shooks, per Shook	-	-	0 1 0
Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	0 4 0
Hoop Iron, per bundle	-	-	0 1 0
Salt, per ton	-	-	0 7 0
Couries, per Bag	-	-	0 0 6
Palm Kernels, per Ton	-	-	0 7 0
Palm Oil, per 120 Gallon Cask	-	-	0 4 0
Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	0 6 0
Parcels, each	-	-	0 0 6

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM HAMBURG TO WEST AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS. OUTWARDS FROM HAMBURG.

GOODS.	To Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro.	To Ports between Monrovia and Old Calabar inclusive.	To Ports between Gaboon and Congo inclusive.	To Ports beyond Congo
Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks.....	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.
Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum ...	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hardware, Iron, Lime, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines.....	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.

MAN NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE  
SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
.....	Captain Chüders .....	238
.....	Captain Karcher .....	404
.....	Captain Valois .....	404
.....	Captain Randolph Schering .....	434
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M'Ponguc, s.s.	Oscar, s.s.	Johann, s.s.	
Tons, 180.	Tons, 100.	Tons, 1,650.	
PASSAGES.			
First Class...	£1.	Second Class ...	5s.
FREIGHTS.			
Tobacco, per roll -	-	-	£0 0 3
Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bales	-	-	0 2 0
Do. " 50 do.	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 100 do.	-	-	0 6 0
Do. " 10 ps. cases	-	-	0 3 0
Do. " 20 do.	-	-	0 6 0
Gin, per Case	-	-	0 0 3
Rum, per Puncheon or Pipe	-	-	0 5 0
Shooks, per Shook	-	-	0 1 0
Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	0 4 0
Hoop Iron, per bundle	-	-	0 1 0
Salt, per ton	-	-	0 7 0
Couries, per Bag	-	-	0 0 6
Palm Kernels, per Ton	-	-	0 7 0
Palm Oil, per 120 Gallon Cask	-	-	0 4 0
Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	0 6 0
Parcels, each	-	-	0 0 6

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Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks.....	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.
Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum ...	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hard- ware, Iron, Lime, Ma- chinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines.....	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.



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RATES OF FREIGHT TO OR FROM LAGOS  
TO PORTO NOVO.

Description of Africa, day. deira is 7 days, and Miles ... 288 ... 869 ... 1,580 ... 1,420 ... 4,157 Tons. ... 1,018 ... 1,176 ... 1,530 ... 967 ... ... 2,000 ... 2,200 ... 2,200 ...	NAMES OF STEAMERS.			PASSAGES.	
	M'Pongue, s.s. Tons, 180.	Oscar, s.s. Tons, 100.	Johann, s.s. Tons, 1,650.	First Class... £1.	Second Class ... 5s.
	FREIGHTS.				
	Tobacco, per roll -	-	-	-	£0 0 3
	Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bales	-	-	-	0 2 0
	Do. " 50 do.	-	-	-	0 3 0
	Do. " 100 do.	-	-	-	0 6 0
	Do. " 10 ps. cases	-	-	-	0 3 0
	Do. " 20 do.	-	-	-	0 6 0
	Gin, per Case	-	-	-	0 0 3
	Rum, per Puncheon or Pipe	-	-	-	0 5 0
	Shooks, per Shook	-	-	-	0 1 0
	Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	-	0 4 0
	Hoop Iron, per bundle	-	-	-	0 1 0
	Salt, per ton	-	-	-	0 7 0
	Couries, per Bag	-	-	-	0 0 6
	Palm Kernels, per Ton	-	-	-	0 7 0
	Palm Oil, per 120 Gallon Cask	-	-	-	0 4 0
	Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s. ; Do. per Drum	-	-	-	0 6 0
	Parcels, each	-	-	-	0 0 6

## AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM HAMBURG TO WEST  
AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS.  
OUTWARDS FROM HAMBURG.

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## GOODS.

	To Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro.	To Ports between Monrovia and Old Calabar inclusive.	To Ports between Gaboon and Congo inclusive.	To Ports beyond Congo
Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks.....	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.
Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum ...	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hard- ware, Iron, Lime, Ma- chinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines.....	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.

Goods of D class which require to be transhipped and taken at Company's expense inside the bars of Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo will be charged 5s. per ton additional. All with 10 per cent. primage.

Goods for Ambriz and Loanda will be charged an additional 5 per cent. on amount of freight and primage to cover lighterage.

Silks, and Packages exceeding the value of £100, by special agreement. Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and Specie, on value per cent. to all ports, 25s. Boats, Matches, and other cargo usually carried on deck will be taken by special agreement.

The above Rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement (English), at ship's option. Freight payable on delivery of bills of lading.

#### HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

GOODS.		From Ports between Goree and Old Cala- bar inclusive.	From Ports between Gaboon and Loanda inclusive
Ebony ...	per ton gross weight	20s.	20s.
Barwood }	" "	30s.	30s.
Fruit }	" "	30s.	30s.
Ground Nuts (shelled) }	" "	35s.	40s.
Palm Kernels }	" "	35s.	40s.
Arrowroot }	" "	45s.	50s.
Bees' Wax }	" "	45s.	50s.
Camwood }	" "	45s.	50s.
Copra Nuts }	" "	45s.	50s.
Gum }	" "	45s.	50s.
Palm Oil }	" "	45s.	50s.
Seeds }	" "	45s.	50s.
Cocoa }	" "	45s.	50s.
Coffee }	" "	45s.	50s.
Ginger }	" "	45s.	50s.
India Rubber }	" "	45s.	50s.
Cotton, Raw, press packed, per lb. net wgt.		½d.	¾d.
Ivory ...	" "	1d.	1¼d.
Specie and Gold Dust (through to London) on value per cent. ...		25s.	30s.

The above Rates include cost of conveyance by branch steamer or boats from inside the Bars of the Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo.

#### FROM GRAND CANARY, TENERIFFE AND MADEIRA.

Cochineal ...	3s. 8d. per lb.
Do. (through to London)	5s. 8d. "
Fruit ...	20s. per ton gross measurement.
Specie ...	12s. 6d. per cent.
Wines ...	30s. per cased pipe.
Do. ...	25s. per uncased pipe.
Do. (in bottles) ...	2s. per dozen quarts.
Do. ...	1s. 3d. per dozen pints.

Goods not enumerated, 30s., weight or measurement, at ship's option. All with 10 per cent. except Specie and Cochineal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,  
September. 1879. 48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

#### BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

##### STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH- WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

	Tons.		Tons.
Teneriffe .....	2,200	Cameroon .....	1,860
Madeira .....	2,200	Senegal .....	1,794
Roquette .....	2,500	Malemba .....	1,520
Opobo .....	2,500	Coanza .....	1,520
Calabar .....	2,000	Volta .....	1,477
Lagos .....	2,000	Loanda .....	1,473
Sherbro .....	1,800	Bonny .....	1,277
Congo .....	1,800	Benito .....	720
Gaboon .....	1,860	Dodo .....	500
Lualaba .....	1,860	Forcados .....	455
Kinsembo .....	1,860	Formoso .....	455
Benguela .....	1,860		

(Under Contract with the Postmaster-General for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Liverpool and the West and South-West Coasts of Africa.)

Rates of Passage Money—Liverpool to and from the West and South-West Coasts of Africa:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Return, available for 13 months.
Madeira .....	£12	£—	£20
Teneriffe .....	14	—	25
Grand Canary .....	14	—	25
Goree .....	21	18	36
Bathurst .....	22	19	37
Sierra Leone .....	23	23	39
Monrovia .....	26	21	46
Cape Palmas or Kroo Coast	27	22	48
Half Jack .....	28	23	49
Cape Coast Castle or Elmina	29	23	51
Accra .....	30	24	52
Quittah .....	31	25	54
Lagos .....	32	26	55
Bonny .....	35	28	60
Benin .....	35	28	60
Akassa .....	35	28	60
Brass .....	35	28	60
Opobo .....	35	28	60
New Calabar .....	35	28	60
Fernando Po .....	35	28	60
Old Calabar .....	35	28	60
Cameroons .....	35	28	60
Gaboon .....	35	28	60
Black Point .....	35	28	60
Landana .....	35	28	60
Congo .....	35	28	60
Ambrizette .....	35	28	60
Kinsembo .....	35	28	60
Ambriz .....	35	28	60
Loanda .....	35	28	60

Notice.—This Company takes the entire risk of insurance on all its steamers.

For further information apply—in London to Elder, Dempster, & Co., Leadenhall House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; in Glasgow, to Taylor, Laughland, & Co., 204, St. Vincent Street; and in Liverpool, to Elder, Dempster, & Co., 48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

LAGOS AGENCY—GEORGE W. NEVILLE.

Acting—A. Dunn.

Lagos Bar Steamer, Forcados, 455 tons, Captain G. F. Brown. Weekly sailings to and from Liverpool. Monthly sailings to and from Hamburg and Havre. Goods and produce conveyed over the bar at through rates.



nied by a Shipping Note on the Company's Form, specifying the contents, marks, numbers, and destination.

All Packages must be distinctly marked and numbered, and the destination painted thereon in letters not less than two inches in length.

Goods of a dangerous nature can only be taken under a special agreement, and parties shipping any such Goods without such an agreement will be held liable for all consequences arising therefrom. Special attention is directed to Section 329 of the New Merchant Shipping Act, which is as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to carry in any Ship, or to require the Master or Owner of any Ship, to carry therein Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Gunpowder, or any other Goods which, in the judgment of such Master or Owner, are of a dangerous nature; and if any person carries or sends by any Ship any Goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the Master or Owner, at or before the time of carrying or sending the same to be shipped, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100; and the Master or Owner of any Ship may refuse to take on board any Parcel that he suspects to contain Goods of a dangerous nature, and may require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but at Shipper's risk.

Goods discharged into Company's craft or hulks, being received for the convenience of Shippers or Consignees, are while in the craft or hulk at the Shipper's or Consignee's risk, and the Company shall not be answerable for loss arising from theft by any party whomsoever, defective stowage, fire, injury from other cargo, or want of prompt delivery; and further, in the event of such Goods remaining in the hulk or craft beyond seven days, the Shippers or Consignees shall pay for the privilege according to the Company's tariff.

Ship's liability shall cease when Goods are delivered from Ship's deck, and that whether Bill of Lading is exchanged or not.

Notice is hereby given—That no goods or Property will be conveyed as cargo in these Vessels except under Bills of Lading, in the form adopted by the Company for the time being. And if from any cause whatever Goods or Property shall be shipped as Cargo without a Bill of Lading, the Company only agrees that the same shall be conveyed and delivered on the terms of the Bill of Lading which constitute the contract between the Shippers and the Company.

For further information apply, in London, to Tempel Wilcox & Co., 5, Crosby square; in Glasgow, to Taylor, Laughland, & Co., 24, Oswald street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,

Castle Street, Liverpool.  
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR,  
James Street, Liverpool.

December, 1878.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c. PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SANFORD FREELING, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

S. FREELING, Governor.

Whereas, a Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled No. 18 of 1877, "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos," has been assented to by the Governor;

Now, therefore, be it known unto all whom it may concern, that the said recited Ordinance shall be in full

force and effect upon and from and after the first day of February next ensuing;

And further, and to the intent that all persons throughout Lagos and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the law now made, all persons are hereby desired and required to take notice that upon and after the said 1st day of February next, and from thenceforth—

Whoever has any alien or stranger child in his care or custody must register the child forthwith, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

Whoever brings any alien or stranger child into Lagos, or to Ebute Metta, or to any other place near Lagos, must register the child before two sunsets pass after the child is so brought in, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care of any alien or stranger child, to hand over the child to any other person until the child is registered.

It shall be unlawful to hand over any alien or stranger child, unless the person parting with the child and the person receiving the care of the child go together to the Registrar and produce the child before him.

It shall be unlawful to remove any registered alien or stranger child out of Lagos, or from Ebute Metta, or any other place near Lagos, without the permission of the Administrator in writing.

Whenever the place of residence of any registered alien or stranger child is changed, or if the child should die, the person who has the care of the child must forthwith register such change of residence or death.

Whenever any alien or stranger child is brought to lodge in any house, the master of the house must inquire for the certificate of registration of the child, and if a proper certificate is not shown to him, he must report forthwith at the police-station.

All children under the age of seventeen years complete, whether born in Lagos or elsewhere in Africa, are considered aliens or strangers under this law, if their birth has not been registered under Governor Glover's Registration Law of 1863.

Whoever breaks or neglects any part of the law now made respecting alien or stranger children incurs a penalty which may extend to £50 fine, or imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

And the District Commissioner will read and explain the law more fully to any person so desiring who will attend at his office for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-first.

By his Excellency's command,  
MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
God save the Queen!!

## RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF POLICE.

The Civil Police, in addition to other duties that may be required of them, are called on to perform the following special duties:—

They are placed on duty by day and by night in order to preserve the peace, detect crime, arrest or summon persons committing any offence, or whom they may have reason to suspect of having committed any offence. They shall serve and execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, notices, and criminal processes issued from any Court of Criminal Justice.

The following few simple rules and instructions are given for the guidance and assistance of Constables on posts and beats:—

1. Constables on day duty beats are to walk up and down and see that the streets are kept clear so as to facilitate the passage of persons and traffic.

## West African Settlements.

[34 Vic. ch. viii.—A.D. 1871.]

AN ACT for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions.

[31st March, 1871.]

Whereas the inhabitants of certain territories in Africa adjoining Her Majesty's Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the adjacent protectorates, not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized government, and crimes and outrages having been and being likely (unless restrained by law) to be committed within such territories against British subjects and persons resident within any of the said Settlements, it is requisite to provide for the trial and punishment of such crimes and outrages.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: (that is to say)

1. Crimes or offences committed within twenty miles of the boundary of any of the said Settlements, or of any adjacent protectorate by any of Her Majesty's subjects, or by persons not subjects of any civilized Power, against the persons of British subjects, or of persons resident within any of the said Settlements, shall be cognizable in the Superior Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction within any of the said Settlements, and shall be inquired of, tried, prosecuted, and, upon conviction, punished in such and in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

2. Any person known or suspected to have committed a crime or offence within the first section of this Act may be apprehended in any of the said Settlements, and kept in custody therein, in like manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Colonial Secretary's Office, August 31, 1871.

The Acting Administrator having received the following circular dated Downing-street, July 11, 1874, together with a copy of an Act 37 and 38 Vict. cap. 27, which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts," directs that the same be published for general information. By Command, C. E. BURTON,

Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.] Downing-street, July 11, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of an Act, 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 27, which has passed this Session, intitled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts."

2. As you are aware jurisdiction is given by certain Imperial Acts, as for instance, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 83, sec. 4, and 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 96, to colonial courts to try offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of those courts, and the persons convicted are made liable to suffer such punishment as by any law or laws in force at the time of the passing of such Acts, they would have been liable to if the offence had been committed and tried in England.

3. Difficulties have recently arisen, both in Victoria and Malta, in deciding what sentences could be passed upon persons tried and convicted in the colonial courts for offences committed out of the colonies, but made triable within them by Imperial Act; and the Act now transmitted has been passed with a view to prevent any such questions arising for the future.

4. The Act provides that such punishment may be inflicted in such cases as might have been inflicted if the offences had been committed within the colony.

2. When there is a crowd or obstruction at any place they, as far as may be practicable, are to keep a passage open and keep the people moving.

3. Constables are to take notice of any filth, rubbish, cesspool, or any offensive or unwholesome matter which they may see thrown or lying in any street, yard, or garden, whether occupied or not; and on coming off their beats or being visited by the Sergeant of their Section, they are at once to report the matter for the information of the Sub-Intendant.

4. They are similarly to report any obstructions, holes, or impediments they may see in any public thoroughfare, encroachments, or new buildings commenced.

5. Constables are to arrest, if possible, any one riding or driving furiously, throwing missiles, fighting, drunk, committing nuisances, and singing offensive songs.

6. In case a constable is unable to effect an arrest alone he can call on any body at hand in the Queen's name to assist him, and any such person refusing is liable to prosecution. In case he cannot effect an arrest he must do his best to identify the offender.

7. Constables on beats along the marina or other stations along the water should take particular notice of canoes coming alongside. If they have any suspicion of the occupants having come for unlawful purposes, they should be on the look out and inform the non-commissioned officer on his coming his rounds.

8. Constables on night duty beats are to walk on the inside near the houses, and are not to make any unnecessary noise. If they see anybody carrying a load or moving about under any kind of suspicious circumstances, they are to stop and detain them unless they can give a satisfactory account of themselves.

9. Constables on waterside beats should take special notice of all canoes coming and going; they should flash their lanterns occasionally alongside the wharfs, embankments, and other places suitable for concealing canoes.

10. Constables are to walk their beats at a uniform pace of about 2½ miles an hour: they are not to loiter or gossip, but be active and attentive to their duties.

11. Constables may only leave their beats in case of a fire, an accident, or some emergency: but then they are to return as soon as possible. Should any constable be found off his beat he will be punished severely, unless he can give a good account of the cause of his absence, of which cause he will have to produce evidence.

12. Constables are to report any unusual occurrence which may have happened whilst they have been on duty.

13. Constables should report any fences which are in a bad condition, and if they find doors, windows, or gates open at night they should immediately ascertain the cause.

14. Constables on night-duty beats should be specially alert during Tornadoes, also rainy and dark nights, as it is under these circumstances that the thief and burglar usually makes his attempt.

15. Constables are required to use their own sense on all occasions which do not come under any written rule, and they should bear in mind that those of them who show themselves smart and keen in detecting crime are the ones who will receive advancement in the Force.

E. PREL, Inspector-General Lagos Constabulary.

Approved, FRED. EVANS, Acting Administrator.

Lagos, 31st March, 1887.

## PROCLAMATION.

The following Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements, is hereby published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,  
J. GERARD, Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.  
Secretary's Office, Lagos. June 17, 1871.

5. The Act also includes cases, if any, where offences, if committed within the local jurisdiction of a colonial court, are by Imperial Act made punishable according to the Law of England.

6. Moreover, special provision is made at the end of the third section to meet the case of an offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place; and the colonial court is in such case empowered to impose such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

7. These cases will probably be of rare occurrence; but it was thought desirable to embrace all possible cases, and to make the legislation upon the subject final and complete.

8. The usual steps should be taken to make the provisions of this Act known in the colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant, CARNARVON.  
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

#### COURTS (COLONIAL) JURISDICTION.

[37 and 38 Vict., Ch. 27.]

An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where the jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.

Whereas by certain Acts of Parliament jurisdiction is conferred on courts in Her Majesty's colonies to try persons charged with certain crimes or offences, and doubts have arisen as to the proper sentences to be imposed upon conviction of such persons; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes in the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

2. For the purposes of this Act—the term “colony” shall not include any places within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but shall include such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the Government of India, and any plantation, territory, or settlement situate elsewhere with n Her Majesty's dominions, and subject to the same local government; and for the purposes of this Act, all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central legislature shall be deemed to be one colony under the same local government.

3. When, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a court of any colony for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable by that Act, such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of the court, and to no other, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the person shall, on conviction, be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos, September 30, 1874.  
His Excellency the Administrator having received the following circular, dated Downing-street, August 20, 1874, together with a copy of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in last Session of Parliament, intitled “An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act,” directs that the same be published for general information. By Command,  
Acting Colonial Secretary. JOHN SHAW,

[CIRCULAR.] Downing-street, August 20, 1874.  
Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled “An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant, CARNARVON.  
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.  
[37 and 38 Vict., ch. 41.]  
COLONIAL ATTORNIES' RELIEF ACT.—[AMENDMENT.]  
An Act to amend “The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act.”

July 30, 1874.  
Whereas by the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attornies and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. So much of the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months, at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to, nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years, at the least, as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made, as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2. The expression, “The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act,” shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act.

#### SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS.

In the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, part of 1874, and 1886 & 1887.

No. 1.—Dated June 24, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import and Export Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palmer, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance for the regulation of the Port and Harbour of Lagos, and the safety of Vessels entering and leaving the same.

3.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide sanitary regulations for Vessels coming into the Harbour of Lagos.

4.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to regulate the Currency in Lagos.

5.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to legalize the adoption of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, until further notice.

1.—January 6, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intitled, “An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.”

3.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that the laws of England shall be in force in this Settlement.

4.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to legalize the adop-

tion, hitherto, of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, and until a seal be furnished by Her Majesty's Government.

5.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leveson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epe, on the seventeenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, whilst in the performance of his public duties.

6.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of Vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same.

7.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the office of Auctioneer.

8.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire.

9.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Granting of Licenses for Marriage in the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

11.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intitled, “An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.”

12a.—September 9, 1863.—An Ordinance describing the Constitution and Petty Debt Court.

13.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. XI., of the ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intitled, “An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos.”

14.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

15.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors int his Settlement.

16.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intitled, “An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same.”

17.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the laying-out of the Town of Lagos in Broad Streets, Roads, and Highways, in the Settlement of Lagos.

18.—October 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to raise six hundred additional Housas, Armed Police, for the Settlement of Lagos.

19.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance to compel Owners of swamp lands to fill up same.

20.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that all Slaves within the Settlement of Lagos be registered.

21.—October 28, 1863.—Registration Ordinance.

22.—November 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intitled, “An Ordinance to Regulate the Office of Auctioneer.”

23.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

24.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intitled, “An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.”

1.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.

2.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance for repairing and maintaining the Road and Bank by the river side at Lagos.

3.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same.

6.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to establish a Petty Debt Court.

7.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on the duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise.

9.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.

10.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—July 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to enable Henry Stanhope Freeman, the Governor, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, or such other person or persons as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies shall appoint, to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of Lagos.

12.—August 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the Laying of the Town of Lagos in Broad Streets, Roads, and Highways.

13.—October 28, 1864.—An Ordinance to confirm the establishment of the Slave Commission Court.

1.—January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intitled, “An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos.”

2.—January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance of the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intitled, “An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire; and to make regulations with respect to the Roofing of Buildings in the Town of Lagos.”

3.—March 9, 1865.—An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen.

4.—April 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intitled, “An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on duties paid on imported Goods and Merchandise.”

5.—June 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. IX., of sixth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intitled, “An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.”

6.—July 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intitled, “An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen.”

7.—July 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to legalize the Loan of Three Thousand Pounds, to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—August 1, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intitled, “An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force, relative to the Import Duties, payable in the ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same.”

9.—August 12, 1865.—An Ordinance for appointing certain



Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of lands within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all goods and merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba territory.

11.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and Munitions of War from Lagos.

12.—September 14, 1865.—An Ordinance to empower the Officer administering the affairs of Lagos to administer to all persons claiming to be British subjects certain Oaths, and, if necessary, to compel them to take such Oaths.

13.—December 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

1.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to declare unlawful, and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos."

2.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. X., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba territory;" to authorize the Levy of certain Export Duties on Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory and to provide for the collection of the same.

3.—February 3, 1866.—An Ordinance for Licensing Boats and Canoes in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory; and to remove all Restrictions on the Free Intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory.

5.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to enable Creditors to seize the Personal Property of Absconding Debtors, or of such as reside out of the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and to attach the Personal Property of any such Debtors, in the possession of others within the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and also to sell the Real Property within the Settlement of such Debtor.

6.—October 4, 1866.—An Ordinance for Giving Relief to Creditors against Debtors Absconding or Keeping out of this Settlement to avoid Process.

7.—December 1, 1866.—An Ordinance to make better provision for the Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

1.—January 3, 1867.—An Ordinance for regulating the amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos and entered for Exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a Drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos, to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships in certain cases.

2.—April 13, 1867.—An Act to establish the validity of Three Ordinances of the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and to legalize all Proceedings, Matters, and Things taken and done under, or by the authority of the same respectively.

1.—January 7, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of a Specific Duty on the Importation of Salt, in lieu of the *ad valorem* Duty hitherto paid.

2.—June 2, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Tolls on Goods and other things landed on, or shipped from, the Government Custom House Pier, and to make regulations for the convenience of Traffic thereon, and to regulate the place of Landing for certain goods.

3.—June 15, 1868.—An Ordinance to repeal Ordinances

No. II., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. III., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. VI., dated the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and No. XVI., dated the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: and in lieu thereof, to make regulations for the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, for providing for the health of the Crews of such vessels, for the maintenance of good order in the said Harbour, and for regulating the appointment of Pilots and their Fees.

1.—February 17, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

2.—March 5, 1869.—An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinances relating to the Customs, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

3.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to impose a Tax on Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

6.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or Fixed Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of the Settlement.

7.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to charge and fix the Terms of a Yearly Rent on all Markets Sheds, Houses, Buildings, or other Erections on any piece of ground set apart for the purposes of Trade, in any Market, Street, or other place belonging to the Government, and on Boat-houses, Sheds, or other Erections on the Wharves or Shores of the Lagoon belonging to the Government.

8.—April 7, 1869.—An Ordinance to supersede Ordinance No. IV. of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to settle Claims to Lands, and Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to Possessory Titles thereto in certain cases.

10.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—September 24, 1869.—An Ordinance simplifying the Forms of Promissory Oaths.

12.—December 30, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.

2.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to authorize the re-payment of sums paid by the Board of Trade for the Relief of Distressed Seamen belonging to the Port of Lagos.

4.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance, No. V., of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as remits Import and other duties on Provisions or Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces, and to provide an allowance to the troops in the stead thereof.

5.—April 11, 1870.—An Ordinance to legalize certain trials, and to indemnify the Chief Magistrate, Sheriffs, and others in respect to such trials.

6.—June 2, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to Jurors and Juries.

7.—August 17, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts.

8.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

9.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

10.—October 18, 1870.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

11.—December 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for an increased salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.

2.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

3.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was intended to be No. IV. of 1871, was never transmitted to Sierra Leone nor printed again. The only copy printed has been filed at Government House.

5.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance for the naturalization of Conrad Friederich Meyer in the Settlement of Lagos.

June 17, 1871.—Proclamation of an Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions, March 31, 1871.

6.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was passed subsequent to No. V. of 1871 was numbered VII., instead of VI. therefore there was no No. VI. in that year.

7.—July 10, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Fees in the Customs Department of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—September 8, 1871.—An Ordinance to establish Fee to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs acting as Registrar of British Shipping, and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—September 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

10.—November 23, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

11.—August 3, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1.—March 21, 1872.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator of Lagos to close all Roads, and prohibit the Export and Import of Goods, Merchandise or Produce of any description whatsoever to or from Lagos in certain cases.

2.—June 28, 1872.—An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—June 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to amend the Customs' Tariff.

4.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

5.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance "To authorize the Government of Lagos to Levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes, or Fixed Nets, or other instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of this Settlement."

6.—July 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to make other pro-

vision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

7.—August 9, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of Ordinance No. VII., of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as relates to the payment of a Tax or Toll on Sheds, Pent-houses, Erections, Stall-houses, or Booths, situate on lands belonging to the Government of Lagos, in any market, street, or other places used for the purpose of trade.

8.—December 12, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated March 18, 1869.

1.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX., passed on the eleventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases."

2.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds.

3.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to establish Fees to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs, acting as Registrar of British Shipping and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of Vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos," dated May 15, 1871.

5.—April 15, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance for regulating the Amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos; and to allow a drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos; to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships, in certain cases.

6.—May 14, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate by law the sums payable as Rent for Gunpowder stored in the Government Magazine.

7.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872."

8.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate the sums payable as Rent for Goods and Merchandise stored in the Government Warehouses.

9.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Aliens.

10.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of the twenty-eighth June, 1872, intituled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos."

11.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from Small-pox in the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same forms of law as if it were Personal Estate, for the satisfaction of Debt.

13.—September 10, 1873.—An Ordinance to alter the existing provision and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated December 5, 1865.

14.—September 23, 1873.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of 1873, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds."

2.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to exempt certain Articles from Import Duty.

3.—February 13, 1874.—An Ordinance to repeal the Customs' fees Ordinance No. III., of the twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to make other provisions relative thereto.

4.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to apply the sum of forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

5.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1.—February 13, 1886.—An Ordinance to extend to the Colony of Lagos the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Settlement of Lagos hitherto in force in the Settlement of Lagos and adjacent Territories.

2.—March 15, 1886.—The Supply Ordinance, Colony of Lagos, 1886.

3.—June 17, 1886.—An Ordinance to grant facilities for depositing small Savings at interest, with the security of the Revenue of the Colony of Lagos for due payment thereof.

4.—July 7, 1886.—An Ordinance for abolishing the Office of Assistant Collector of Customs and Treasurer, and making other Provision for the Discharge of the duties of that Office.

5.—July 13, 1886.—An Ordinance providing for a Subsidy in aid of the Construction of a certain Telegraph Line out of the Revenue of the Colony.

6.—July 31, 1886.—The Telegraph Ships (Exemption from Duties) Ordinance, 1886.

7.—October 21, 1886.—The Supply Ordinance, Colony of Lagos, 1887.

8.—October 21, 1886.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Administration of Justice.

9.—December 28, 1886.—An Ordinance for the Protection of Property in Telegraph Messages.

10.—December 28, 1886.—An Ordinance for the total exemption of Building and Roofing Materials and Stores from Duties and Customs.

1.—May 20, 1887.—The Supplementary Supply Ordinance, 1887.

2.—May 20, 1887.—An Ordinance to promote the maintenance of Discipline on board Her Majesty's Ships.

3.—May 30, 1887.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the promotion of Education.

4.—August 2, 1887.—An Ordinance to legalise the detention of a certain Political Prisoner [Enimil Mow].

5.—August 2, 1887.—The Doombuyah and Bear Jack (Detention) Ordinance, 1887.

6.—August 2, 1887.—The Supply Ordinance, Colony of Lagos, 1888.

## LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce between the

ALAFIN of Oyo, the BALOGUN, the MAYE, the ABESI, the AGBAKIN, the OTUN BALE of Ibadan, the OWA of Ife, the ORE of Otun, the AJERO of Ijero, the OLAJUDO of Ido, the SERIKI of Ife, the ONI of Ife, the OBALEFE, the OBAJIO, the OBAJORAN, the AJARUWA, the ARODE, the ARISANNO, the BALOGUN of Ife, the OGUNSUA of Modakeke, the BALOGUN, the OTUN of Modakeke, the AWUJALE of Jebu, and the BALOGUN of Jebu.

WHEREAS the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs above enumerated, parties to this treaty and to the conditions and articles of agreement hereinafter set forth, profess to be earnestly desirous to put a stop to the devastating war which has for years past been waged in their own and adjoining countries, and to secure the blessings of a lasting peace to themselves and their peoples, and have appealed by their envoys and messengers duly accredited to his Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Lagos, as representing Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to mediate between them, and to arbitrate and determine such terms

and conditions as shall secure a just and honourable peace to the contending parties, and have each and all of them agreed to abide by such arbitration and determination, and to do his or their utmost endeavour to carry into effect the terms and conditions so arranged and determined;

And whereas the envoys and messengers duly accredited by the aforesaid kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs have been received in audience by his Excellency the Governor, and have themselves assented both verbally and in writing to the terms and conditions of peace hereinafter specified, and have agreed to be bound thereby and faithfully to observe the same.

Now this is to testify that the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby ratify and confirm the said agreement made and entered into by their envoys and messengers for them and on their behalf, and solemnly pledge themselves faithfully, loyally, and strictly to observe and carry out the following terms and conditions so far as they are individually or collectively concerned.

1. There shall be peace and friendship between the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs, the signatories to this treaty, and their peoples respectively, and the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby engage for themselves and their peoples that they will cease from fighting, and will remain within or retire to their own territories as herein provided, and will in all things submit themselves to such directions as may seem necessary or expedient to the Governor of Lagos for better and more effectually securing the objects of this treaty.

2. The kings, chiefs, and peoples composing the Ikitiparapo alliance or confederation on the one hand, and the bale, balogun, chiefs, and people of Ibadan on the other, shall respectively retain their independence.

3. The Alafin and the Owa shall stand to each other in the relationship of the elder brother to the younger as before when the Ikiti countries were independent.

4. The towns of Otun, Iresi, Ada, and Igboja shall form part of the territories of Ibadan, and be subject to the bale, balogun, and chiefs of Ibadan. Such of the inhabitants of the towns aforesaid as desire to leave shall be permitted to do so at such time and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, and such people shall not be molested by the signatories, their peoples, or allies.

5. In order to preserve peace, the town of Modakeke shall be reconstructed on the land lying between the Osun and the Oba rivers to the north of its present situation, and such of the people of Modakeke as desire to live under the rule of the bale and balogun of Ibadan shall withdraw from the present town to the land mentioned at such times and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, and such of the people as desire to live with the Ifes shall be permitted to do so, but shall not remain in the present town of Modakeke, which shall remain the territory and under the rule of the king and chiefs of Ife, who may deal with the same as they may think expedient.

6. Except as herein provided, the boundaries of the territories of the respective parties and signatories shall remain as at present, and shall not be interfered with.

7. The Kiji camp shall be broken up, and the contending parties agree quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw their armies and their peoples at such time or times, in such manner, and by such routes as shall be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messengers, after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned.

8. The signatories engage themselves at or immediately after the signature of this treaty, or at such times as may be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messenger, after conference with the governments of the parties principally

concerned, to withdraw their peoples and warriors and allies employed or associated with contending peoples or armies at Modakeke, Isoya, or elsewhere, and wherever such allies or people or warriors may be employed in war or likely to foster or promote war, and further, when their peoples, warriors, and allies have been withdrawn and the camp at Kiji broken up and dispersed, to do their utmost by peaceful and friendly means to bring about peace at Ofa.

9. The signatories bind themselves to endeavour, in every legitimate and peaceful way, to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from dissensions and acts likely to promote strife.

10. The signatories agree, if any cause of strife or dissension should still exist after the ratification and carrying out of these conditions which is not dealt with, or sufficiently or fully dealt with herein, to refer such cause or matter unreservedly to the arbitration of the Governor of the Lagos Colony, and peaceably, and without resorting to strife or provocation, to await his determination thereof, and abide by it, testifying their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for efforts already made and undertaken in their interest, and their sincerity and earnestness in the cause of general peace and good-will.

11. The armistice now existing between the hostile forces in the camps of Kiji and Isoya shall be prolonged, and the signatories bind themselves to cease from all warlike operations or acts of provocation, and to do their utmost to promote friendly relations until the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall be able to and shall communicate with the signatories hereto.

12. As a guarantee of good faith, and for the further and better securing the objects of this treaty, and the faithful and strict observance of the terms and conditions thereof, the signatories agree to place in the hands of the Governor, his envoy or messenger, as and when he may determine, such of their leading chiefs as he may require as hostages, who will continue and remain with him on the battle-field of Kiji, whilst the armies and peoples of the respective signatories are dispersing therefrom, and for and during such time or period as the circumstances or necessities of the case may require, or to give such other or further guarantees as may seem just or expedient to the Governor, his envoy or messenger.

In witness thereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals the days and dates specified.

× ADEYEMI, the Alafin of Oyo, June 25, 1886.  
× AJAYI, the Balogun of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.  
× OSUNTSKI, the Maye of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.  
× FIJABI, the Abesi of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.  
× FAGINMI, the Agbakin of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.  
× TAJO, the Otun Bale of Ibadan, June 14, 1886.  
× AGUNLOYE, the Owa of Ife, July 7, 1886.  
× OKINBALOYE, the Ore of Otun, July 3, 1886.  
× OYIYOSIYE, the Ajero of Ijero, July 3, 1886.  
× ODUNDUN, the Ologudo of Ido, July 3, 1886.  
× OGDEMGBE, the Seriki of Ife, July 2, 1886.  
× DERIN, the Oni of Ife, July 18, 1886.  
× AWOTIOMBE, the Obalufe of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× OBAUMUYIWA, the Obreja of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× AKINTOLA, the Obaloran of Ife, July 16, 1886.  
× OSUNDULU, the Ajaruwa of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× JOJO, the Arode of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× AWORINLO, the Arisanore of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× OVA, the Balogun of Ife, July 14, 1886.  
× OGUNSUA, the Ogunsua of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.  
× SOWO (for) the Balogun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.  
× AYANILEYE (for) the Otun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.  
× ABOKI, the Awujale of Jebu, June 9, 1886.  
× NOFOKAN, the Balogun of Jebu, June 10, 1886.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the undersigned after the terms and conditions therein con-

tained had been interpreted and explained by us or one of us to the respective signatories.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger, and Interpreter for the Governor.  
CHARLES PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger, and Interpreter for the Governor.

Affix to Treaty dated June 4, 1886.

The undersigned Envoys and Messengers duly accredited to his Excellency the Governor of the Lagos Colony, to convey to the Governor the terms and conditions which they and the Kings, Bales, Baloguns, and Chiefs, who have dispatched them duly accredited as aforesaid, are willing to observe, abide by, and carry into effect, in order to secure peace to their respective peoples and countries, having heard the foregoing treaty and the terms and conditions thereof read over, and the same having been interpreted and fully explained to them, solemnly agree themselves to abide thereby, and faithfully and loyally to observe the same; in testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals this 4th day of June, 1886.

Accredited by

Names of Messengers.  
× OBAOSETAN ..... Alafin of Oyo.  
× BELEWU ..... Balogun of Ibadan.  
× AINDE ..... Maye.  
× ELEGBEDE ..... Tajo, the Otun Bale.  
× APELIDIAGBA ..... The Owa of Ife.  
× OLUKONI ..... The Ore of Otun.  
× FATUYE ..... The Ajero of Ijero.  
× ORISALUSI ..... The Orungunda of Ido.  
× OBASA ..... The Seriki of Ife, Chief Ogen-  
dembe.  
× APELIDIAGBA ..... Oni of Ife.  
× OLUKONI ..... Ogunsua of Inodakeke.  
× AINDE ..... Awajab of Jebu.  
× OGUNDEJO ..... The Balogun of Jebu.  
× ODUSAKO ..... Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Administrator.  
SMALMAN SMITH, J.  
H. HIGGINS, Assistant Colonial Secretary and Private Secretary.  
C. PHILLIPS and S. JOHNSON, Governor's Messengers to the Interior, and Interpreters on this occasion.

PROCLAMATION of Peace between the IBADANS and the EKITIPARAPOS, at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field, on the 23rd of September, 1886.

WHEREAS through the friendly mediation of his Excellency the Governor of Lagos an understanding has been brought about, and a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce concluded between the Alafin of Oyo, the Balogun, the Abesi, the Maye, the Agbakin, and the Otun Bale of Ibadan, the Owa of Ife, the Ore of Otun, the Ajero of Ijero, the Olojudo of Ido, the Seriki of Ife, the Oni, the Balogun, the Obalufe, the Obaloran, the Obajio, the Ajaruwa, the Arode, the Arisanore of Ife, the Ogunsua, the Balogun and the Otun of Modakeke, and the Awujale and the Balogun of Jebu;

And whereas the said treaty has this day been ratified in our presence by the said signatories or representatives duly authorised in that behalf;

And whereas due provision has been made by us, after conference with the heads of the governments principally concerned, or their representatives duly accredited to us, for the complete fulfilment of the conditions of the said treaty;

Now, therefore, we, special Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor of Lagos for the purpose of executing the said treaty in accordance with the provisions thereof, do hereby proclaim in the name of the



signatories of the said treaty that peace has this day been established, and shall henceforth continue for ever, between the signatories of the said treaty and between their respective peoples.

Dated at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field this 23rd day of September, 1886. (Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, } Special Commissioner.  
OLIVER SMITH, }

**RATIFICATION of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce concluded between the Ibadans and the Ekitiparapos, 1886.**

We, the undersigned signatories and duly authorised representatives of signatories of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, signed in the months of June and July in the current year by the Alafin of Oyo, the Balogun, the Abese, the Maye, the Agbakin, and the Otun Bale of Ibadan, the Owa of Ilesha, the Ore of Otun, the Ajero of Ijebu, the Olujodo of Ido, the Seriki of Ijesha, the Balogun, the Obalufe, the Obalaran, the Obajio, the Ajaruwa, the Arode and the Orisanire of Ife, the Ogunsua, the Balogun, and the Otun of Modakeke, and the Awujale and the Balogun of Jebu, and having for its object the termination of the war between the Ibadans and their allies on the one hand and the Ekitiparapo Confederacy on the other hand, hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and all and singular the conditions and stipulations thereof, and do further agree to, and approve, of the following provisions for the more perfect fulfilment of the same, made after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned or their representatives, by the special Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos, as representing Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to carry the said treaty into effect.

1. Peace between the signatories of the treaty and their people shall be proclaimed by the Commissioners immediately after the signing hereof.

2. Immediately after the proclamation of peace the breaking up of the camps at Kiji and Oke-Mesi respectively shall begin, and upon the signal being given by gun-fire in the Commissioners' camp the Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp and Ekitiparapos encamped in the Oke-Mesi camp shall simultaneously begin quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw from their said respective camps.

3. The Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp shall return to their homes by way of Ikirun, Osogbo, Ede, and Iwo, and by way of Ikirun, Ilobu, Ejigbo, and Oyo, and the Ekitiparapos encamped in the Oke-Mesi camp shall return to their homes by way of Mesi-Ipole and Mesi-Igbodo, Esa-Oke, and Esa-Egure.

4. The evacuation of the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be completed by 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, when a signal gun shall be fired in the Commissioners' camp, after which, without further warning, the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be destroyed by fire at such time and in such manner as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

5. The camps at Modakeke, Isaya, and elsewhere shall be broken up on such day and in such manner as the Commissioners, after their arrival at the quarters prepared for them by the Modakekes and the Ifes on their battle-field, shall determine, and thereupon the Ifes shall be reinstated in their town of Ife Ife, and the Modakekes shall forthwith withdraw provisionally to the towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, Odunabou. The Modakekes shall not build or inwall any town south of the Osun river, and shall remove from the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou to the land between the Osun and the Oba rivers, and north of the present town of Modakeke, before the end of the month of March in the year 1888; and for their faithful compliance with the provisions of this article the authorities at Ibadan undertake to be responsible.

6. During the time that the Modakekes shall inhabit

the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou, they shall be at liberty to cultivate and carry away the produce of their present farms at Modakeke, without molestation from the Ifes. They, on their part, shall not in any way molest the Ifes.

7. Such of the Modakekes as shall desire to live with the Ifes shall give notice of such desire to the Commissioners within the time limited by the Commissioners for the breaking up of the said camps at Modakeke, Isaya, and elsewhere, and any Modakeke who shall not have given such notice shall be conclusively deemed to have elected not to live with the Ifes. The Commissioners may make such restrictions as they shall deem expedient as to the number of Modakekes to be permitted to live with the Ifes.

8. Those of the inhabitants of the towns of Otan, Iresi, Ada, and Igba, who shall desire to remove from those towns shall be permitted to do so, with all their movable property and without molestation, at any time before the end of the month of January, 1887. Any inhabitant of any of the said towns who shall not have left such towns before the expiration of the said term shall be conclusively deemed to have elected to become a subject of the authorities of Ibadan.

9. The hostages given to the Commissioners by way of security for the due observance of the article of the said treaty relating to the breaking up of the Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall remain with the Commissioners so long as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals the 23rd day of September, 1886.

✕ OBAOSETAN } Representing the Alafin of Oyo.  
✕ BELEWU }  
✕ AJAYI, Balogun of Ibadan.  
✕ ADEJUMO, representing the Abese of Ibadan.  
✕ OSUNTOKI, Maye of Ibadan.  
✕ FAJINMI, Agbakin of Ibadan.  
✕ ELEGBEDE, representing the Otun Bale of Ibadan.  
✕ APELIDIAGHA, representing the Owa of Ilesha.  
✕ FATUYI, representing the Ore of Otun.  
✕ ORISALUSI, representing the Ajero of Ijebu.  
✕ OBASA, representing the Olujodo of Ido.  
✕ OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.  
✕ AFOLAGI } Representing all the  
✕ OSUNDULU, Ajaruwa of Ife } Ife signatures of the  
✕ TOJO, Arode of Ife } Treaty.  
✕ AKINPE, representing the Ogunsua of Modakeke.  
✕ SOWO, Acting Balogun of Modakeke.  
✕ AYANLEYE, Acting Otun of Modakeke.  
✕ AWONIMESIN } Representing the Awujale of Jebu.  
✕ OGUDEKO }

✕ OKUNLAJA, representing the Balogun of Jebu.  
Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

(Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, Acting Colonial Sec.,  
OLIVER SMITH, Queen's Advocate,  
Special Commissioners.  
CHARLES PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders.  
SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders.  
Interpreters on this occasion.

**UNDERTAKING given by the Ife Representatives at the Kiji-Mesi Battle-field, on the 23rd of September, 1886.**

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust; and whereas his Excellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation is greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated between them and their enemies, would be pleased to hear that the Ife nation has abolished the said practice: Now, therefore, we, representing the Council of the Ifes and the Oni of Ife, all other the Ife signatories of the Treaty of Peace concluded in this present year between the Ibadans and their allies and the Ekitiparapo Confederacy, do hereby promise and declare that before the arrival of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos to

represent him in the execution of the said Treaty at the quarters prepared for their reception on the Modakeke-Isaya battle-field, the Council of the Ifes shall pass a law abolishing the said detestable practice, and that Derin, the Oni elect of Ife, shall confirm such law immediately upon coming to the throne.

Witness our hands and seals this 23rd day of Sept., 1886.

✕ APOLAJI.  
✕ OSUNDULU.  
✕ TOJO.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, } Special Commissioners.  
OLIVER SMITH, }

**ABOLITION of the CUSTOM of HUMAN SACRIFICE by the COUNCIL of Ife.**

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust; and whereas his Excellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation is greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated between them and their enemies, will be pleased to hear that the Ife nation has abolished the said detestable practice; and whereas the Council of Ife has already undertaken, through its representatives at Kiji, to abolish the said abominable practice: Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, members of the Council of Ife, hereby declare and promise that the practice of immolating human beings is, and henceforth for ever shall remain, abolished in the Ife country.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals on the date hereunder written opposite our names.

✕ AWOTUNDE, Obalufe of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.  
✕ ORAMUYON, Obagis of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.  
✕ AWONRILE, Orisanile of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.  
✕ TOJO, Asoje of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.

Signed and sealed in our presence, after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, } Special Commissioners.  
OLIVER SMITH, }

**ENACTMENT for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES in the EKITI COUNTRIES.**

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all civilised nations and right-minded persons, and whereas the said practice has fallen into disuse in the Ekiti countries, and the present time appears opportune for its total abolition in those countries; and whereas the Ekitis are under a deep and lasting obligation to his Excellency the Governor of Lagos for having established peace between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans, and for having thereby secured the independence of the said Ekiti countries; and whereas his Excellency the Governor of Lagos desires no other proof of the gratitude of the Ekitis for what he has done for them than that they should abolish the said abominable practice; and whereas the Ekitis have resolved to abolish the said practice accordingly: Now, therefore, we the undersigned, representing all the Ekiti kings and countries, and being duly authorised to speak in their name and on their behalf, do hereby enact, ordain, and declare as follows, viz.:-

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether at the festival of any deity, or before, at, or after the funeral of any king or subject, or on any other public or private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for ever.

2. It shall be, and hereby is, constituted a criminal offence for any one in any Ekiti country, or for any subject of any Ekiti king, to perform or participate in, or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating in, any human sacrifice.

3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced labour.

4. No person condemned to death for a crime shall be utilised for the purpose of human sacrifice.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of September, 1886.

✕ OKINBALOYE, Ore of Otun.

✕ OYIYOSOFI, Ajero of Ijebu.

✕ OBUNDUN, Olojudo of Ido.

I guarantee the enactment of the above written provisions.

✕ OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, } Special Commissioners.  
OLIVER SMITH, }

**ENACTMENT for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES in IJESHA.**

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all civilised nations and right-minded persons; and whereas the said practice has fallen into disuse among the Ijeshas, and the present time appears opportune for its total abolition in the Ijesha country; and whereas the Ijeshas are under a deep and lasting obligation to his Excellency the Governor of Lagos for having established peace between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans, and for having thereby secured the independence of the Ijesha country; and whereas his Excellency the Governor of Lagos desires no other proof of gratitude of the Ijeshas for what he has done for them than that they should abolish the said abominable practice; and whereas the Ijeshas have resolved to abolish the said practice accordingly: Now, therefore, we the undersigned, as representing the Ijesha nation, do hereby enact, ordain, and declare as follows, viz.:-

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether at the festival of any deity or before, at, or after the funeral of any king or subject, or on any other public or private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for ever.

2. It shall be and is hereby constituted a criminal offence for any one in the kingdom of Ijesha, or for any subject of the Ijesha King, to perform or participate in, or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating in, any human sacrifice.

3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced labour.

4. No person condemned to death for a crime punishable with death under the laws of the Ijesha country, shall be utilised for the purpose of sacrifice.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of September, 1886.

✕ AGUNLOYE, Owa of Ilesha.

✕ OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, } Special Commissioners.  
OLIVER SMITH, }

**TREATY between NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and Senior Officer of the Brights Division, and WILLIAM MCCOSKEY, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and DOCEMO, King of Lagos, on the part of himself and chiefs.**

Article 1.-In order that the Queen of England may be the better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey and others for the capture of slaves, I, Doceмо, do, with the consent and

advice of my Council, give, transfer, and by these presents, grant and confirm unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and as well as the profit and revenue as the direct, full, and absolute dominions and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as Her Majesty shall thereunto appoint for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects and under her sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government, being still suffered to live there.

Article 2.—Docemo will be allowed the use of the title of "King," in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos, with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3.—In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proof that there are no native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such a mode as may hereafter be determined.

(Signed) DOCEMO.  
(Their marks) X TELAKE.  
X ROCAMENA.  
X OBALEKOW.  
X ACHEBONG.

(Signed) NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," Senior Officer, Bights Division.  
Lagos, Aug. 6, 1861. W. McCOSKRY, Acting Consul.

#### Additional Article to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.

King Docemo having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3rd Article consents to receive as a pension, to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned representative of Her Majesty, agree on the part of Her Majesty, to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from July 1 of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(Signed) DOCEMO, his X mark.  
HENRY STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.  
We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on this the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1862. (Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut. R.N.  
SAMUEL CROWTHER.  
J. C. THOMAS, Secretary to the King Docemo.  
S. B. WILLIAMS, British Interpreter.

#### PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, February 7, 1863.

By the present document I, Kosoko, ex-Chief of Epe, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that, when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as

Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epe, by permission of the King of Jebu, I claimed those parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognized as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epe and returned to Lagos by the kind permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(Signed) KOSOKO, his X mark.  
Signed in my presence, JOHN H. GLOVER, Commodore R.N.  
(Signed) TOPO.

H. N. LEVESON, Colonial Secretary.

I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko.  
(Signed) S. B. WILLIAMS.

#### ADDO. June 27, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st of May, 1863, sent down a message to His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting power over them, His Excellency visited Addo on the 26th June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Poerah, or passage of such slaves down their River; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. (Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut.-Governor.

(Their marks) X King OLOVEE.  
X Chief OJUMOH.  
X Chief OSUMFUNJAH.  
X Chief ODOROHUNJAH.  
X Chief ARO.

Chief Town Council.

his  
SABBAB, X mark.

Captains.

(Their marks) X IGBOUW.  
X AKILIBAH.  
X KUCHESI.  
X ITU.  
X AKILAJOH.  
X GAUDEE.  
X AKILUYI.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, C. FORESVTHE.

#### POERAH. June 29, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Poerah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June, 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Poerah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all exports of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Poerah this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. (Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut.-Governor.

(Their marks) X King AGULAYIE.  
X Chief AROEDE.  
X Chief ONOFROO.  
X King's brother, ACASH.  
X King's brother, ODUNOJIE.  
X War Chief AJUBREWA.  
THOMAS TICKEL.  
WILLIAM METZGAR.

Witnesses. (Signed)

#### OKEODAN.

The Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagho, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan on the 4th July, 1863. And having assured himself of the wishes of the Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the Chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Their marks) X Chief AGRO.  
X Chief KEMBEI.  
X Chief ELUCIE.  
X Chief OLUCADE.  
X Chief AFULU.  
X Chief ELOH.  
X Chief MAROYAH.  
X Chief OJOE.  
X War Chief FALLALAH.  
THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

#### BADAGRY. July 7, 1863.

His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.—In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the town of Badagry and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2.—In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the Chiefs who have hereto set their hands shall receive from the first of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (£240 16s.) in addition to the yearly pension of two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (£259 4s.), which they have hitherto received; that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum so long as they shall live or reside peaceably and quietly in Badagry or within the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; that is to say, each Chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (£62 10s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Witchere, on the sea-shore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of Quameh Creek on the Lagoon.

Done in Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.  
(Their marks) X Head Chief AKRAH (L.S.)  
X Chief AGROLO (L.S.)  
X Chief PASSO (L.S.)  
X Prince of Chief PHORTAH (L.S.)  
X Head Chief WOWO (L.S.)  
X Chief BALA (L.S.)  
X Chief GINGE (L.S.)  
X Chief MOBI (L.S.)

Witnesses. (Signed) W. McCOSKRY, Acting Chief Magistrate.  
B. L. LEFROY, Commander R.N.  
THOMAS TICKEL.



## LAGOS.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES. Signed at Lagos on board H.M.S. Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following articles and conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling and assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or

molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the principal towns to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the 5th Article of the "Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves," signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Lagos, on board H.B.M.'s ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

H. W. BRUCE (L.S.)  
JOHN BEECROFT (L.S.)  
King AKITOYE.  
ATCHOBOO.  
ROSAE.

(Their marks)

Witnesses. LEWIS T. JONES, Capt. H.M.S. Sampson.  
HENRY LYSTER, Capt. H.M.S. Penelope.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Secretary  
to Commander-in-Chief.

The above is a true copy of the original.  
H. W. BRUCE, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief.

## PORTO NOVO.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, January 17, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to a foreign country is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves, and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to

receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places, and ports, and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or the exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this treaty if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article 5 of the convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, 17th January, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.  
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieut.  
THOMAS EARL, Master.  
SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.  
GOGA, } Chiefs of Porto Novo.  
VOGA, }

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES in the TREATY between Commodore Henry William Bruce, John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Benin, and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country; signed at Porto Novo, on the 17th of January, 1852.

Whereas it is expedient to make further additions to the aforesaid treaty,

It is therefore hereby agreed between Henry Grant Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the territories lying within the Bight of Benin, and Thomas Tickel, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul

at Badagry and Porto Novo, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and King and Chiefs of Porto Novo.

Article 1.—English people, or others under English protection, may buy or sell or hire lands and houses in the Porto Novo country, and they shall be permitted to erect factories for the purposes of trade, and certain spots of ground shall be assigned to them in suitable places for that purpose; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

Article 2.—But English people must not break the laws of the Porto Novo country, and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the British Consul, and the British Consul shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to the English law, and he shall be punished if found guilty.

Article 3.—If the Porto Novo people shall take away the property of an English person, or shall not pay their just debts to an English person, the King of Porto Novo shall do all he can to make his people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English people shall take away the property of the Porto Novo people, or should not pay their just debts to the Porto Novo people, the King of Porto Novo shall make known the fact to the Vice-Consul, if there is one, or to the Consul at Lagos, who shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 4.—The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit the Porto Novo country, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and in case of danger of attack from an enemy, or when necessary for the protection of the agency, the resident may be allowed to send for and maintain a guard for his protection. The agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Porto Novo country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 5.—All differences and disputes for debts or other engagements between English people and Porto Novo people shall be determined by the English agent or resident in the Porto Novo country, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

Article 6.—No wars shall be entered into between the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and any other Chiefs or State, without first making the British Consul acquainted with the matter in dispute.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall do all in their power to encourage trade, and establish a friendly alliance with King Docemo, of Lagos, and his people under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty; and should any disputes arise between the people of Lagos and the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs will decide justly and fairly between their respective countrymen, and at their earliest convenience agree upon some plan for the settlement of disputes between them.

Article 8.—That the King of Porto Novo engages to remove without delay any obstructions to the free navigation of the lagoon between Badagry and Porto Novo, and that henceforth he will keep it free from all obstructions to sea or river-going craft as do not naturally exist.

Article 9.—The King of Porto Novo shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this agreement, proceed to proclaim it and carry it into effect.

Done, signed, and sealed at Porto Novo, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.  
SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.  
PRERGANH, Chief.  
GOGANH, Chief.  
AGUJUBIE, Yoruba Chief.

MAMA MAHMODO, Mahomedan Chief.  
The above signatures of the King and Chiefs of Porto

Novo were signed by me at their request, their hand touching the pen.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice Consul.

**LAGOS** March 1863.  
Conditions upon which the Government of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, agrees to make peace with Possoo of Epe.

Article 1.—Possoo acknowledges that he has no claim to the Chiefship of Palma and the land lying between it and Lagos, south of the Epe Lagoon.

Article 2.—He will not subject any white men or Lagos subjects at Epe to duties or taxes which are not paid by his own people.

Article 3.—He will not interfere with persons residing within the Lagos territory who may proceed to Epe for trade or any legal purposes, and will allow them to fix establishments there, and grant them every facility in their business.

Article 4.—He will not sell, or allow to be sold by his people, any slaves, unless to inhabitants of Epe; and when any slaves run away from Epe to Lagos, he will send their owners down to Lagos to abide by the Court, whether they should receive compensation or not, and the amount of the same, if any is granted.

Article 5.—He takes upon himself the charge of paying to the merchants of Palma and others any just claim which they may bring for damages to their property and interests by the destruction of Epe.

Article 6.—He engages not to undertake any war or kidnapping expedition, and to punish severely any of his people who may attempt so to do. And should he or his people have any quarrel with an adjacent village or people, he will refer the case to the consideration and decision of this Government.

Article 7.—It is clearly understood by Possoo and his people that these conditions are not in the least to be considered as ignoring or waiving the right of the King of Jebu to the sovereignty of Epe, which the British Government is aware forms a part of his territory, but are merely to be held as conditions with Possoo himself so long as he is, as now at Epe, by suzerainty of the said King.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN,  
Governor.

(Their marks) X POSSEO.  
X YANDAN.  
X ABISE.  
X SAKA.  
X AGEJE.  
X ASIKN.  
X BADA.  
X AGORO.  
X BADA TOLOTO.  
X AGORO GANGANJO.  
X ASHESI.

I certify that the above signatures were affixed in my presence at Epe, this day of March, 1863.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,  
Assist. Surg. Army Med. Staff, Just. of the Peace, &c.  
I hereby certify upon oath that the within contained conditions have been duly and faithfully interpreted by me,  
(Signed) ISAAC HUMPHREY WILLOUGHBY,  
Superintendent of Police and Interpreter.

No. 10.

#### OKEODAN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of an Act to Facilitate the Conveyance of Real Property between AGRO, KEMBEI, ELUCIE, OLUCADE, AFULU, ELOH, MAROYAH, OJOE, and FALLALAH, Chiefs of Okeodan, of the one part; and THOMAS TICKEL, President, Agent, and Acting Vice-Consul of Okeodan, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, of the other part.

Whereas by a convention signed by the above-named Chiefs on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the said Chiefs did therein agree to receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town; and whereas it is necessary that a Government should be erected at Okeodan for accommodating such representative aforesaid, the said Chiefs have consented and agreed with the said Thomas Tickel to grant and convey to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described at or for the price or sum of ten bags of couries (equal to the sum of seven pounds shillings and pence sterling money):

Now, this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of ten bags of couries now paid by the said Thomas Tickel to the said Chiefs hereinafter named (the receipt whereof the said before-named Chiefs do and each of them doth hereby acknowledge) they the said Chiefs before-named do, and each of them doth hereby grant, bargain, sell, and assign unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all that piece or parcel of land situate and being at Okeodan measuring one hundred and fifty feet on the east, one hundred and fifty feet on the west, one hundred and fifty feet on the north, and one hundred and fifty feet on the south, and the said Chiefs hereinbefore named do and each of them doth further covenant with the said Thomas Tickel, that they have the right to grant and convey the said land to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, notwithstanding any act of the said Chiefs done or committed; and that any of Her Majesty's representatives, or the representatives of her heirs and successors, shall have peaceable and quiet possession of the said land free from all encumbrances; and that they will execute such further assurance of the said land as may be requisite, and that they have done no act to encumber the said land. And the said hereinbefore named Chief re-leases to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all claims upon the said land.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, and the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos has been hereunto affixed the day and year above written.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.  
(Their marks) X Head Chief AGRO.  
X " " KEMBEI.  
X " " ELUCIE.  
X " " OLUCADE.  
X " " AFULU.  
X " " ELOH.  
X " " MAROYAH.  
X " " OJOE.  
X War Chief FALLALAH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses,

(Signed) ADOLPHUS MANN.  
LANCELOT NICHOLSON.  
R. B. N. WALKER.

I hereby certify that the foregoing indenture was truly and faithfully translated and explained by me to the Chiefs previous to their making their marks.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.

#### LAGOS.

1st August, 1863.

CONVENTION between His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF LAGOS and Rear-Admiral BARON DIDELOT, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division.

To place on a more secure and definite basis the relations of the Government of Lagos with that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo, which, as subsequent occurrences have shown, were not determined in a satis-

factory manner in the arrangement made on the 4th of March, 1863, between His Excellency Governor Freeman and Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot, and to assure security and quiet to all the inhabitants of these territories and other property:

It is agreed—

Article 1.—That the Convention entered into between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, dated 29th June, 1873, shall remain in abeyance, and shall not be acted upon in any way until the decision of our respective Governments be received. But the Admiral declares that from this point of view this Convention, which, according to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, had no other motive than the legitimate measures produced by the letter of Mr. Vice-Consul Dawmas, of 24th June, has now no reason to exist, in consequence of the withdrawal of that letter and the explanations which he, the Admiral, has given respecting these points in his letter of 28th July, and also by the decision of the limits of frontier between Appah and Badagry.

Article 2.—That at Geshi, to prevent any cause of visitation or incentive to action between opposing parties at Poerah, the English flag and Houssa force be withdrawn from the said place Geshi, but this action on the part of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor shall not militate against the rights which the British Government claims to have exercised at Geshi since 1861, and which the Admiral declares is now brought to his notice for the first time, and which he accepts and takes note of under full reserve until the definite settlement shall be arrived at; and it is further agreed and stipulated that the Admiral engages not to hoist the French flag at Geshi nor at any other of those points—viz., Poerah, Quameh, Why-caneh, and Whycherry, from which the English flag has been withdrawn until the decision of our respective Governments be known.

Article 3.—The territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo shall have for frontier on the strip of land which forms the beach a line whose extremity on the beach shall be at the point where the cannons at Appah are now placed, and on the Lagoon at the same distance from the town of Badagry as are the cannons at Appah from the Badagry beach barracks, on condition that the Appah creek and the road from the village of Appah to the beach are comprised within these limits, and do not approach this line within a distance of five hundred yards, and on the continent the right bank of the Addo River and the territory of Okeodan.

Article 4.—The Admiral engages to confirm under his authority the Chief Musho at Geshi if the Chief wishes to remain there.

Article 5.—The Admiral engages also to assure to the Chief Ojo and his adherents, who have manifested to the British authorities the wish to go to Munfo, a perfect freedom to leave the territory of Poerah.

Article 6.—A commission shall be appointed of representatives chosen on the one part by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and on the other by Contre-Amiral Baron Didelot, to decide on the boundaries of the territories of Okeodan and Poerah, and of the line above referred to which shall form the boundary on the beach between the Government of Lagos on the one hand, and that of the Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 7.—The Admiral declares that he renounces entirely all claims on the territory of Addo, situated on the left bank of the river of that name, the said left bank shall serve for the western limit of the English territory; the same as the right bank of the same river shall form the east boundary of the territory of the Protectorate.

Article 8.—It is well understood that the King of Poerah or any other person, no matter what his rank, who has taken any part in recent difficulties, shall neither be disturbed nor annoyed on this account, that they have

the French protection, and that all liberty is guaranteed to them either to remain in the country or to withdraw into English territory, and that it be further understood that in so withdrawing they renounce all right to return to the territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo without the consent of the authorities exercising the Government of the said protectorate.

Article 9.—That according to the arrangements which precede, the Admiral on the one hand, and his Excellency on the other, engage to abstain from all interference in the territories herein laid down, as under the authority of the Government of Lagos on the one side, and under that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 10.—The whole of the stipulations herein contained shall be considered as provisional, and in force only until the decision of our respective Governments be known, excepting with respect to Addo, of which the renunciation is complete.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.  
(Signed) BARON O. DIDELOT, le Contre-Amiral Commandant en-Chief.

Government House, Lagos,  
21st December, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this day, announcing to this Government that in consequence of the culpable conduct of the Native chiefs of Porto Novo, French protection has been withdrawn from them. Your Excellency further states that, actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the merchants of that place, you ask the favour of their being permitted to enjoy the existing tariff of Custom duties in the Settlement for the next six months.

I have the honour to state to your Excellency that having virtually agreed to a commercial convention between Lagos and Porto Novo (which we are now precluded from completing on account of the circumstances mentioned in your despatch above quoted), this Government is in no way disposed to depart from the principles which actuated it in virtually agreeing to aforesaid proposed Convention, unless any acts of the chiefs or residents of Porto Novo should render such a course imperatively necessary.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.  
His Excellency Rear-Admiral Laffon de Ladebat,  
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

#### ASHANTI TREATY OF PEACE.

April 27, 1831.

We, the undersigned—namely, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess of Akianvah, and the Chief Quagaa, on the part of the King of Ashanti; Aggrey, King of Cape Coast; Adookoo, King of Fanti; Amonoo, King of Anamaboe; Chibboe, King of Denkra; Ossoo Okoo, King of Tufel; Amminise, King of Wassaw; Chibboe, King of Assin; the Chiefs of Adjumacon and Essacomah; and the other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereunto appended; do consent to and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace, and of free commerce between ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

1. The King of Ashanti having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashanti named Ossoo Anshah and Ossoo Inquantamissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming, peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashanti and all and each of the parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast for the space of six years from this date.



2. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce. The paths shall be perfectly open and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing, on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashanti has renounced all right to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkira, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hand, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars. All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this Treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall, Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April, 1831, by the parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Colony in their presence.

(Signed) GEO. MACLEAN, Governor.  
(Their marks) X AKIANVAH, Princess of Ashanti.  
X QUAGUA, Chief of Ashanti.  
X AGGERY, King of Cape Coast.  
X ADOOKOO, King of Fanti.  
X AMONOO, King of Anamaboe.  
X ABOOKOO, Chief of Acomfi.  
X OTTO, Chief of Abrah.  
X CHIBBOO, King of Assin.  
X CUDJOE CHIBBOO, King of Denkira.  
X GEHAL, Assin Chief.  
X OSSOO OKOO, King of Tufel.  
X APPOLONIA, Chiefs.  
X AKKINIE, Chief of Agah.

#### TREATY OF PEACE.

ENTERED into at the River Volta on board the colonial steamer Eyo, this thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, through the mediation and in the presence of Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND; and between the undersigned Representatives of the AHWOONLAH and ADDAH Nations of the Protectorate.

Whereas an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonlah and Addah Nations, their dependants, and allies who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest it is to live together in peace and amity; it is hereby agreed by the Representatives of both people that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever:

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

Article 1.—The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

Article 2.—The Ahwoonlah and Addah nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing Article, as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.

Article 3.—If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Article 4.—Other tribes or nations having been unhappily drawn into this war as friends and allies, the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

Ahwoonlahs.  
ABRAHAM AUGUST, on part of the  
King of Ahwoonlah.  
(Their marks) X GARMOO, King's Messenger.  
X JORDOR, 2nd Officer, Jellah  
Coffee.  
X ARBOJEE, Representative of Ar-  
mayar.  
X THOUGH, Representative of Ar-  
vooah.  
X POTE, for Yarahoe-tar-nar-curoe.  
X THOUGH II, for Folee, Chief  
of Jellah Coffee.  
X ACALLEE, for Chief Jorcoetoe.  
Addahs.  
X OCLUE, Chief of Addah.  
X KING TACKEE.  
X KING CUDJOE.  
X TAYEE, for Dosoo.  
X ICOO, for the King of Christians-  
borg.  
(Witnessed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator  
of Lagos.  
CHARLES W. ANDREW, Commander  
H.M.S. Lee.  
THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Govt. Inter-  
preter, Sierra Leone.  
W. ADDO, Govt. Interpreter, Accra.

#### CESSATION OF WAR IN BONNY RIVER.

COPY OF TREATY OF PEACE.  
[Copied from the Original given to the Kings and Chiefs  
of Bonny.]

We, the undersigned Kings and Chiefs of Bonny and Opobo, considering that our mutual security and the good of our countries require that we should be united in friendship, did, on the 2nd and 3rd days of January, 1873, meet together on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, and having referred various matters in dispute to King Aurachree, and the Chiefs of New Calabar, and the Chiefs of Okrika country, as arbitrators, with Commander John Edmund Commerell, Esq., V.C., C.B., A.D.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, and Commodore Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and Charles Livingstone, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, as referees, do hereby bind ourselves to the following conditions, which have been mutually agreed to by the Kings and Chiefs undersigned:

1. No more war between Bonny and Opobo from the 3rd January, 1873.
2. The Bonny men are not to detain any of Jaja's men who wish to return, and Jaja is not to detain any of the Bonny men who wish to return.
3. The Bonny men are to have the following six markets for their exclusive use: Arquatay, Obunku, and Urata (four markets).
4. The roads to the markets are to be open in two months from this date, viz., the 3rd January, 1873. Any

guns or forts which are on the creeks to these markets, are to be taken away.

5. All armed men belonging to Bonny and Jaja are to be withdrawn in two months from the 3rd January, 1873; and Andoney men are to go to any market they like, and are not to be molested or hurt.

6. Neither Jaja nor the Bonny men are to punish the Ebo men for the side they have taken in the war.

7. The arbitrators decide that Oko Epella and Kuke belong to the house of Jaja, and that they should return to Opobo. Jaja binds himself, in a fine, not to exceed one thousand puncheons, not to injure them in any way.

8. In case either party intrudes any of the articles of this Treaty, the matter shall be referred to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will impose a fine not exceeding one thousand puncheons on the offending party, and all trade will be stopped until the fine is paid.

9. If the Opobo men attack the Bonny men, or the Bonny men attack the Opobo men, the opposite party is not to retaliate, but refer the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will investigate the case and find the aggressors.

10. Any houses may be made by either party for trade, but no great guns are to be put in them.

Signed on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, on the 3rd January, 1873.

King and Chiefs of Bonny: George Bonny; Oko Jumbo, Maribo his X mark, Adda Alleson his X mark; Jack Brown; Captain Hart.

King and Chiefs of Opobo: Pro King Jaja, D. C. Williams, Secretary, Ogo Dappa his X mark, Sam. G. Toby; Black Tobra his X mark.

King and Chiefs of New Calabar: King Aurachree his X mark, George Aurachree his X mark, John Bull his X mark, Horsfall Manoel his X mark, Aray Braed his X mark, Bob Manoel his X mark, West Indea his X mark, George Will his X mark.

King and Chiefs of Okrika: Abanga his X mark, Tod-gibbe his X mark, Sawmary his X mark, Wago his X mark, Eukro Nolo, his X mark.

Arbitrators: J. E. Commerell, Commodore, Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, Charles Livingstone, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Benin.

#### NEW REGULATIONS IN HIRING KROOMEN AT CAPE PALMAS.

##### PROCLAMATION AND LAW

By His Majesty Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedeboes or Kroo People, at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent in Ghedigbo, or National Council, assembled.

I, Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebo or Kroo people, with my Chiefs, do hereby proclaim and declare to all captains, traders, agents, clerks, &c., trading or bartering on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Coast to St. Paul de Loanda inclusive, who may hereafter desire to employ Kroomen in their respective services:

1. That no Krooman or Kroomen hereafter shall or can be shipped from this port without his or their advanced money being paid in gold or silver coin, by his or their master or masters, agent or agents, or the pursers of the mail steamers calling at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, for Kroomen. This is practicable, and may easily be effected thus: A Krooman sent to the Kroo country to get a new set of Kroomen to relieve the old ones, may bring with him the money with which the said advance may be paid, or may bring an order on the purser to pay the desired sum of money.

2. No person or persons addicted to the maltreatment of Kroomen shall hereafter obtain a Krooman for his service from this port.

3. No person or persons intentionally detaining a Krooman one or two months longer, after their term of twelve (12) months is expired, shall be entitled to obtain a Krooman from this port.

4. If one, or two, or more Kroomen are proved guilty of theft, the culprit or culprits alone must suffer the punishment of forfeiting a portion of his or their wages, according to the value or quality of the articles he or they may steal.

5. A sick Krooman or Kroomen shall be sent home on the first opportunity, or after the expiration of a month, according to the nature of his or their disease.

6. The master or masters of Kroomen must always strictly request the pursers or captains of the mail steamers carrying Kroomen home to instruct their ship's crew not to evil-treat the persons of the passenger Kroomen nor embezzle their goods, which is usually done when the passenger Kroomen are in the act of landing their goods.

7. The Kroomen shall be allowed at least two or more hours to land their effects, according to the state of the sea, whether rough or smooth.

The above will take effect on the 1st day of March next. Given under my hand and public seal, in conjunction with my Chiefs, this twenty-ninth day of January (at Cape Palmas) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874); of my reign the first.

Joint Chiefs. KING SEAR NYBAR WEAH, his X mark.  
YUDREY WEAH, his X mark.  
WHENYBAR DORDO, his X mark.  
SWENYDORDO, his X mark.  
TEBLA FORDA, his X mark.

#### ASHANTI TREATY, 1874.

TREATY OF PEACE between Major-General Sir G. WOLSELEY K.C.M.G., C.B., acting on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and SAIBEE ENKUE, acting on behalf of His Majesty KOFFEE KALKALI, King of Ashanti:—

Article 1.—There shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her Allies on the Coast on the one part, and the King of Ashanti and all his people on the other part.

Article 2.—The King of Ashanti promises to pay the sum of 50,000 ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war; and undertakes to pay 1000 ounces of gold forthwith, and the remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

Article 3.—The King of Ashanti, on the part of himself and his successors, renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkira, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and the other Allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the King of Ashanti.

Article 4.—The King, on the other part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions of supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina, or any other of the British forts and possessions on the Coast.

Article 5.—The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Appollonia, and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast-line.

Article 6.—There shall be freedom of trade between Ashanti and Her Majesty's forts on the Coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandise from the Coast to Coomassie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast.

Article 7.—The King of Ashanti guarantees that the road from Coomassie to the River Prah shall always be kept, and free from bush to a width of 15 feet.

Article 8.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashanti are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

Article 9.—One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashanti, and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

Article 10.—This Treaty shall be known as the Treaty of Fommanah.

Dated at Fommanah this 13th day of February, 1874.

#### ABO-DEN-ARFO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Chiefs of ABO-DEN-ARFO or PORTO SEGOORA, known on the Government Charts as Fish Town, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Segora, January 27th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora shall fail to be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorised by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the

territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of Abo-den-arfo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segora further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Segora, the 27th day of January, 1852.

Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.

× AR-COU-TEE.

× O-KEN.

× QUASSHIE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

J. HOGARTH.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

#### ABOH.

ENGAGEMENT between the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and OBI OSAI, Chief of Aboh (Eboe or Ibu). Signed off Aboh, August 28th, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain; and Ohi Osaï on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following agreement for these purposes:

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country, and from the signing of this agreement no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of export-

ation or otherwise, nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Aboh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Aboh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Aboh. Upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorised for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no person whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Aboh country, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Aboh, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Aboh who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Aboh in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Aboh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Aboh on British goods sold in the Aboh country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported on their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Aboh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Aboh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Aboh country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Aboh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Aboh, the Chief of Aboh shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But the British people must not break the

laws of the Aboh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Aboh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Aboh shall do all he can to make the Aboh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person shall take away the property of the Aboh people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Aboh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same, provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Aboh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Aboh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Aboh or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Aboh country; and the Aboh Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Aboh promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Aboh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Aboh shall, within forty eight hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Aboh shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Aboh, and because the Chief of Aboh has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—One ornamental velvet cap, one double-barrelled gun, German silver-mounted, flint lock; one pair of pistols, German silver-mounted, flint locks; one gilt-mounted sabre, six yards of cotton velvet, one piece of maddapolan, two pieces of printed Manchester goods, half piece of caricature handkerchiefs, five yards of superfine scarlet cloth, five yards of superfine blue cloth, thirty-six bead necklaces of sorts, one hundred flints, one case containing razors, knife, and scissors; thirty-two small looking-glasses, one large lustring umbrella, one telescope, one sergeant-major's dress, complete; four red caps, four red jackets, baize; four shirts, four black jacks, one and a half piece of Roman handkerchiefs, one pewter basin, four brass bracelets (bangles), one brass snuff box, two dozen gilt buttons, six large pewter spoons, six small pewter spoons, two brass lamps, one padlock, six pocket-knives, one saw, two pieces of Pondicherry, one piece of Naganapots, two pieces of bawls, one piece of Madras handkerchiefs, one piece of brown shirting, two pieces of Bejuteputs, one piece of cotton bandanas, one piece of Niccannee, one piece of Chillo, six tin horns, one Arabic





may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Afflowhoo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Afflowhoo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Afflowhoo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Afflowhoo declare that no human being shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavour to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Afflowhoo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Afflowhoo, the 28th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES.  
AC-CROO-MAR.  
AS-SAB-BLAY-SOO.  
JAMES BALL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.  
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

#### AGHWEY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AGHWEY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at AGHWEY, February 2nd, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Aghwey and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is or ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and the Chiefs of Aghwey engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Aghwey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break the law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no house, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Aghwey shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Aghwey found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Aghwey will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Aghwey in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Aghwey pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Aghwey declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Aghwey who may embrace the

Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Aghwey further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article V. of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Aghwey, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. G. FORBES.

JOHN QUAVEE, English Cabooceer.

ATTO CAT-TRI-YER, Portuguese Cabooceer.

JOHN EPHRAIM.

AR-DOTAI ATOO-FOL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

J. HOGARTH.

A. F. BEART.

A. L. GRESLEY.

HARRY BENTLEY.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

#### BADAGRY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BADAGRY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Badagry, March 18th, 1852.

James Newburgh Strange, Esquire, Commander of H.M.S. Archer, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Badagry and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed on the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry, and the Chiefs of Badagry engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Badagry promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Badagry shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Badagry found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Badagry will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Badagry in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry, and throughout the whole of their dominions;

and the Chiefs of Badagry pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Badagry declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Badagry who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of their teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Badagry further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Badagry, this 18th day of March, 1852.

(Signed)

J. N. STRANGE, Commander H.M.S. Archer.

MEWU.

ALAPA.

Witnesses:

C. A. GOLLMER, Church Missionary.

J. MARTIN, Wesleyan Missionary.

#### BENTO AND BRASS RIVERS.

A CODE of COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS being deemed advisable for furthering the interests of commerce, as well as for the better security of amicable connection between the British supercargoes trading in the Rio Bento, or Brass River, and the natives of the Brass country, the following Articles have been mutually agreed to by the British Supercargoes, on the part of themselves and their successors, with the Kings of the territories adjacent to the Brass River, on the part of themselves and the people of their districts, sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po:—

Article 1.—That the Kings and Chiefs of the countries connected in trade with Rio Bento, duly appreciating the benefit of legitimate traffic, hereby guarantee that from this day forward they shall not engage in or sanction the exportation of slaves from their country.

Article 2.—That the pilotage of vessels entering the river shall be sixteen pieces of cloth, or eighty bars of



other merchandize; and of vessels leaving the river, twenty pieces of cloth, or one hundred bars of other merchandize; and any vessels detained for want of a pilot after being ready for sea, all her just debts and her pilotage paid or tendered, though not taken, shall be entitled as compensation for delay, to half a puncheon of oil per day, from the Chiefs who receive comeys, who, on their part, are to reclaim such penalty from the pilot causing this detention.

Article 3.—That the comeys of vessels entering the river for the purposes of trade be, for vessels of two masts, to pay two puncheons' worth of goods. Vessels of three masts to pay three puncheons' worth of goods to each King (Kayo of O'Bullamby and Orishima of Bassamby); that boats or vessels coming here with cargo and bringing no produce away are to be excepted; and that for each ship taking part produce out of the river as tengerage to complete her cargo elsewhere, the comeys be five bars for each cask.

Article 4.—That should such comeys not have been demanded on or before the fifth day from the arrival of the vessel, the master may hoist his ensign or fire a gun as a notification of his being prepared for trade, when all traders or other Brass men are to be at liberty to visit the vessel for the purposes of transacting business, equally as if trade had been broken formally by the Chiefs in person, but without prejudice to the subsequent payment of comeys when demanded.

Article 5.—That this settlement of comeys is not to nullify existing agreements between supercargoes and Chiefs, nor to preclude the making of arrangements to suit particular cases, as in the instance of British mercantile houses who may establish factories in the Brass; such special agreement to be subjected to the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and when confirmed to be as binding upon the parties concerned therein as though embodied as separate Articles in this Treaty.

Article 6.—That the custom bar shall be collected by the Chiefs themselves, and at their own expense and trouble.

Article 7.—That the comeys and pilotage being paid, no other tax or payment is to be demanded under any pretence whatever; water is not to be refused in the pilot's town called Twaw, nor is any demand to be made for the privilege of watering. Ground for the erection of houses, and for the storing of casks and goods, is to be granted free of all charges, and is to be considered whilst in the occupation of any British subjects as British property, and the occupant for the time being is authorized by the parties hereto subscribing to expel trespassers, and to maintain his right of occupancy and to defend himself and property against any unlawful aggression.

Article 8.—That it shall under no circumstance be compulsory on the master or supercargo of a vessel to give goods on trust, but when trust is taken, that it shall be incumbent on the Kings and Chiefs, and those to whom comeys is paid, to see that no losses accrue to British supercargoes from defaulting debtors.

Article 9.—That a limit of time to pay in debt be given to each trader, to be settled by private contract.

Article 10.—That should any trader or gentleman being indebted to a vessel in the river fail to pay his debt when it becomes due, a notice of the same is to be given to the Chief of the town where such trader resides, who is hereby required to see justice done to the British supercargo, and if necessary is to take possession of the trader's oil or other property, and therewith liquidate the debt.

Article 11.—That any chief of a trading town neglecting to act in conformity herewith, be held personally responsible for the debt. The Chiefs receiving comeys are required and engaged to see this Article executed.

Article 12.—That long detentions having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destruction by white men, in their ignorance of the superstitions and customs of the country, of a certain species of boa-constrictor that visits

the cask-houses, and which is "jew-jew," or sacred to the Brass men, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake; but they are required, upon finding the reptile on their premises, to give notice thereof to the Chief's men in Twaw, who are to come and remove it away.

Article 13.—That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who, by himself or his people, has been guilty of causing the same, shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage. Any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered, will render the Chiefs liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day, as in the ensuing Article.

Article 14.—That in the event of any vessel's trade being stopped, either directly by the Chiefs or indirectly and secretly by their connivance, without just grounds for such proceeding, the authorities receiving comeys will be held responsible for the said stoppage of trade, and a fine or penalty of one puncheon of oil per day will be levied from them, as compensation for the vessel so detained during the period of such detention.

Article 15.—That any supercargo or master having cause or complaint against a Chief, or native trader, or Brass subject, shall give notice thereof to the supercargoes and masters at that time in the river, who shall conjointly inform the Chiefs thereof, and require their presence either on shore or on board some one of the vessels; and the Chiefs and gentlemen, on their part, consent and agree to assemble when so required, unarmed and without hostile preparation, and then and there discuss the matters brought before them, in friendly conjunction with the white men present. The Brass Chiefs and others are to act in like manner when they feel themselves aggrieved by any British subject; and the supercargoes and others are to meet the Brass men when called upon so to do.

Article 16.—That the supercargoes and masters on the one hand, and the Brass Chiefs and gentlemen on the other, being assembled to remove grievances and discuss matters of complaint existing between them, do, on their several parts, engage to adjudicate thereon in a friendly spirit, and endeavour to finally remove the causes thereof in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the traders who frequent the river and the native merchants. Any settlement so made to be submitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and if approved and ratified by him, to become a law of trade, and binding equally with the Articles of this Treaty.

Article 17.—That in the event of any serious dispute arising between the British and natives, or in the event of any crime or outrage having been committed by either party against the other, the native Chiefs on their part, and the British traders on theirs (should it be deemed necessary by the British subjects to solicit the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul), agree to continue amicable relations with each other, and to avoid hostilities (unless life or the security of property be threatened or in danger) until Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or a British naval officer shall enter the river, when a fair hearing will be given to all parties concerned, a strict investigation take place, and due punishment be inflicted.

Article 18.—That upon the death of any supercargo in the river, no second comeys can be demanded from his successor for the ship that is left vacant by such a death; and that all trust given out by any supercargo previous to such an event shall be considered a debt to the merchants of whom he is the representative, and to be paid to whomsoever is appointed to succeed him.

Article 19.—That a copy of this Treaty be furnished to each Chief receiving comeys, and a copy of that part referring to the pilotage to the chief pilot, the chiefs to produce it when receiving comeys, and the pilot to show it to the masters upon any vessel entering the river; and that these Articles be held to be the laws existing between British supercargoes and the natives for the regulation of trade matters, to be observed, so long as they continue

law, by those who were not present at their enactment as by those who were.

Article 20.—That the Chiefs and gentlemen of Brass, satisfied that payment of comeys, as well as the introduction of legitimate traffic to their country, is sufficient compensation to them for the abandonment of the slave trade, hereby engage to fulfil the conditions of this Treaty, and to become severally and conjointly responsible for the due payment of all fines to which they, or any Brass subject or subjects, may become liable under its provisions.

Article 21.—That the Chiefs of the Bento hereby pledge themselves that no British subject shall, from the date of this, be detained on shore, maltreated, or molested in any way or under any pretence whatever. If any such maltreatment or molestation shall take place, the Chiefs of the Bento will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and be declared enemies of Great Britain.

(Signed)

✕ KAYO, King of O'Bullamby.  
✕ ORISHIMA, King of Bassamby.  
✕ ASSAMIA.  
✕ SABOFOOMY.  
✕ INGOSHIGA.

THOMAS P. MITCHELL, Hulk City of  
Rochester.

EDWARD W. M'CALL, Barque Severn.

D. E. PRARMAN, Barque Lottie Sleight.

ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Lieutenant H.M.S.  
Merlin.

C. PARKINSON, Master H.M.S. Merlin.

Ratified under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam sloop Merlin, lying in the Brass River, this 17th day of November, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic  
Majesty's Consul for the Bight of  
Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE, Master, Lydia.

JAMES STRATTON, Master, Wm. Owen.

WILLIAM BOBINSON, Master, Severn.

THOMAS B. LEE, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's  
Consul.

#### BLOCK-OUSE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BLOCK-OUSE, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Block-ouse on the 30th day of January, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is or ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave

trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Block-ouse found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Block-ouse in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Block-ouse declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Block-ouse who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Block-ouse further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Block-ouse, the 30th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES.

✕ O-KIEN O-DO.

✕ YOW-HADJE.

✕ SO-CREE PAT-TAR-KOO.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

J. HOGARTH.

G. THOS. WARD.

C. CERQA. SIMAN.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence

## BONNY.

## AGREEMENT between CAPTAIN TUCKER and KING PEPPE.

Convention for the total suppression of the slave trade, agreed upon by William Tucker, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Iris, and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and King Peppe and the Chiefs of the Bonny dominions.

It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree:—

Article 1.—That the slave trade shall be totally and forever abolished in the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Peppe and the Chiefs of Bonny, and that no slaves shall be passed through or exported from those dominions, from the date of the ratification of the agreement.

Article 2.—That in consideration of the total abolition of the slave trade for ever, and that no slave shall be permitted to pass through or be exported from the said dominions, Great Britain engages to pay to King Peppe, on the ratification of this agreement, goods to the amount of 10,000 dollars per annum for five years.

Article 3.—That on each future time of making the annual gifts, the man-of-war bringing the annual present, King Peppe shall furnish Great Britain with a demand from the merchants frequenting the Bonny, certifying the fact that no slave trade has to their knowledge existed there, and that no slaves have been passed through the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Peppe and the Chiefs of the Bonny of the preceding year.

Article 4.—That if at any time whatever, either from want of that document or from any other circumstance, it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on in, from, or through the dominions of King Peppe and the Chiefs of the Bonny, the gifts mentioned in the preceding article will be discontinued, and the slave trade will be put down by Great Britain by force, and King Peppe and the Chiefs of the Bonny will expose themselves to severe acts of displeasure on the part of Great Britain.

Article 5.—That King Peppe shall make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, from selling any slaves to be transported from the dominions subject to his jurisdiction, or to aid, abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 6.—That at the particular request of King Peppe, the said gifts shall be paid in dollars, viz., 10,000 dollars per annum year by year for five years, upon the document required being received as proof of his having fulfilled the said articles.

Article 7.—And this agreement shall be considered binding, and be continued in full force by and to the heirs and successors of King Peppe.

Article 8.—That should Great Britain at any time permit the slave trade to be carried on again, the Chiefs of the Bonny shall be at liberty to carry on the slave trade also.

(Signed) WM. TUCKER.  
KING PEPPE.

In the presence of

W. BLOUNT, Lieut.-Commander Pluto.	X MANILLA PEPPE.
W. WEBSTER, 2nd Lieutenant Iris.	X ANNA PEPPE.
THOS. E. SEYMOUR, Lieutenant.	X JEW JEW PETER.
R. GRAHAM, Assistant Surgeon.	X KING HOLLIDAY.
CHRIS. JACKSON, Hesperus.	X PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.
X JACK BROWN.	X OLD INDIAN QUEEN.
	X TERRYON.
	X GRAND BONNY.
	X KING GEORGE.
	X BLACK FONTRE.
	X TOM TOM.
	X DAPPER.
	X JOHN AFRICA.

This is to certify that King Peppe has given me the original Convention of Treaty made between W. Tucker, Esq., captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris, and King Peppe, for the suppression of the slave trade, to be sent to

England in the brig May, for the purpose of having that document legally stamped in England, and undertake to return the same back again to King Peppe when properly executed. (Signed) R. HEMMINGWAY.

Brig William Rathbone, June 5, 1844, Bonny River. I have seen the original document between William Tucker and King Peppe and the Chiefs of the Bonny, in Mr. R. Hemmingway's house.

June 6th, 1844. (Signed) C. JACKSON.

## BONNY, GRAND.

ENGAGEMENT with the KING and CHIEFS of the BONNY. Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Bonny and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Bonny found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings, exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave-factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of the Bonny in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—An annual present for five years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of two thousand (2,000) dollars, shall be granted to King Peppe, such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of the British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the

Republic of France to become a party to this Treaty, if the Republic should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Grand Bonny Town, this 21st day of November, 1848.

(Signed) THOS. RODNEY EDEN, (L.S.)  
KING PEPPE, (L.S.)  
X MANILLA PEPPE.  
X ANNIE PEPPE.  
X JACK BROWN.  
X DAPPO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JOHN TUDO. X PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.  
JOHN BEECROFT. X JEW JEW GUANA.  
THOMAS LYON.

JOHN ANGUS WARD.  
CHARLES THOS. A. ROWE.

## AGREEMENT.

I, the lawful successor of the late deposed King Peppe, of Grand Bonny, do hereby agree to all the articles and conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 21st day of November, 1848, by Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Peppe. In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to that Treaty, in the presence of John Beecroft, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Done at the Court House, Grand Bonny, this 28th day of January, 1854.

(Signed) X KING DAPPO.  
JOHN BEECROFT.

Witnesses: THOMAS GREGORY. H. STEWART.  
CHARLES CAINE. E. WYLIE.  
R. E. BIRKETT.

## CALABAR, OLD.

TREATY with KING EYAMBA. Signed at Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, December 6, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Eyamba, King of Calabar, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction for ever, throughout the territory of King Eyamba, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or export of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off his territory into any foreign island, country, or dominion; and that King Eyamba will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons within his jurisdiction, to sell any slave or slaves to be transported from his territory, or to aid, abet, or assist in any way such sale, under penalty of severe punishment, and stopping the whole trade of the river.

Article 2.—King Eyamba further agrees that should any slave vessel be in the river, he will inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Eyamba, and in full satisfaction for the same and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Eyamba, Lieutenant Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Eyamba, yearly, for five years, from the ratification and approval of this Treaty, the following, viz., 2,000 dollars (Spanish) upon a certificate being re-

ceived that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Eyamba and the masters of any British merchant vessels that may be in the river at the time.

Done at the King's House, Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, this 6th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. S. BLOUNT, Lieut. Commanding.  
KING EYAMBA.

Witnesses:

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.  
J. M'PHERSON, Master, Brig Mary Ann Peters.  
R. M. PORTER, Barque Captain Ross.  
J. M. KENTY, Brig Satisfaction.  
W. B. DISHLEY, Ship Triton.  
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in charge, H.M. Steam-vessel Pluto.

AGREEMENT signed by ARCHIBONG, King. I, the lawful successor of the late King Eyamba, of Calabar, do hereby agree to all the Articles and Conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 6th day of December, 1841, by William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the said Eyamba.

In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to such Treaty, in the presence of Lieutenant Jasper Henry Selwyn, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Teazer, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto attached.

Done at Duke Town, Calabar, this 29th of May, 1849.

(Signed) ARCHIBONG I, King.  
J. H. SELWYN, Lieut. Commanding.

Witnesses: MR. YOUNG.  
WM. ANDERSON, Presbyterian Missionary, Duke Town.  
H. A. RICKEN, Master of Barque Celma.  
EDWD. DAVIES, Master of Ship Providence.  
GEO. ALEXANDER LEWIS, Master of the Ship Princess Royal.  
EDWD. EDMEADES, Clerk-in-Charge, Teazer.

TREATY between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of OLD TOWN, OLD CALABAR, for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, the USE of the POISON-NUT, and the PRACTICE of KILLING TWIN CHILDREN.

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—That the practice of killing human victims in sacrifice for the dead, by poison-nut or otherwise, as prohibited by Egba law, be from this time abolished in all parts of the country belonging to Old Town.

Article 2.—That the use of the poison-nut as an ordeal, unless by the concurrence of the Chiefs of the other towns, and the practice of killing twins, be also abolished; nor shall any child on the death of its mother be buried with her, nor allowed to perish through neglect, but be handed over to the care of the Scottish missionaries at Old Calabar.

Article 3.—That no European or other persons shall ever be permitted to carry on the slave trade within the territory of Old Town, but that the Treaty of the 6th December, 1841, be maintained in all its integrity.

Article 4.—That no favour or privilege shall be given to the ships and traders of other countries that are not given to British traders, and that the missionaries receive every protection.

Article 5.—That the Chiefs of Duke Town and Creek Town be empowered to watch over the fulfilment of this Treaty, and hereby subscribe their names as proof of their willingness to do so; that in case of its infraction, proved before the Consul, the punishment for its transgression be left in his hands.



Article 6.—That, depending on the sincerity of the Chiefs of Old Town to keep this Treaty perfectly, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul hereby recalls the interdiction which prohibited the rebuilding of Old Town on its former site, and grants full liberty for its re-occupation.

Agreed to at Old Town, Old Calabar, this 21st day of January, 1856.

(Signed)  
(Their marks)  
X EPHRAIM COBBHAM.  
X AKUM, for OTTO GEORGE.  
X YOUNG OTTO GEORGE.  
X ARCHIBONG ASSEMIN.  
X ARCHIBONG ASSEMIN.

Signed before us at Old Town, Old Calabar River, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

KING EYO HONESTY.  
KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

AGREEMENT made by DAVID HOPKINS, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and the Chiefs of Calabar, 6th September, 1878.

Agreement made and entered into this 6th day of September, 1878, at Old Calabar, between David Hopkins, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and King Archibong III. and his Chiefs, in the presence of the resident Missionaries of Duke and C. Town, and the European merchants and traders whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Twin Murders, Human Sacrifices, and the giving of the Esere or poison bean. Agreements, Treaties, and Conventions, were entered into on the 12th July, 1850, 15th Jan., 1855, 21st Jan., 1856, 18th Jan., 1861, and 26th April, 1872, by the then reigning Powers of Old Calabar and Her Majesty's Government, and as Treaties may not be broken without the consent of the contracting parties, it is not necessary to enter into fresh agreements. But it is now distinctly promised by the King and the Chiefs, that the following rules will be observed in future, and that the King will cause at once to be made known throughout all the land where he claims sovereignty, either by the beating of Egbo Drum, or other effective method, the following articles:

#### Twin Children and Twin Mothers.

Article 1.—Whoever wilfully takes the life of a twin child or children shall be adjudged liable to the penalty of death. Any one wilfully concealing any fact that may come to their knowledge of the murder of twins shall be considered accessories after the fact, and shall be liable to such punishment as the Consul shall direct.

Twin mothers in future shall have full liberty to visit the town and buy and sell in the Markets, the same as any other women of the town, and they shall not be molested in any way.

#### Human Sacrifices.

Article 2.—Anyone wilfully causing the death of another by violent flogging, or by any other means, except in the case of a culprit being sentenced to death by the Law, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer the penalty of death by hanging, provided the King and his Chiefs, with the consent of the Consul, find no extenuating circumstances which would warrant mercy being extended.

#### Esere Bean.

Article 3.—Any person administering the Esere Bean, whether the person taking it dies or not, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer death.

Article 4.—Any one taking the Esere Bean wilfully, either for the purpose of committing suicide, or for the purpose of attempting to prove their innocence of any crime of which they may have been accused, shall be considered guilty of attempted murder, and shall be fined as heavily as their circumstances will permit, and shall be banished from the country.

*Egbo Ikuu, or the stripping of helpless women in the public streets.*

Article 5.—This abominable, disgraceful, and barbarous custom of allowing the young men of the town to take an Egbo out and seize, strip, and indecently assault any woman wearing a dress or cloth in the street, then exhibiting such dress or cloth hung upon a pole, or the tree in the front of the Egbo Palaver house, being so disgusting and revolting, is now and for ever abolished.

#### Widows.

Article 6.—The custom of compelling widows to remain in their houses in filth and in wretchedness, after the death of their husband, until his devil-making is over, they having sometimes being kept for seven years in this state of misery, is abolished. The widows are to remain mourning for one month after the death of their husbands, and after that no further restraint will be put upon them.

#### Trade and Commerce, Aqua Town.

Article 7.—The people of Aqua Town, shall have free liberty to buy, sell, visit, and trade with any or all European houses in the river, or on the beach, in all articles of produce, such as Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Ebony, or any other articles that may be saleable: and also to sell yams, goats, fowls, eggs, corn, cassava, fruits, or any article fit for food or use of the European: and it shall not be lawful for any Calabar person to prevent them doing so direct with the Europeans, nor shall it be lawful for any person to endeavour to induce them, that is to say, the people of Aqua, by threats, bribes, or otherwise, to pass the produce through a broker's hands, should the party most interested in the selling the produce not wish to do so.

Article 8.—The people of Aqua are to have a certain part of the river frontage near Old Town Beach for their own use, where they can at all times embark, disembark, and land all their properties, be they of whatsoever description they may.

Article 9.—All restrictions at present existing are now taken off, and all the natives of Duke Town, and Creek Town, Henshaw Town, Cobham Town, Old Town, Aqua Town, and all other towns which may be considered to belong to Old Calabar proper, whatever be their rank or standing, are permitted to trade freely in all European and other goods for the legitimate produce of the country, at all the markets; and all are permitted to buy in large or small quantities as suits them, whether Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, or any lesser measure. Further, it is understood that Brass Rods may be sold to the Traders in any number the Trader chooses to receive them.

Article 10.—It shall be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of all the above-mentioned towns and places to form among themselves a Court of Commerce when they can arrange the prices that are to be paid in the markets, and it shall also be lawful for them to arrange a fixed sum which shall be paid for any breach of the Commercial code of Rules. But it is distinctly understood and promised to the Consul, and to the chairman and members of the Court of Equity, that the fines shall not be excessive so as to press unduly on the poor trader, and that it shall be the same for all ranks. A list of what these fines are will be kept by the chairman of the Court of Equity, and a copy deposited in the Consul's hands.

Article 11.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to close any of the markets, without first informing the Chairman of the Court of Equity, and the Members, and showing them such good and sufficient reasons for so doing, as will justify them in recommending the Consul to give his permission.

Article 12.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to make war amongst themselves, or on any of the neighbouring tribes, or on any people, without having first informed the Consul, and given him sufficient and satisfactory reasons for their intention of so doing, and producing to him receipts, showing they have paid all their debts.

Article 13.—Any canoe lying at any European's beach, or alongside of his hulk or ship, whether loaded or not loaded, is, for the time being, under the protection of the European residing at the beach, or on the hulk or ship, and cannot be seized by any person whatsoever, either by Egbo law or otherwise.

Article 14.—Any European who wishes to build dwelling houses on the beach, provided he confines himself to the beach and the base of the slopes and does not encroach on the brow of the hill is entitled to do so.

Article 15.—The comey on Palm Kernels and Ebony shall be five coppers a ton, and on oil as before arranged, namely ten coppers. Comey shall be paid for produce shipped either by steamers or sailing vessels.

And in witness that we have heard all the foregoing Articles duly translated to us, and that we thoroughly understand the full and proper meaning of each clause we have put our hands.

DAVID HOPKINS, H.B.M.'s Consul.

(Signed) KING ARCHIBONG III.  
PRINCE DUKE  
JAMES EYAMBA  
HENSHAW DUKE  
EFFIWATT  
ARCHIBONG EDEM  
PRINCE ARCHIBONG  
EGBO ARCHIBONG  
GEORGE DUKE  
HOGAON IRON BAR  
ADAM IRON BAR  
YELLOW DUKE  
etc. etc. etc.

Witnesses:—

(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL  
WM. ANDERSON  
HUGH GOLDIE  
ALEX. ROSS  
R. M. BEEDIE  
HARRY HARTZE  
J. B. WALKER  
T. H. WHITE  
ALBERT GILLIES  
H. J. HARRIS  
W. L. MACINTYRE  
G. A. REECE  
ALEX. HENDERSON  
GEORGE WATTS.

#### CALABAR, NEW.

JOHN BEECROFT, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Lieutenant RUSSELL PATEY, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND; and the CHIEFS of NEW CALABAR and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the

King and Chiefs of New Calabar for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory; and British officers may seize the boats of New Calabar found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of New Calabar in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to that of England.

Article 7.—An annual present, for three years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of 1,000 dollars, shall be granted to King Ammacree; such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th day of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Their marks)  
X KING AMMACREE.  
X WILL BARBOY.  
X EMANUEL BARBOY.  
X WEST INDIA.  
X HARRY BRODE.  
X DON PEDRO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.  
RUSSELL PATEY,  
Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Bloodhound.

By virtue of the power deputed to me, I hereby declare the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, my mistress, to the above engagement.

Given under my hand, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

## CAMEROONS.

KINGS ACQUA and BELL further declare, that if Her Majesty's Government give them annually the undermentioned dash, they will not allow their people, nor will they themselves, trade for slaves, and that should a slave vessel arrive in the river they will send and inform any of Her Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

DASH.  
60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword.

(Their marks) X KING ACQUA.  
X KING BELL.

Witnesses to the above:

REGINALD J. S. LEVINGE, Brigantine Buzzard.  
WALTER J. POLLARD, Mate, ditto.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.

Given under our hands at the King's Town, in the Cameroons, the 13th day of June, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT between GREAT BRITAIN and KING BELL, of Bell's Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction, through the territory of King Bell, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Bell into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Bell will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Bell further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Bell, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Bell, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Bell, according to the Treasury letter dated 20th November, 1840, and a declaration made by Kings Bell and Acqua, on the 10th June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons, yearly, for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Bell.  
Done at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

Witnesses:  
W. S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander }  
W. DUFFELL, Second Master. } Her Majesty's  
JAS. PETERS, Assistant Surgeon. } Steam-vessel  
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in Charge. } Pluto.  
A. ASHMALL, Supercargo of the Mansfield.

DECLARATION made by Lieutenant EARLE, of Her Majesty's Ship Rapid, to KING BELL, of the River Cameroons.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty

the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Bell with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified, that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Bell declares he will produce), of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Bell will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

(Signed) EDWARD C. EARLE,  
Lieutenant and Commander.

TREATY with KING ACQUA. Signed at Acqua Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esquire, Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Acqua, of Acqua Town, Cameroons, having agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction throughout the territory of King Acqua, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Acqua into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Acqua will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Acqua further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Acqua, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Acqua, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Acqua (according to the Treasury letter dated 20th of November, 1840, and declaration made by Kings Acqua and Bell, on the 10th of June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons), yearly for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Acqua.  
Done at the King's House, Acqua Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

Witness: X KING ACQUA.  
WILLIAM S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander.

BRITISH DECLARATION, April 25, 1842.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Acqua (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Acqua declares he will produce) of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Acqua will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE,  
Lieutenant and Commander.

BYE-LAWS for the better Regulation of Trading Matters between the Supercargoes and Native Traders of the River Cameroons, passed at a Meeting held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

Article 1.—That an equity court be established in the River Cameroons, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations; and that the court shall consist of all the supercargoes, as well as of the Kings and traders of the locality.

Article 2.—That the proposed court-house be erected and the ground purchased at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river; to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her British Majesty's Consul, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Article 3.—That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases, to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn from seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her British Majesty's Consul, to Fernando Po.

Article 4.—That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from this river, or this meeting, at the time of their enactment, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders to "come up" to be bound by them also.

Article 5.—That the native Kings and Chiefs pledge themselves not only to pay their own debts, but to use their influence each with his respective traders to do the same, and that for their neglect of this they be subject to a fine, to be settled by the court.

Article 6.—That any three members of the court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, which appeal is to be deferred till the Consul's next visit; and that if, on examining this appeal, it be proved to be frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined in the highest penalty the court can inflict.

Article 7.—That this court shall apply the fines levied by it to the expense of its erection and keeping in order, or as the court assembled may think fit.

Article 8.—That the Kings and Chiefs of Cameroons hereby solemnly pledge themselves to keep inviolate the anti-slave trade declaration made between Her Majesty's Government and the Kings of Cameroons on the 10th of June, 1840, and to give information to any of Her Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood, of the presence of a slave trader in Cameroons.

Article 9.—That any supercargo or native, after receiving a formal notice to appear at the court, refusing to attend, thereby setting the laws of the court at defiance, shall be fined in the amount of five pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Article 10.—That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by the court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the equity court.

Article 11.—That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to his vessel for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Article 12.—That all old palavers shall be considered as settled up to this date, and cannot be again brought forward to the detriment of trade.

Article 13.—That any vessel coming into the river for

the purpose of trade shall pay to the King, or headman of the town at which he may choose to anchor, the amount of 10 original crews for every 100 tons of the vessel's register; in special cases, or those of resident agents, their money to be according as they may arrange it, annually or otherwise, with the King or headman of the town at which their cask-houses are situated; and under no pretence shall any other King or headman demand any money or dash whatever from such vessel; and also the said King or headman to supply the said ship with a suitable cask-house, on payment of five crews.

Article 14.—That after the usual payment to the King or headman for the use of the cask-house, if any agent or supercargo can prove that his cask-house has been illegally entered or broken into, and any property stolen therefrom by any of the natives, the said King or headman to be held responsible for the loss.

Article 15.—That any King, Chief, or trader, attempting or threatening to stop the trade of any vessel or supercargo after the usual money has been tendered for the privilege of trading, such King, Chief, or trader shall, at a meeting of the supercargoes, be summoned before the court to account for such stoppage, and if found guilty of illegal obstruction, shall be fined to such an extent as may be agreed upon.

Article 16.—That any person acting as pilot shall receive as compensation the value of one original crew for every three feet of the vessel's draught.

Article 17.—That whereas several boats have been frequently stopped and taken from alongside ships, and British subjects detained and maltreated, any aggression committed either on property or persons shall be visited by immediate punishment to the parties so offending, a special court called for the occasion, and the heaviest fine inflicted allowed by the laws.

Article 18.—That the regulations long existing, made by the natives, respecting intentionally watered or fomenting oil, shall still be in force.

Article 19.—That for any breach of any one Article of this Treaty the person or persons so offending be liable to whatever penalty the judge of the court may think proper to inflict, not exceeding 20 crews for a native, and not exceeding 300 crews for a master, supercargo, or agent.

Article 20.—That any supercargo or native, their employers or followers, appearing at or in the immediate vicinity of the court-house with fire-arms or any other offensive weapons, be heavily fined and expelled.

Given under our hands, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, laying in the River Cameroons, this 14th day of January, 1856.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

DANL. MCGORRAN, Alexander Grant.

W. H. ASHMALL, Sir John Falstaff.

JOHN BOWERBANK, Guildford.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Nimroud.

E. B. ELLIS, Tweed.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident.

(Their marks) X (Signed)  
X KING BELL.  
X PRESO BELL.  
X JOSS.  
X JIM QUAN.  
X JOHN ACQUA.  
X KING ACQUA.  
X CHARLEY DIDO.  
X NED DIDO.  
X FIRST TOM DIDO.  
X DIDO ACQUA.



## DAHOMY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMY. Can-  
nah, January 13th, 1852.

1. Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship  
Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Eng-  
land, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neigh-  
bourhood, on the part of themselves and their country,  
have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is  
for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs  
of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey en-  
gage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their  
subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from  
selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transpor-  
tation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of  
Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any  
person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.  
In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and  
seals. (L.S.) THOS. GEO. FORBES.

LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.  
GEZO, King of Dahomey.  
Their marks) X MAYHOO.  
X YER-VO-GAR.

## EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHJEH, Attah of Egarrá. Signed at  
Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people  
of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá; and the slave  
trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarrá country;  
and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá  
shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and use-  
fully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander  
William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William  
Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen  
of Great Britain, and Ochjeh, the Attah of Egarrá, on  
his own part and that of his people, do make the follow-  
ing agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in  
the Egarrá country, and from the signing of this agreement,  
no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country  
for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves;  
nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought  
through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose  
of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of export-  
ation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be  
imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt  
with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarrá country shall  
be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing  
slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or  
without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to  
inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may  
break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may  
seize every vessel or boat of Egarrá found anywhere carry-  
ing on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or  
boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has  
been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the  
waters belonging to the Chief of Egarrá; upon which  
seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the  
provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free,  
and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels  
and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of  
this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them  
who may be present, and in their absence, the com-  
missioned or commanding officer on board the British  
vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that  
purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman ap-  
pointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into  
the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with  
the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this  
agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and  
restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this  
agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country,  
shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves.  
All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of  
whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be  
immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the  
Egarrá country, and may stay in it, or pass through it;  
and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they  
may leave the country with their property when they  
please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country,  
peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the  
Chief of Egarrá, shall be left in the free enjoyment and  
exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered  
or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to  
all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught;  
nor shall any subject of Egarrá who may embrace the  
Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the  
teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any  
manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with  
the people of Egarrá in every article which they may  
wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor  
the people of Egarrá shall ever be forced to buy or sell  
any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying of  
selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they  
shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the cus-  
toms and dues taken by the Chief of Egarrá on British  
goods sold in the Egarrá country shall in no case be more  
altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so im-  
ported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no  
duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the  
Egarrá country to other countries, so that British traders  
may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarrá country,  
to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries  
may bring their goods through the Egarrá country to  
trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire  
lands and houses in the Egarrá country; and their houses  
shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their  
goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British  
people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarrá,  
the Chief of Egarrá shall punish those doing such  
wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the  
laws of the Egarrá country; and when they are accused  
of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person  
charged with committing any grievous crime in safe cus-  
tody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and  
shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest  
place where there is a British force or authorized agent;  
and the commander of such British force, or authorized  
agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried  
according to British law, and shall be punished, if found  
guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be for-  
warded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarrá people should take away the  
property of a British person, or should not pay their just  
debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarrá shall do all  
he can to make the Egarrá people restore the property  
and pay the debt; and if a British person should take  
away the property of the Egarrá people, or shall not pay  
his just debts to the Egarrá people, he shall be subject to  
the laws of the country for the recovery of the same;  
provided always that no injury be done to his person.  
The Chief of Egarrá shall make known the fact to the  
commander of the British force nearest to the Egarrá  
country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the  
British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall  
do all he can to make the British person restore the prop-  
erty and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint  
an agent to visit Egarrá, or to reside there, in order to  
watch over the interests of the British people, and to see

that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall  
always receive honour and protection in the Egarrá  
country; and the Egarrá Chief shall pay attention to  
what the agent says; and the person and property of the  
agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or  
boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its  
branches and tributaries, without the payment of any  
duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of  
Egarrá promises to use his utmost endeavours to facili-  
tate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or  
from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying  
this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the  
Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will sub-  
ject the Chief of Egarrá to the severe displeasure of the  
Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein  
stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Egarrá shall, within 48  
hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for car-  
rying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that  
law, and the Chief of Egarrá shall put that law in force  
from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friend-  
ship for the Chief of Egarrá, and because the Chief of  
Egarrá has made this agreement, gives him the following  
presents:—1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of ornamental  
pistols, 1 gilt sabre, 1 case containing scissors, knife, and  
razors; 12 hatchets, 2 hand-saws, 12 hoes, 1 silk velvet  
robe, 1 printed muslin robe, 1 velvet cap, 1 pair of silk  
trousers, 1 silk waistcoat, 10 yards of crimson silk, 10  
yards of merino, 5 yards of scarlet cloth, 5 yards of blue  
cloth, 2 pieces of printed cotton, 4 strings of beads, 2  
cut garnet necklaces, 2 pairs of bracelets, 2 bangles, 1  
piece of shirting, 1 piece of maddapolan, 1 piece of bairn,  
1 pair of boots, 1 pair of slippers, 1 large looking-glass,  
12 small looking-glasses, 1 elephant gun, 1 drum, 1 tam-  
bourine, 1 large silk umbrella, 1 piece of Turkey red  
twill, 2 pieces of handkerchiefs, 1 telescope, 12 padlocks,  
2 lamps, 12 snuff-boxes, 12 coronation medals, 12 nuptial  
medals, 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of  
real coral, 1 quire writing paper, 12 pairs of spectacles, 2  
pairs of ear-rings, 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarrá  
hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Com-  
mander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and  
William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great  
Britain, and Ochjeh, the Attah of Egarrá, have made this  
agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in  
the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September,  
in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.

BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.

W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochjeh,  
Attah of Egarrá, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary  
to custom for the Attah to sign any document.  
(His mark) X LABO, Chief Judge of Iddah.

## EG-BA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of  
ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of the EGBA NATION, for  
the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed  
at Abbeokuta on the 5th day of January, 1852.

Frederick Edwyn Forbes, Esquire, Additional Com-  
mander of Her Majesty's ship Penelope, on the part of  
Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation and of the neighbourhood, on the part of  
themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the  
following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is  
for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation

engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting  
any of their subjects, or any person within their  
jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any  
slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation promise to inflict a severe  
punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever,  
shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation for the purpose of carrying on  
in any way the traffic of slaves; and no houses, or stores,  
or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the  
purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of  
the Egba Nation; and if any such houses, stores, or build-  
ings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs  
of the Egba Nation shall fail or be unable to destroy  
them, they may be destroyed by any British officers em-  
ployed for suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave  
trade has been carried on through or from the territory  
of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, the slave trade may be  
put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory,  
and British officers may seize the boats of the Egba Nation  
found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation will be subject to a severe act  
of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall  
be delivered up to Commander F. E. Forbes, R.N., for  
the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there  
liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and  
the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave  
trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged  
in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the  
houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave  
factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three  
months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be  
destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may  
always trade freely with the subjects of the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation in every article they may wish to buy and  
sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the terri-  
tories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and throughout  
the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of the Egba  
Nation pledge themselves to show no favour and give no  
privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which  
they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of the Egba Nation declare that  
no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within  
their territories on account of religious or other cere-  
monies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice  
of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to mis-  
sionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or  
country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge  
and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of  
civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba  
Nation. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries  
or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses  
for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall  
not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach  
the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and  
desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs  
of the Egba Nation who may embrace the Christian faith  
be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exer-  
cise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatso-  
ever. The Chiefs of the Egba Nation further agree to set  
apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the  
principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for  
Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the  
dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the  
Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if  
it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained  
in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and  
the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic  
in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

## DAHOMY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMY. Can-  
nah, January 13th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship  
Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Eng-  
land, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neigh-  
bourhood, on the part of themselves and their country,  
have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is  
for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs  
of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey en-  
gage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their  
subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from  
selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transpor-  
tation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of  
Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any  
person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and  
seals. (L.S.) THOS. GEO. FORBES.

LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.  
GEZO, King of Dahomey.  
Their marks) X MAYHOO.  
X YER-YO-GAR.

## EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHIJEH, Attah of Egarrá. Signed at  
Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people  
of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá; and the slave  
trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarrá country;  
and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá  
shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and use-  
fully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander  
William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William  
Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen  
of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarrá, on  
his own part and that of his people, do make the follow-  
ing agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in  
the Egarrá country, and from the signing of this agreement,  
no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country  
for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves;  
nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought  
through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose  
of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of export-  
ation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be  
imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt  
with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarrá country shall  
be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing  
slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or  
without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to  
inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may  
break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may  
seize every vessel or boat of Egarrá found anywhere carry-  
ing on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or  
boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has  
been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the  
waters belonging to the Chief of Egarrá; upon which  
seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the  
provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free,  
and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels  
and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of  
this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them  
who may be present, and in their absence, the com-  
missioned or commanding officer on board the British  
vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that  
purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman ap-  
pointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into  
the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with  
the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this  
agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and  
restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this  
agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country,  
shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves.  
All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of  
whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be  
immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the  
Egarrá country, and may stay in it, or pass through it;  
and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they  
may leave the country with their property when they  
please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country,  
peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the  
Chief of Egarrá, shall be left in the free enjoyment and  
exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered  
or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all  
persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor  
shall any subject of Egarrá who may embrace the  
Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the  
teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any  
manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with  
the people of Egarrá in every article which they may  
wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor  
the people of Egarrá shall ever be forced to buy or sell  
any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or  
selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they  
shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the cus-  
toms and dues taken by the Chief of Egarrá on British  
goods sold in the Egarrá country shall in no case be more  
altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so im-  
ported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no  
duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the  
Egarrá country to other countries, so that British traders  
may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarrá country,  
to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries  
may bring their goods through the Egarrá country to  
trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire  
lands and houses in the Egarrá country; and their houses  
shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their  
goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British  
people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarrá,  
the Chief of Egarrá shall punish those doing such  
wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the  
laws of the Egarrá country; and when they are accused  
of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person  
charged with committing any grievous crime in safe cus-  
tody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and  
shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest  
place where there is a British force or authorized agent;  
and the commander of such British force, or authorized  
agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried  
according to British law, and shall be punished, if found  
guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be for-  
warded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarrá people should take away the  
property of a British person, or should not pay their just  
debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarrá shall do all  
he can to make the Egarrá people restore the property  
and pay the debt; and if a British person should take  
away the property of the Egarrá people, or shall not pay  
his just debts to the Egarrá people, he shall be subject to  
the laws of the country for the recovery of the same;  
provided always that no injury be done to his person.  
The Chief of Egarrá shall make known the fact to the  
commander of the British force nearest to the Egarrá  
country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the  
British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall  
do all he can to make the British person restore the prop-  
erty and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint  
an agent to visit Egarrá, or to reside there, in order to  
watch over the interests of the British people, and to see

that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall  
always receive honour and protection in the Egarrá  
country; and the Egarrá Chief shall pay attention to  
what the agent says; and the person and property of the  
agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or  
boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its  
branches and tributaries, without the payment of any  
duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of  
Egarrá promises to use his utmost endeavours to facili-  
tate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or  
from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying  
this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the  
Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will sub-  
ject the Chief of Egarrá to the severe displeasure of the  
Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein  
stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Egarrá shall, within 48  
hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for car-  
rying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that  
law, and the Chief of Egarrá shall put that law in force  
from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friend-  
ship for the Chief of Egarrá, and because the Chief of  
Egarrá has made this agreement, gives him the following  
presents:—1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of ornamental  
pistols, 1 gilt sabre, 1 case containing scissors, knife, and  
razors; 12 hatchets, 2 hand-saws, 12 hoes, 1 silk velvet  
robe, 1 printed muslin robe, 1 velvet cap, 1 pair of silk  
trousers, 1 silk waistcoat, 10 yards of crimson silk, 10  
yards of merino, 5 yards of scarlet cloth, 5 yards of blue  
cloth, 2 pieces of printed cotton, 4 strings of beads, 2  
cut garnet necklaces, 2 pairs of bracelets, 2 bangles, 1  
piece of shirting, 1 piece of maddapolan, 1 piece of baft,  
1 pair of boots, 1 pair of slippers, 1 large looking-glass,  
12 small looking-glasses, 1 elephant gun, 1 drum, 1 tam-  
bourine, 1 large silk umbrella, 1 piece of Turkey red  
twill, 2 pieces of handkerchiefs, 1 telescope, 12 padlocks,  
2 lamps, 12 snuff-boxes, 12 coronation medals, 12 nuptial  
medals, 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of  
real coral, 1 quire writing paper, 12 pairs of spectacles, 2  
pairs of ear-rings, 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarrá  
hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Com-  
mander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and  
William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great  
Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarrá, have made this  
agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in  
the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September,  
in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.  
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.  
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.  
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochijeh,  
Attah of Egarrá, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary  
to custom for the Attah to sign any document.

(His mark) X LABO, Chief Judge of Iddah.

## EG-BA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of  
ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of the EGBA NATION, for  
the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed  
at Abbeokuta on the 5th day of January, 1852.

Frederick Edwyn Forbes, Esquire, Additional Com-  
mander of Her Majesty's ship Penelope, on the part of  
Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation and of the neighbourhood, on the part of  
themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the  
following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is  
for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation

engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting  
any of their subjects, or any person within their  
jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any  
slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation promise to inflict a severe  
punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever,  
shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation for the purpose of carrying on  
in any way the traffic of slaves; and no houses, or stores,  
or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the  
purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs  
of the Egba Nation; and if any such houses, stores, or build-  
ings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs  
of the Egba Nation shall fail or be unable to destroy  
them, they may be destroyed by any British officers em-  
ployed for suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave  
trade has been carried on through or from the territory  
of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, the slave trade may be  
put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory,  
and British officers may seize the boats of the Egba Nation  
found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the  
Chiefs of the Egba Nation will be subject to a severe act  
of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall  
be delivered up to Commander F. E. Forbes, R.N., for  
the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there  
liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the  
barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave  
trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged  
in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the  
houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave  
factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three  
months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be  
destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may  
always trade freely with the subjects of the Chiefs of the  
Egba Nation in every article they may wish to buy and  
sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the terri-  
tories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and throughout  
the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of the Egba  
Nation pledge themselves to show no favour and give no  
privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which  
they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of the Egba Nation declare that  
no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within  
their territories on account of religious or other cere-  
monies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice  
of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to mis-  
sionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or  
country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge  
and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits  
of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba  
Nation. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries  
or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses  
for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall  
not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach  
the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and  
desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs  
of the Egba Nation who may embrace the Christian faith  
be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exer-  
cise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatso-  
ever. The Chiefs of the Egba Nation further agree to set  
apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the  
principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for  
Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the  
dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the  
Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if  
it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained  
in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and  
the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic  
in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.



In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)  
(Their marks) X SAGBUA. } Presidents of  
X OBASARON. } Abbeokuta  
X OGUBONNA. } or the Egba  
X SOKENO. } Race.  
X TAMBACA, Balagon of Ike-  
reku.  
X AKIONME, for ARROBA,  
Egba Owu.  
X MEMUNU, Owu.  
X LOGEMO, Owe.

Witnesses :  
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.  
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.  
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.  
Signed and sealed in my presence.  
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Article 1.—That Sierra Leone Africans, natives of whatsoever country, are not to be permitted to be kidnapped.

Article 2.—That we will not attempt to hinder the advance of missionaries, merchants, or others, into the interior.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)  
(Their marks.) X SAGBUA.  
X OBASARON.  
X OGUBONNA.  
X SOKENO.  
X TAMBACA.  
X AKIONME, for AR-  
ROBA.  
X MEMUNU.  
X LOGEMO.

Witnesses :  
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.  
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.  
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.  
Signed and sealed in my presence.  
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander, R.N.

#### E.P.E.

AGREEMENT entered into this 28th day of Sept., 1854, between KOSOKO, his Caboceers and Chiefs, and BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin, and THOMAS MILLER, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, Senior Officer in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

Article 1.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, solemnly pledge themselves to make no attempt to regain possession of Lagos, either by threats, hostilities, or stratagem.

Article 2.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, claim Palma as their port of trade, and Benjamin Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Thomas Miller, Esq., Commander and Senior Naval Officer in the Bights, engage to recognize Palma as the port of Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, for all purposes of legitimate trade.

Article 3.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, do most solemnly pledge themselves to abandon the slave trade—that is, the export of slaves from Africa; also not to allow any slave-trader to reside at their port, or at any other place within their jurisdiction and influence.

Article 4.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, solemnly bind themselves to give every protection and assistance to such merchant's and traders as may wish to reside among them for the purpose of carrying on legitimate trade; also to assist Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to re-open the markets on the Jaboo shore—viz., Agienee,

Ecorodo, and Abayee, and in maintaining order and security at those markets.

Article 5.—There shall be levied at the port of Palma an export duty of one head of cowries for every puncture of palm oil, of the average size of one hundred and twenty gallons, and two strings of cowries per lb. on all ivory exported from the above port, for the benefit of Kosoko.

Article 6.—B. Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, engages on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that for the due and faithful performance of this engagement on the part of Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, here shall be paid to Kosoko by Her Majesty's Government an annual allowance for his life of two thousand heads of cowries, or one thousand dollars, at his option.

Article 7.—This engagement to have full force and effect from this day, and until annulled by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Signed on the Lagoon at Epé, this 28th day of September, 1854.

(Their marks) X KOSOKO.  
Caboceers and Chiefs :—  
X OLOOSEMA.  
X OLOTO.  
X PELLEW.  
X TAPA.  
X AGENIA.  
X BOSOOPO.  
X AGAGOO.  
X OBATCHI.  
X WHYDOBAH.  
X BAGALOO.  
X APSEE.  
X OLEESAU.  
X ETTEE.  
X LOMOSA.  
X OTCHEODEE.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, Her Britannic Majesty's  
Consul for the Bight of Benin.  
THOS. MILLER, Commander of Her  
Majesty's Sloop Crane, and Senior  
Officer of the Bights of Benin and  
Biafra.

In the presence of

HERBERT L. RYVES, Lieutenant-Commander of Minx.  
W. P. BRAUND, Master, Her Majesty's Sloop Crane.  
FRANCIS WM. DAVIS, Assistant-Surgeon, Minx.  
GEO. BATT. SCALA, Merchant of Lagos.  
W. R. HANSEN, Merchant of Lagos.  
JOSE PEDRO DA COUSTA ROY, Merchant of Lagos.  
S. B. WILLIAMS, Merchant of Lagos, and Interpreter.

#### GRAND POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of GRAND POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Grand Popo, February 2, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the

purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Grand Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Grand Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Grand Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Grand Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Grand Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Grand Popo, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.  
(Their marks) X AL-LEE-FAR.  
X JOHN BASSORA.  
Witnesses :  
LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.  
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.  
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.  
The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

#### JABOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of JABOO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, 25th day of February, 1852.

Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Jaboo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Jaboo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and throughout the whole of their dominions and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Jaboo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be

taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Jaboo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, this 25th day of February, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.  
NORMAN B. BEDINGFELD, Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Jackal.  
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.  
(Their marks) X IBAGOIE, King of Jaboo.  
X QUITCHEROE, Chief of Jaboo.  
X GAZA, Chief of Jaboo.  
X OGBAYE, Chief of Jaboo.  
X BAWEWO, Chief of Jaboo.  
X OKATU, Chief of Jaboo.  
X OKUMADIE, Chief of Jaboo.

Witnesses:  
THOMAS EARL, Master.  
EDWD. J. BENNETT, Paymaster and Purser.  
J. N. WICKER, Clerk.  
Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

#### LAGOS.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's Ship Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa, and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and

Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE.  
JOHN BEECROFT.  
(Their marks) X KING AKITOYE.  
X ATCHOBOD.  
X KOSAE.

Witnesses:  
LEWIS T. JONES, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Samson.  
H. LYSTAR, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Penelope.  
W. HICKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

#### LITTLE POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of LITTLE POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Little Popo, January 24, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Little Popo

and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and the Chiefs of Little Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Little Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Little Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Little Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Little Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Little Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Little Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Little Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, and in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be molested or hindered in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Little Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Little Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New London, Little Popo, this 24th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) GEORGE LAWSON.  
THOS. GEO. FORBES.  
(Their marks) X AH-SHAM-SO GAR-GAL.  
X AH-SHAM-SO DONOVUE.  
Witnesses:  
LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.  
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser.  
J. P. BROWN.  
J. HOGARTH.  
EDMD. GR. GUNNEL.  
The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

#### PORTO NOVO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Novo, on board Her Majesty's Ship Harlequin, on the 11th day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purposes of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three



months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, this 17th day of January, 1852.

ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.  
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.  
THOS. EARL, Master.

(Their marks) X SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.  
X GOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.  
X SOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.

Witnesses:

T. J. HARAN, Assistant-Surgeon.  
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Midshipman.  
J. N. WICKER, Clerk.

#### LIBERIA.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA. Signed at London, November 21, 1848.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 1, 1849.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic, Her Majesty has for this purpose named as her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article 9.—Slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade. The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the slave trade to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberian flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities, to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

Article 10.—The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid to visit on the Coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication. Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article, and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruiser within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

Done at London, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.  
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.  
(L.S.) J. J. ROBERTS.

#### JELLAH COFFEE.

TREATY OF PEACE entered into at Jellah Coffee this 22nd day of June, 1874 (A.D.), between KINGS TACKIE and SOLOMON of ACCRA; King DOSOO of ADDAH, and CHARLES CAMERON LEES, Esquire, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Commodore Sir WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT, Victoria Cross, Knight Commander of the Bath, Commanding the West African Squadron, on behalf of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND, on the one part, and the undermentioned representatives of the Ahwoonah Nation on the other part—namely:

ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.  
FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.  
COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.  
TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.  
JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.  
TRINGEE, Captain of Ankako.  
TABOLU, Interpreter.

AFADDEE, Interpreter.

GELO, for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah.

POSOO, Captain of Jellah Coffee.

ALIQUO, Chief of Anyako.

AGUDAGO, Chief of Fiaho.

AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.

NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.

LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.

JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.

MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.

AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

1. That there shall be peace and friendship between the represented nations henceforth and for ever.

2. That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

3. With the view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty the Queen of England to occupy Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and any other places deemed necessary to be held in order to place the Ahwoonah country, or any portion of it, under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast:

It is hereby further agreed that, should it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government, they shall occupy any such places as may appear to them expedient for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which is to be retained by each party.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast.

W. N. W. HEWETT, Commodore and Senior Officer of the West African Squadron.

On the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

(Their marks)

X KING TACKIE, King of Accra.  
X EDWARD SOLOMON, King of Accra.  
X KING DOSOO, King of Addah.  
X POSOO, King of Jellah Coffee.  
X ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.  
X FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.  
X COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.  
X TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.  
X JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.  
X TRINGEE, Captain of Ankako.  
X TABOLU, Interpreter.  
X AFADDEE, Interpreter.  
X ALIQUO, Chief of Fiaho.  
X AGUDAGO, Chief of Anyako.  
X AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.  
X NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.  
X LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.  
X JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.  
X MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.  
X GELO (for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah).  
X AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

(Witnessed)

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore Sir William Hewett.  
A. AUGUST, Contractor, Jellah Coffee.  
CHARLES ROTTMAN, Agent of Bremen Factory.  
THOMAS D. WILLIAMS, Merchant, Quittah.

#### RIVER CONGO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, etc., etc., and the principal CHIEFS (whose names hereafter appear) holding authority on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER CONGO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES, for the PREVENTION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, for the PROTECTION of all WHITE TRADERS, more particularly BRITISH, and for the PUNISHMENT of all PIRATES and DISTURBERS of the PEACE and GOOD ORDER of the RIVER.

Commodore Sir William Nathan Wright Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., and the principal Chiefs holding authority on the South Bank of the River Congo, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the part of themselves, their heirs, and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles, viz:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto do, for themselves, their heirs and successors, engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their dependents or any person within their jurisdiction from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave-trade within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs or successors, fail or find themselves unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave-trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, the slave-trade may be put down by force upon those territories; and British officers may seize the boats of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs and successors, found anywhere carrying on the slave-trade; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, will subject themselves to Her Britannic Majesty's severe displeasure.

Article 4.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and all white foreigners may always trade freely with the people of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, and of their heirs and successors, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, at any place whatever within their respective territories; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, pledge themselves to show no favour and to give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of Great Britain.

Article 5.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our respective territories, we, the Chiefs, who are parties hereto, faithfully promise, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

Article 6.—Should any British or other foreign vessel,

being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Article 7.—Should the ships of British or other friendly traders be attacked by pirates or plunderers, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise assistance by sending our people with arms, and to do all in our power to punish the robbers.

Article 8.—If at any time a naval officer of Great Britain shall require guides or armed people from the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs and successors, to accompany the said officer on an expedition against pirates or other enemies of the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Chiefs who are parties hereto faithfully promise for themselves, their heirs and successors, to provide them.

Article 9.—The Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs and successors, declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of killing prisoners in war.

Article 10.—Missionaries or other ministers of the Gospel are to be allowed to reside in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, for the purpose of instructing the people in all useful occupations.

Article 11.—And in consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, against the Queen of Great Britain, etc., are hereby forgiven.

Concluded on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Signed by the Contracting Parties.)  
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,

Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

(Their marks) X KING PARKER.  
X KING ASSUMBA.  
X KING KALA.  
X POLO BOLO.  
X M. PACA.  
X NANNIDY.

Witnesses:  
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to the Commodore.  
E. N. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

The following Articles to be considered as additional Articles to our Treaty with Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., R.N., then Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th June 1865.

1.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore, and in danger, we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

2.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Agreed to on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, lying off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Their marks) X KING RENTY.  
X KING MEDORA.  
X CAPETA MEDORA.

In consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the above Chiefs against Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., are hereby forgiven.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,

Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the West Coast of Africa, 27th March, 1876.

Witnesses:  
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore.  
E. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

#### CRACKEY.

We, the King, Fetish Priest, and Chiefs of Crackey, on our own part, and on behalf of our heirs and successors, hereby swear by our great Fetish Dentey, that we will oppose no obstacle in the way of free trade between Salaga, the interior, and the Coast, and that we will offer no impediment whatever to the passage to and from through Crackey of lawful and peaceful traders, or to that of the merchandise or produce they may carry with them or be possessed of.

That we will use our zealous efforts to maintain the roads henceforth and for ever in open, free, and safe condition, it being our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with the subjects and allies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to encourage and foster the trade between the interior and Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast, to which end we will always use our best efforts and influence.

(Their marks)

(Signed) X ACQUASIE BASAMUNAH,  
King of Crackey.  
X ACQUASIE DENTY,  
Fetish Priest.

Witnesses:  
X ACQUASIE ABRAH.  
T. SKEPTON GOULDSBURY, Special Commissioner.  
JAS. ISAAC NELSON, Sergeant-Major and Interpreter.  
Dated March 8, 1876.

#### SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

*A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.

1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.

1788.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir William Dolben's Act passed for Regulating the Transportation of Slaves from Africa.

1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.

1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.

1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.

1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.

1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.

1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.

1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.

1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.

1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadie, American slave vessel.

1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.

1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadaloupe ceded by Great Britain to

Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abolition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.

1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.

1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.

1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.

1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.

1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.

1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.

1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.

1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of *Le Louis*.

1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.

1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.

1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.

1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.

1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slavetrade.

1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.

1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.

1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.

1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.

1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1822.—NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.

1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation

engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.

1823.—PORTUGAL concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1823.—UNITED STATES proposed to Great Britain to pass a law constituting slave trade piracy, and punishing it by death.

1823.—UNITED STATES instructed her Ministers in Europe and America to propose to the several States to which they were accredited that slave trade should be declared piracy, and a right of search be conceded, on condition that the captured party should be delivered to the tribunals of his own country for trial.

1824.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., c. 113, constituted slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1824.—THE UNITED STATES' envoy at the Court of Great Britain signed a treaty with that Power conceding a right of search, which treaty was not ratified by the United States.

1824.—SWEDEN, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to suppress her slave trade, gave British cruisers a right of search, established mixed commissions, and authorized the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade.

1825.—BUENOS AYRES by law declared slave trade to be piracy.

1825.—BUENOS AYRES engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total abolition of slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1825.—COLUMBIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain of a similar nature.

1825.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Declarations made in reference to the treaty of 1824 respecting instructions to be given to cruisers, and respecting the establishment of a mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone.

1826.—BRAZIL, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to abolish her slave trade in three years, and until that time to adopt the treaty of 1817 between that Power and Portugal.

1826.—MEXICO engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total suppression of the slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1827.—FRANCE.—A law passed to punish slave trade with fine, imprisonment, and banishment.

1830.—SPAIN requested by Great Britain to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1831.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, conceded a right of search within certain limits.

1831.—BRAZIL by decree made slave trade punishable by fine and corporal punishment, and declared that slave vessels arriving at that country should be confiscated.

1832.—BRAZIL by decree ordered ships to be searched on their arrival at Rio, as an enforcement of the decree of 1831.

1832.—PORTUGAL requested by Great Britain to abolish slave trade finally, and to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1833.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, authorized the condemnation of slave vessels when equipped for slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE conjointly requested United States to unite with them for the general abolition of slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her colonies, granting twenty millions sterling as compensation to slaveholders.

1834.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833.

1834.—SARDINIA, by treaty made in August with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833, and in December concluded an additional article thereto.



- 1835.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished slave trade entirely, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, gave power to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment, declared that slave vessels should be broken up, and the negroes liberated by sentence of the mixed commission should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1835.—SWEDEN and NORWAY concluded an additional article to the Treaty of Great Britain of 1824, stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.
- 1835.—BRAZIL signed with Great Britain two additional articles to the Treaty of 1826, authorizing the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade and the breaking up condemned vessels; but these articles have not been ratified by Brazil.
- 1835.—RUSSIA issued a circular withdrawing her protection from slave vessels making use of her flag.
- 1836.—PORTUGAL issued a decree abolishing slave trade, limiting the number of slaves to be transported by colonists, affixing punishments to Portuguese slave traders, and authorizing condemnation of vessels equipped for the slave trade. (The execution of this law was confined to Portuguese authorities.)
- 1837.—GREAT BRITAIN pressed Portugal for a treaty authorizing British cruisers to assist in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.
- 1837.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded with Great Britain an article stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.
- 1837.—PERU.—Bolivia, by treaty with Great Britain engaged to co-operate for the total abolition of the slave trade, and to prohibit her own subjects from being concerned in the trade.
- 1837.—HANSE TOWNS concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France, according to the treaties concluded between those Powers in 1831 and 1833.
- 1837.—TUSCANY concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.
- 1838.—NAPLES concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.
- 1838.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreement between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of slave trade.
- 1838.—GREAT BRITAIN requested Portugal to conclude a treaty in accordance with the separate article of 1817, authorizing the co-operation of Great Britain in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.
- 1838.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, altered the punishment for slave trade from that of death to transportation or imprisonment for three years.
- 1839.—GREAT BRITAIN concluded a treaty with Chili, by which the latter conceded a right of search; mixed commissions were to be established; slave vessels to be condemned on the ground of equipment; and negroes liberated by the mixed commissions to be given over to the Government whose cruisers had made the capture.
- 1839.—VENEZUELA concluded a treaty with Great Britain, giving a right of search, authorizing vessels equipped for slave trade to be condemned, and that negroes liberated should be given over to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1839.—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1839.—UNITED STATES formally requested by Great Britain to accede to the concession of a mutual right of search.
- 1839.—URUGUAY signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1839.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed, authorizing British cruisers to detain Portuguese slave vessels, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts to condemn them (2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73).
- 1839.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreements between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1839.—HAYTI concluded a treaty with Great Britain, according to the conventions concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1839.—ROME.—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a Bull against the slave trade.
- 1839.—MUSCAT.—Additional articles to treaty of 1822 for prevention of slave trade concluded between Great Britain and Imaum of Muscat.
- 1839.—BRAZIL requested by Great Britain to take further measures for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1840.—GREECE issued a decree against the slave trade.
- 1840.—TEXAS signed a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to those concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1840.—BOLIVIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1841.—MEXICO signed a treaty with Great Britain declaring slave trade piracy, conceding a right of search, authorizing condemned vessels to be broken up before sale, and the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1841.—EQUATOR.—A treaty similar to that concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835 was concluded with Equatorial Government.
- 1842.—TUNIS forbade the exportation of slaves from her possessions, and suppressed her slave market.
- 1842.—CHILI.—An additional article to the treaty of 1839 concluded, explaining within what limits the right of search was conceded.
- 1842.—AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, extending the right of search, authorizing the condemnation of vessels on the ground of equipment; and on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain declaring slave trade to be piracy.
- 1842.—PORTUGAL concluded a treaty with Great Britain giving British cruisers a right of search, authorizing the condemnation of slave vessels on the ground of equipment, establishing mixed commissions, declaring slave trade piracy on the part of Portugal, regulating the number of slaves to be carried by Portuguese subjects to and from Portuguese possessions, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.—October 22.—An additional article concluded, regulating the treatment of negroes in British colonies where mixed commissions should be established. (The British Act of Parliament 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, repealed as far as relates to Portuguese vessels concerned in slave trade.)
- 1842.—UNITED STATES, in a treaty concluded with Great Britain at Washington, engaged to keep a fleet of a certain number of guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1842.—MEXICO.—Further additional article made to treaty of 1841.
- 1842.—CHILI.—Treaty of 1830 and convention of 1841 both ratified. Law made declaring the slave trade piracy.
- 1842.—URUGUAY.—Chamber passed Emancipation Decree.
- 1842.—TUNIS.—Slave trade abolished in Tunis. Any children born to be declared free.
- 1843.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Slave trade in the territories of the East India Company virtually abolished by Act No. 5 of the East India Council with the assent of the Governor-General.
- 1843.—MEXICO.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—TEXAS.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.

- 1843.—VENEZUELA.—Government issued laws, decrees, and resolutions relating to manumissions.
- 1843.—NEW GRANADA.—Law passed permitting extradition of slaves.
- 1843.—GERMAN Governments entirely concurred in slave trade treaty of London, December 20, 1841.
- 1843.—EQUATOR.—Made changes in laws relating to slave trade.
- 1843.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 98, passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.
- 1844.—SPAIN.—Issued orders for radical destruction of traffic in Spain. Project of decree issued accordingly.
- 1844.—PORTUGAL.—Committee of Portuguese House of Peers appointed to propose measures for suppression of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1844.—SWEDEN proposed to Diet (Oct. 13) emancipation of slaves in St. Bartholomew.
- 1844.—COMORO ISLANDS, JOHANNA.—Treaty made between Great Britain and the Sultan of Johanna for the abolition of foreign slave trade.
- 1844.—FRANCE stated intention of gradually abolishing slavery in colonies.
- 1844.—VENEZUELA.—Decree determining the domicile of foreigners importing slaves.
- 1844.—PERU repealed decree of August 12, 1843, permitting import of slaves.
- 1845.—SPAIN.—Penal law for suppression of slave trade published in *Madrid Gazette* of March 3.
- 1845.—FRANCE concluded convention with England instead of conventions of 1831 and 1833.
- 1845.—BRAZIL announced that convention of July 28, 1817, would cease on March 15, and notified cessation of right of search, and that full powers had been issued for negotiation of a new convention.
- 1845.—BOLIVIAN Congress passed law making slave trade piracy.
- 1845.—SICILIAN Government announced adherence to former treaties, and to former limits of right of search.
- 1845.—VENEZUELA called a congress to issue law prohibiting entirely importation of slaves, and declaring them free on touching Venezuelan territories.
- 1845.—EQUATOR.—Additional article to treaties of 1841 adjusted between British and Equatorial Governments. Term for ratification of treaties prolonged.
- 1845.—PERU.—Council of State adopted a resolution that all persons introduced into Peruvian territory are free; referred to Congress. Bill introduced into Congress for legalizing importation of slaves from neighbouring Republics.
- 1845.—MUSCAT.—Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat signed October, 1845, by which Imaum of Muscat engaged to prohibit export of slaves from his African dominions. To take effect from January 1, 1847.
- 1845.—GERMANY.—Diet passed resolution June 19, 1845, to prohibit slave trade, and to punish it as piracy or as kidnapping.
- 1845.—AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA.—Protocol of a conference respecting the clause of the treaty of 1841, which authorized the detention of vessels having a larger quantity of water in casks than required for the use of the crew.
- 1846.—SWEDEN.—Orders and authority sent to Governor of St. Bartholomew Island for emancipation of slaves. *Gazette* March 24.
- 1846.—EQUATOR.—Treaty of May 24, 1841, constitutionally sanctioned, as amended according to original draft by British Government.
- 1846.—HANSE TOWNS.—Despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Agent and Consul-General for the Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, having reference to Art. VI. of the supplementary convention of March 22, 1833.
- 1846.—SWEDISH Government appropriated fund in addition to those voted by Diet for emancipation in St. Bartholomew.
- 1846.—EQUATOR Government ratified treaty.
- 1846.—TURKEY.—Slave market at Constantinople abolished. Sultan prohibits importation of slaves to ports in Persian Gulf, and ordered a squadron for that purpose.
- 1847.—BORNEO.—Signed treaty with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1847.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—The Independent Chiefs on Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf made slave trade treaties with British Government.
- 1847.—NEW GRANADA Government sanctioned law prohibiting import and export of slaves.
- 1848.—FRANCE.—Decree in French *Moniteur* for total abolition of slave trade in French colonies and possessions.
- 1848.—LIBERIA.—Contracted engagements with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1848.—NETHERLANDS.—Dutch Government signed additional articles to treaties of 1818.
- 1848.—PERSIAN Government prohibits importation of slaves by sea.
- 1848.—PORTUGAL.—Commission appointed for inquiring into means of abolishing slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1848.—TURKEY.—Porte forbids all public functionaries from taking part in slave trade.
- 1848.—VENEZUELA.—Importation to Venezuela prohibited.
- 1848.—BELGIUM acceded to treaty of 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia for suppression of African slave trade.
- 1850.—PORTUGAL.—Portuguese ships going from Brazil to Africa required to give bond.
- 1850.—SPAIN.—Commission of Inquiry as to administration sent to Cuba was further directed to inquire relating to putting down slave trade.
- 1850.—TURKEY.—Porte prohibits embarkation of slaves in Turkish navy.
- 1850.—MUSCAT.—Leave given to Her Majesty's ships to act within Imaum's territorial waters.
- 1851.—BRAZIL.—Slave depôts south of Rio closed.
- 1851.—NEW GRANADA.—Concluded treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, and passed law for total abolition of slavery in New Granada.
- 1851.—MEXICO passed law declaring slave trade piracy.
- 1851.—PERSIA.—Convention for search of Persian vessels by British and India Company's cruisers.
- 1851.—PERU and BRAZIL.—Article inserted in treaty forbidding introduction of negroes by land.
- 1851.—PORTUGAL.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verde with reference to colonial authorities checking the slave trade.
- 1851.—SARDINIAN Government issued notification to merchant navy Penal Law of 1827, inflicting fifteen years' hard labour, and fine of 24,000 lire, on conviction of slave-trading.
- 1851.—PORTUGAL.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verde limiting number of domestic slaves in each household, and enjoining him to put down slave trade.
- 1853.—BRAZIL.—Issued a decree for emancipation of liberated Africans after fourteen years' service.
- 1853.—URUGUAY.—Legislative Chambers passed law proclaiming slave trade piracy.
- 1853.—SPAIN.—Ordinance of Captain-General of Cuba granting freedom to certain emancipados.
- 1853.—SPAIN.—Decree at Havana that slaves should have pass tickets.
- 1854.—SPAIN.—Decree of March 22, relating to slavery in Cuba.
- 1854.—BRAZIL.—Law passed for more effectual suppression of slave trade.
- 1854.—PERU.—Decree of President forming a corps of reserve through which slaves may receive freedom.

- 1854.—PORTUGAL.—Decree for registration of slaves in colonial possessions.
- 1854.—VENEZUELA.—Law passed abolishing slave trade.
- 1854.—BRAZIL.—Recognise Liberian State, and send thither rescued slaves.
- 1854.—COMORO ISLANDS.—Treaties concluded between Great Britain and Comoro Islands, including article against slave trade.
- 1854.—CIRCASSIA AND GEORGIA.—Firmans prohibiting slave trade. Vizirial letters to Governors of Batoum and Trebizonde.
- 1854.—VENEZUELA.—Law entirely abolishing slave trade in Venezuela.
- 1854.—BRAZIL.—Decree imposing fine and imprisonment on captains and masters conveying slaves from one province to another without passports.
- 1855.—EGYPT.—Importation of slaves from Abyssinia prohibited.
- 1855.—Great Britain pressed Turkish Government to issue a general edict against slave trade in Turkey.
- 1856.—PORTUGAL.—Law passed for eventual abolition of slave trade in Ambroz, Cabenda, and Molembo, on the West Coast of Africa.—Law also passed granting freedom to all slaves arriving in Portugal or Portuguese colonies.—Portaria to Governor-General of Portuguese possessions in India to declare slavery in those possessions extinct.—Portaria to the Government of the Cape Verd.—Law passed for abolition of slave trade in Macao dependencies.
- 1857.—PORTUGAL.—Portaria abolishing slave trade at St. Vincent.
- 1857.—TURKEY.—Exportation of slaves from Tripoli abolished.—Sultan sanctioned the abolition of negro slavery.—Firmans for entire suppression of slave trade from Turkish provinces were issued.—Vizirial letter to Governor of Jeddah to abolish slave trade.
- 1857.—PERSIA.—Renewed engagements for suppression of slave trade.
- 1858.—BRAZIL stated she would prevent export of slaves from one Brazilian province to another.
- 1858.—PORTUGAL.—Decree abolishing slavery in Portuguese transmarine provinces in twenty years.—Portaria prohibiting transfer of slaves to San Antao and San Nicolau, Cape Verd.
- 1858.—SPAIN.—Great Britain pressed Spanish Government to amend penal law relating to Cuban slave trade.
- 1858.—TURKEY.—Vizirial letters prohibiting slave trade in Jeddah, Tripoli, and Bengazi.
- 1859.—BRAZIL.—Extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentine Confederation ratified.
- 1858.—UNITED STATES.—Mr. Seward introduced Bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade by United States Government.
- 1859.—SPAIN.—Issued orders against slave trade at Fernando Po.
- 1860.—TURKEY.—Vizirial letter to Pasha of Jeddah prohibiting import and export of slaves.—Vizirial letters to Governor of Tripoli and Pasha of Salonica to take more effectual measures for suppression of slave trade.
- 1861.—COMORO ISLANDS.—Agreement between Great Britain and Sultan Amadi, Chief of Muroi, for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1862.—UNITED STATES signed a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th of April for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1863.—UNITED STATES.—Additional articles to the treaty of 1862, extending the right of search to coast of Madagascar, were signed.
- 1863.—FRANCE.—Declaration proposed by Great Britain to be made by France relating to the fraudulent use of the French flag.
- 1862.—ZANZIBAR.—Sultan prohibited the transport of slaves coastwise during the seasons that the Northern Arabs visit the Zanzibar coast.

## ANNUAL RAIDS OF THE DAHOMIANS.

Few people know the full extent of the sufferings endured by the population of the lower and western part of the Yoruba country, from year to year, and caused by the annual raids made by the Dahomians.

From the boundary of their territory to the town of Abeokuta the distance is, as the crow flies, about 85 miles of land, which is inhabited by the Yoruba tribes of the Ketu and Egbados. Towards the south lies the territory of Porto Novo, Ado, Ota, Badagry; the whole extending north to south about 45 miles. This gives an area of about 3,000 square miles of land inhabited by industrious farm-labourers; it is the region from which we draw our supply of animal and vegetable provisions, the country which to a large degree supplies the trade of Lagos; the Ijebu country in the east being as yet only open on its coast line. Now what is the result of the annual inroads of the Dahomians into this territory? Let it be understood that the inhabitants of these 3,000 square miles do not, for one third of the year, feel themselves safe from attack, and that this third of the year is the most important part of the year to the farmers—the planting time. It has happened during the last few years that the poor farmers have been lingering about their farms preparing them for the planting of yams, Indian corn, and other things, when the enemy has fallen upon them and carried them away, so that the authorities of Abeokuta have now forbidden them to remain in their farm-villages during this season of danger. But what is the consequence of all this? People fear the breaking out of famine in Abeokuta—in a large town inhabited by 100,000 farmers.

What an anomaly in a country so thinly populated, and deprived, as it has been so largely, of its able-bodied labourers, by a century of the slave-trade, and yet so it is. This very year the Dahomian hordes hunted the country up and down, making towns and villages unsafe, kidnapping on a large scale—refugees from Ota came even here to Lagos—until they finally pounced upon two villages in the Ketu country, which they completely sacked, and returned loaded with plunder. Under such circumstances, how can trade flourish, when people are unable to obtain the necessities of life, and when their town is threatened with famine? It is but little likely that he who is in anxiety about the needful harvest will take much trouble to gather in palm-nuts, which ripen during the same first four months of the year, or to gather in the cotton which at the same time whitens its fields. Both must rot or be destroyed by birds and insects. It is not easy to imagine how great the amount of produce would be that might be obtained from this extensive region if those yearly raids were put a stop to. One strange feature in the case is, that this happens so near to Lagos—only some twenty miles from the lagoon, which is navigable nearly the whole of the before-mentioned eighty-five miles of territory. The loss arising from these raids is not by any means confined to the people who are the first to suffer; but the trade of Lagos, whether as regards that done in the direction of Abeokuta, Badagry, or Porto Novo, suffers most seriously. It is to be hoped that England will not overlook this matter when the time for settlement with the King of Dahomey comes. If he can be restrained, both humanity and commerce will gain greatly by it.

## TREATY WITH DAHOMY.

The following is a copy of the TREATY concluded by Captain G. L. SULLIVAN, of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, and the KING of DAHOMY, at Whydah, on the 12th of May, 1877:—

Article 1.—It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

Article 2.—There shall be to the subjects of Her Most

## REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, &amp;c.

AUGUST, 1886.

- 7.—MR. SAMUEL M. HARDEN, son of the late Rev. J. M. Harden, of the Baptist Mission, and Mrs. Sarah Harden, arrived from America after an absence of nine years.
- 9.—Culprits Ojo and Ajayi condemned to death at the July Assizes for the murder of Oloro, suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the precincts of the gaol.
- 13.—Soirée at Phoenix Hall in honour of the safe arrival of Acting Administrator Evans, C.M.G., from England.
- 14.—Chief Eshubi died, to the regret of all who knew him.
- 15.—Fire at Victoria Road, and a house burnt.
- 16.—Hon. H. Higgins, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Hon. Oliver Smith, M.A., Queen's Advocate, Commissioners of the Lagos Government deputed to settle the interior difficulties, and to get the kings and chiefs of the contending parties to ratify and confirm the Treaty of Peace which was agreed to by the several representatives of the belligerents when at Lagos in the presence of Governor Moloney, C.M.G., and his Honour Judge Smalman Smith, and to proclaim peace, &c.
- 17.—Tea-fight given to the Choir of St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit Station, by the Rev. James Johnson, the Incumbent.
- 28.—Hon. and Rev. James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's, left per s.s. *Loanda* for England.
- 29.—Mrs. Amadu Smith, a lady Evangelist from America and Monrovia; and Messrs. Mousa and Nylander, of the Telegraph Company, arrived from Sierra Leone per Africa s.s.
- 30.—Public meeting of the local Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society held at Wesley Church, Tinubu Square; that of the Juvenile at 10 a.m., presided over by Mr. J. A. Vaughan, teacher at the Hussey Charity Institution; and that of the adult at 7 p.m., presided over by Acting Administrator Evans, C.M.G. Revs. B. Roe, W. B. Enba, and M. J. Luke, and Professor R. A. Coker, addressed the meeting.
- 31.—Meeting at Government House, by the kind invitation of His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G., for the purpose of considering the nature of a message to be wired to H.M. the Queen, in congratulation of the benefits to be accorded to Lagos by telegraphs, &c.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 3.—MR. AND MRS. BARTLETT, from Sierra Leone, and Captain Griffith arrived per mail from Liverpool. Under the patronage of J. P. L. Davies, Esq., the Breadfruit School Entertainment Society had an evening entertainment, and it was a success.
- 4.—Victor Willoughby, a promising youth, son of J. H. Willoughby, Esq., drowned on the banks of the Niger, to the regret of his family and all who knew him.
- 5.—A. C. Campbell, Esq., and Mrs. Hertiam Dahl arrived per *Elmina* from Hamburg.
- 10.—The Commissioners from Lagos reached the battlefield in the Interior.
- 12.—Mr. Benjamin Dawadu, native merchant, arrived from England per s.s. *Lagos*.
- 18.—Mr. Consul Heldbeck, of the German Empire, and agent of G. L. Gaiser, left per steamer for Hamburg.
- 24.—Presentation of a silver collar to Mr. Thomas H. Lawson, Government Interpreter at Sierra Leone, in recognition of 34 years' faithful services, by Deputy Governor Hay, on behalf of H.M.'s Government.
- 26.—J. Worrall, Esq., Supervisor of Customs, and Rev. A. T. B. Bartropp, Wesleyan Minister, left per *Madingo* s.s. for England.—Messrs. E. F. Gomez, native merchant; J. Crossley and J. Chester clerks to

Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports on the dominions of His Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy, and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

Article 3.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty being or residing in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of His Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

Article 4.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

Article 5.—No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

Article 6.—Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of Her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and His Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacotech Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May, 1877.

## MANUFACTURES BY NATIVES.

Brick Kilns for burning Bricks, situated at Ebute Metta, on the mainland, Iddo Island, and Ijora. Price per 1,000, 22s. 6d. to 40s.

Lime is made in considerable quantity. Price 9d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Earthenware of various kinds and different prices.

Country Cloths at different prices.

Dyeing Clothes, &c., is carried on to a considerable extent.

Native Canoes, made from large trees felled in the forest. Canoe of 3 to 8 tons, from £10 to £50 each. Canoes under 4 tons at various prices.

Salt is made from sea water by the natives, but in a small quantity.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the testator and the witnesses had better sign each sheet. The signature of the testator must be acknowledged by him in the presence of the witnesses; and he must (after having signed the will) take it in his hand and say, "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament," and request you to witness it.



Messrs. Williams Brothers, arrived per mail s.s. Biafra from England.

28.—Peace having been proclaimed at the camps of Mesi and Kiji after the ratification of the treaties, it was announced by a flourish of trumpets and salute of seven guns, and the evacuation completed.

29.—Hon. and Rev. James Johnson arrived in England.—Valedictory dismissal of C.M.S. missionaries.—Meetings held at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, under the presidency of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P. Among those on the platform were Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson, Messrs. Hugh Macaulay and J. A. Payne (natives); and also at the evening meeting at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Rev. F. E. Wigram, M.A., Hon. Sec. C.M.S.

30.—At Porto Novo, four thieves who were condemned were beaten to death with cudgels in the presence of a large concourse of people.

#### OCTOBER.

1.—REV. F. E. WIGRAM, M.A., Hon. Sec. C.M.S., and Mr. Edmund Wigram, his son, left England by the Brindisi mail, on a missionary tour to Ceylon, India, &c.

2.—Pigeon Match at the Racecourse. Prize presented by His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G., to Captain Moran (gold medal), Mr. Barth (silver medal), Mr. Fischer (gold studs), Miss M. Beckley (gold brooch), Mrs. Moran (silver brooch), Miss Benjamin (a parasol).

6.—At the Session of the Church Congress held at the Corn Exchange, Wakefield, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Hon. and Rev. James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Lagos, took part in the discussion of Foreign Missions, with special reference to polygamy, slavery, and caste.

13.—Zachariah A. Williams, Esq., native merchant, arrived per s.s. Gaboon from England.

14.—Archdeacon Hamilton and J. D. Fairley, Esq., per Biafra from Akassa.

15.—Grand Evening Concert by Professor R. A. Coker came off at Breadfruit School-room with great *clat*, when the famous cantata, "Joseph," was admirably performed.

16.—Mr. and Mrs. Payne went to France on the 4th inst., travelling by way of Dover and Calais. They were well received by M. Gauthiot, the Secrétaire-Général, in the presence of the President of the Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, as well as other prominent members of the Society. Mr. Payne, being a member of the Society, was able to meet them at the rooms of the Assemblée Générale et Publique, when he gave an address on West Africa; and, after visiting several places of interest at Paris and Versailles (kindly accompanied in some instances by M. Colin), Mr. and Mrs. Payne went to Boulogne, where they were the guests of Vicomte de Fleury, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Countess; and from thence they returned to London this day. The *Paris Journal des Mines* records their visit as follows:—

"We have had the pleasure of seeing this last week, at Paris, Mr. John A. Payne, one of the most distinguished representatives of the Negro race of Western Africa. Mr. Payne has come with his wife—a black lady—on a visit to England, and has made up his mind to spend a few days in France. A member for a long time past of the Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, he has found here many friends to welcome his arrival, and in visiting with a lively interest the Society's collections, he has given us some important hints upon the present situation of the English possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, and their commercial transactions. The commercial establishments and the English colonies of West Africa, Mr. Payne tells us, find themselves most fortunate in living under British govern-

ment. The principal productions of these regions, which are exported to England, France, Germany, and Brazil, are palm oil and kernels, cotton, ivory, skins, and coconuts. It was from this part of Africa that in the old days Carthage drew the gold which enabled her to pay the mercenaries and try the fortune of Rome. The gold was brought to them by caravans which crossed the Sahara. How excellent it would be if this same traffic could be pursued again, so that a large part of the gold from the basin of the Niger could be exported by Lagos and the other stations on the Guinea Coast! It may be said without exaggeration that the mineral and agricultural resources of Western Africa are without limit. There are large quantities produced of India-rubber, coffee, rice, and plants for textile fabrics; and it is certain that the present Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, in bringing in some degree before the world's eyes the products of the Guinea Coast, will do much to stimulate the people of the country, and that in time commerce will inevitably show an increase. A submarine telegraph has just been established between England, France, and Portugal, connecting with these countries the ports of West and South-west Africa; but there is not yet a railway to connect these ports with each other and the interior stations. On the other hand, the native races of the interior are frequently engaged in warfare among themselves; in this case the roads of communication are stopped for a time, to the great detriment of commerce; some thousands of tons of palm kernels and enormous quantities of oil are lost. Yet, as treaties have been concluded with many of the strongest tribes of the interior, the situation has been much improved, and must result in a great increase of commerce. In one single year the importations from England and America by the port of Lagos reached £539,000, and the exports to £672,500. The other English establishments imported this same year £1,500,000 worth of English goods, and exported native productions, equal to £1,600,000. These figures will give one an idea of the resources of West Africa. Lagos is now the key of the interior, and especially of the Niger district. Its people are intelligent and industrious. Civilization and Christianity have great influence upon them, and education makes rapid progress among them. Many of them have been to England to perfect their studies, and have secured honours in divinity, medicine, &c., at the universities. Mr. Payne has visited the French possessions in the Senegal. He considers that the people of that country, who are to a degree under French influence, cannot fail to progress more and more in civilization and education. He thinks that the railway which has just been commenced will considerably improve commerce, and prove a certain benefit to all concerned. There is room for everyone in Africa. We have cordially thanked Mr. Payne for his interesting communications. They have a special authority coming from such a man. Mr. Payne has been since 1874 the author of 'Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary.' He holds the appointment of Registrar of the Supreme Court of Lagos, and is one of the members of the Executive Local Commission of the Exhibition. We trust that he will retain pleasant memory of his visit to France, and we wish him all success in the pursuit of his career."—*Journal des Mines*.

17.—Rev. W. M. Cannell, B.A., Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School, from Cape Coast on the 2nd instant per Teneriffe, and left yesterday per Biafra for Cape Coast.

18.—The Rev. H. P. Parker was consecrated at St. James's Church, Paddington, Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in succession to the martyred Bishop Hannington, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Mid-China, and Cheetham. Rev. H. G. C. Moule, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, preached the sermon.

23.—Mr. A. J. Pell, agent for Messrs. T. E. Tomlinson & Co., of Manchester and Liverpool, arrived per mail from England.

24.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Thomas arrived in Paris on the 11th inst. from London, and lodged at the Hotel St. Petersburg, and returned to London; and on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at four, they, with Miss Thomas, had the honour of being introduced to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Colonial Exhibition by Sir James Marshall, C.M.G.

31.—Mr. Fred. W. Dove and sister, with Miss Lake, arrived per mail s.s. Opobo from Sierra Leone.

#### NOVEMBER.

1.—The Baptist Academy, Broad Street, opened under the Principalship of Samuel M. Harden, Esq.

2.—Mrs. T. Harding, Lady Principal of the C.M.S. Female Institution, left for England per s.s. Niger. Mr. Obayomi Smith, native trader, died at Oflin, to the regret of all who knew him.

6.—Large fire at Houssa town, and several houses burnt.

7.—Josiah A. Savage, Esq., native merchant, arrived per mail Loanda from England.

9.—Public Holiday, being the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

10.—The Colonial and Indian Exhibition of London closed.

11.—Mr. E. M. Lijadu delivered an improvisation on Arbiloso at C.M.S. Faji school-room, under the Presidency of the Rev. P. B. Wright, Pastor of St. Peter's Church.

12.—Rev. J. T. F. Halligay, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, and Revs. J. H. Willington and J. D. Sutcliffe arrived per Benin from England.

13.—His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G., and suite left Lagos on the 6th inst. for, and returned this day from, the Eastern Districts; H.M.C.S. Gertrude bringing to Lagos the Hon. H. Higgins, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Hon. Oliver Smith, M.A., Queen's Advocate, Special Commissioners; and Captain Speeding, Harbour Master, on their return from the Interior on special service.

17.—The marriage of Mr. Frederick William Dove to Miss E. R. Lake, niece to R. B. Blaize, Esq., came off with great *clat*. The nuptial rites were performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton, at Christ Church, where the ceremony took place. The bride was brought to church by her uncle, Mr. Blaize, in his handsome carriage, driven by two noble steeds of ashy hue. The bridesmaids were about eight in number, among whom were the Misses Martha Dove, Adel. Lake, Charlotte Blaize, Laura Lake, Maria, Ethel and Emma Blaize, &c. They were all very fancifully dressed in ruby satin's veiling, prettily trimmed with white lace and ruby satin; their Tam o' Shanter hats of ruby velvet and cream feathers; each wore silver bangles (the gifts of the bridegroom), and carried baskets of flowers. The bride was attired in a lovely dress of corded white silk, made with a very long square court train; the front being effectively draped in beaded white net with handsome lace and sprays of orange blossoms down the sides; a wreath of orange blossoms, tulle veil and diamond ornaments completed her toilette. The page wore a suit of navy blue satin, old gold satin waistcoat, broad pointed old lace "Prince Charlie" collar, navy blue velvet Tam o' Shanter cap, old gold silk stockings, and patent shoe with silver buckles. The bridegroom, alighting from his carriage, was supported by his best man, Mr. T. D. Williams, of Quittah. Professor Coker presided over the harmonium, and executed pieces of rare excellence during brief intervals in the devotional service. After the service was over, the party repaired to Caxton House, Marina, the residence of Mr. R. B.

Blaize, where a sumptuous *dejeuner* was served in the afternoon. Among the toasts proposed at table were those of the bride and bridegroom, the host and hostess, the bridesmaids, and the ladies. As it approached evening the newly married couple retired from the table and left for Villa Isabel, where they were to spend their honeymoon. Among the guests were observed the Honourable C. J. George, Dr. Lumpkin, Messrs. J. P. L. Davies, N. H. Williams, I. B. Williams, W. E. Cole, J. B. Benjamin, O. E. Macaulay, R. A. Coker, T. A. D. Cole, T. D. Williams, D. A. Gloucester, Revs. J. B. Thomas, I. Oluwale, B.A., E. S. Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Davison, Mrs. Rollings, the Misses Lake, Dove, Beckley, and Hoare. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Dove a life of usefulness and happiness, and "all the joy that they can wish."

19.—Mr. Superintendent Willoughby and Houssas returned from the Interior on special service.

20.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Payne, having left London on the 13th inst. for Liverpool, embarked this day on board the s.s. Lagos on their return voyage home to Lagos via Grand Canary, etc.

26.—Rev. C. H. V. and Mrs. Gollmer, Rev. J. Vernal, and Miss Krusiac, C.M.S. missionaries, arrived per mail from England.

29.—Deputation of merchants interested in the Gambia trade waited on Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative member for Liverpool, respecting the withdrawal of the mail contract by H.M. Government.

#### DECEMBER.

1.—The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* states that "Mr. J. A. Payne (Registrar of the Supreme Court at Lagos, &c.), with whom the Committee had the pleasure of an interview on June 15th, on his arrival in England, took leave of them on the eve of his return to Lagos. He expressed his thankfulness for the encouragement which he, as a lay member of the Church in Africa, had received during his visit to England, which would be of great help to him in the future, and invited the prayers of the Society, to which the Native Christian Church in Africa looked up as its parent."

4.—Hon. J. D. Forster, M.L.C., native merchant, arrived at the Gambia per s.s. Lagos, on his return home from England, as well as Mr. Leigh, agent for Messrs. J. F. Hutton & Co., of Manchester.

10.—Mrs. Harding, of the Lagos C.M.S., died in London.

12.—Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., left Lagos for Sierra Leone per steamer Congo.

17.—Captain Peel, Inspector-General Lagos Constabulary, arrived per Madingo from England.

20.—Mr. J. A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Payne arrived per s.s. Lagos from England and the Brazils; also Dr. Obadijah Johnson and Mr. Hugh S. Macaulay, C.M.S. Catechist, from England and Sierra Leone.—Captain J. P. and Mrs. Moran left per mail for England.

21.—Musical entertainment by the pupils of the C.M.S. Female Institution, under the presidency of His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G.

23.—The Rev. C. A. Gollmer, of the C.M.S., who has laboured in Sierra Leone, Badagry, Lagos, and Abeokuta since 1841, and retired in 1862, died in England. His son, the Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, is a missionary of the Society in Lagos. The name Gollmer, *alias* Alapoko, is a household word in Lagos.

25.—W. J. P. Elliott, Esq., Collector of Customs, arrived per mail Roquette from Sierra Leone, and Rev. J. Tomlin from Popo.—Christmas festivities held this day.

26.—Mr. T. R. T. Tickel, Political Agent and Acting District Commissioner of Badagry, died at Badagry—regretted by all who knew him.

27.—Captain W. C. Speeding, Harbour Master, left per steamer Madingo for England.

29.—Tea-fight by the members of the Wesleyan Sabbath School at Olowogbowo.

31.—The Lagos Races, held yesterday and to-day, under the patronage of his Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G.—J. S. Bucknor, Esq., native merchant, arrived per mail from England and Sierra Leone; also Mrs. and Miss Campbell on their return from England.

#### JANUARY, 1887.

1.—Dedication of the new Baptist Church, Broad Street. Rev. W. J. David, the Superintendent of the Mission, gave out the hymn, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Baptist Mission, read the formulary of dedication, and the Rev. J. F. T. Halligay, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, preached the sermon.

7.—His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G., gave an "At home," and it was well attended by the *élite* of Lagos who were invited.

14.—The members of the Philharmonic Society gave a grand evening party at Phoenix Hall.

16.—Hon. E. G. Woolhouse, Treasurer, left per mail Calabar for England.—Captain A. F. Tarbet, Assistant Inspector Lagos Constabulary, arrived per s.s. Niger from England.

18.—Mr. M. J. Marke, Sub-Inspector of Schools, arrived from Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast on duty.—Ordination service at Wesleyan Church, Olowogbowo, and Rev. C. B. Macaulay received into the full ministry of the Church.

22.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Thomas and Miss Thomas arrived per mail Opobo from England.

26.—Marriage of Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., to Miss Lewis, sister of the Honourable Samuel Lewis, of Sierra Leone, at the St. George's Cathedral, Freetown. We wished them many blessings.

27.—Fire at Idumata; several houses destroyed.

28.—His Honour Judge Smalman Smith and Captain G. B. Haddon Smith, Assistant Inspector, arrived per mail Sherbro from England.

31.—Fire at Igboere Street, Lagos, and a house burnt.

#### FEBRUARY.

8.—CONVERSATION given at the residence of Mr. A. C. Willoughby, at which several young ladies and gentlemen were present. Dancing was kept up till the early morning.

9.—Shango, the Abore of Iba, was tried and convicted for murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

14.—Revs. J. T. F. Halligay, Bryan Roe, J. D. Sutcliffe, and W. B. George left Lagos for the interior.

20.—Dr. C. S. Grant, Colonial Surgeon, and Rev. M. Santa, M.A., Inspector of Schools, arrived per mail from England.

21.—The first meeting of the Lagos Branch of the Civil Service Prayer Union, convened by the invitation of Mr. J. A. Payne, F.R.G.S., Registrar of the Supreme Court, was held at his residence. There were about fifty in number present.

22.—Public concert held at Phoenix Hall, under the patronage of J. W. Neville, Esq.

24.—Governor Sir George Strahan, of Hong Kong, and formerly of Lagos, died in England; regretted by all who knew him.

25.—Ball given to commemorate the second anniversary of the separation of Lagos from the Gold Coast Colony, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Payne, in Tinubu Square.

27.—Mr. Hugh S. Macaulay left Lagos per steamer for the Niger Missions of the C.M.S.

#### MARCH.

1.—GOVERNMENT notice that from and after the 1st April next, the old burial ground will be absolutely closed, and all burials whatsoever in the same altogether prohibited.

4.—Queen's Jubilee preparation. Full report by the *Lagos Observer*.—At the instance of the Hon. C. J. George, and J. A. Payne, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court, a representative meeting was held at the Court Hall, Tinubu Square, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the desirability of celebrating in a fitting manner the Queen's Jubilee. Among those present were observed the Honourables W. Hammond (of the Lagos Warehouse and Commission Company) and Charles J. George, J.P., merchant, Messrs. G. W. Neville, J. D. Fairley, R. B. Blaize, J. S. Leigh, J. A. Payne, Revs. W. J. David, (of the Baptist Missions), W. J. Connaughten (Roman Catholic), and C. H. V. Gollmer, Chiefs Asogbon, Ajassah, and Oshodi, Messrs. J. J. Thomas, J. A. Savage, J. B. Benjamin, B. J. Gilpin, J. A. Campos, T. A. King, W. R. Harding, C. Randall Cole, G. J. Cole, T. W. Johnson, E. Wright, B. Davudu, Josiah Crowther, T. F. B. Macaulay, Herbert Macaulay, J. S. Mason, P. Josiah Martins, M. J. Marke, W. E. Cole, and several others. The Hon. W. Hammond having been elected Chairman by general consent, and Mr. W. E. Cole, Secretary, Mr. J. A. Otomba Payne rose to explain the purport of the meeting. Mr. Payne said that the meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing the desirability of celebrating in a suitable manner the Queen's Jubilee, an event towards which meetings are being held in other colonies to suitably celebrate; that very few sovereigns retained undisturbed possession of a throne for fifty years; that Her Majesty has reigned for such a lengthy period; and that Lagos had reaped many good results from the blessings of the present reign; that it was therefore thought necessary to invite the present assembly to unite in the forthcoming celebrations, towards which subscriptions would have to be raised. He suggested that the Glover Memorial foundation-stones be laid in honour of the event on the 20th of June ensuing, provided a suitable plot of land could be obtained for that purpose, and that a bust of Her Majesty be obtained, the balance of subscriptions, if any, given to the Glover Memorial Fund. He urged, in conclusion, united action; after which he interpreted his speech into the Yoruba language for the understanding of a portion of the audience. The Hon. C. J. George, who was the next speaker, tersely concurred with the opinions expressed by Mr. Payne, in a neat speech, and called for the vote of the assembly to ascertain whether it was desirable to celebrate the Jubilee on the 20th June ensuing. A lengthy discussion ensued, Mr. Fairley and others wishing to know whether this meeting would work independent of or co-operate with a prior undertaking, still on the *tapis*, having the same laudable object; to which Rev. W. J. David suggested that this meeting should first organise itself, and then the question of co-operation could be considered. Mr. Payne rose and explained that the prior undertaking was not representative. Mr. Herbert Macaulay, one of the promoters of the prior undertaking, being present, was called upon to enlighten the meeting. He spoke lengthily of the success himself and colleagues had met with, and endeavoured to explain their object. It was then proposed by the Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, seconded by Rev. W. J. David, and carried *nem. con.*, that a committee be formed. The following nomination was made, each being approved by the assembly: Hons. Smalman Smith, the Colonial Treasurer, W. Hammond,

and C. J. George, Messrs. G. W. Neville, J. D. Fairley, R. B. Blaize, J. S. Leigh, J. J. Thomas, Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, W. J. David, and Father Connaughten. Messrs. J. A. Payne, J. A. Campos, J. B. Benjamin, Chiefs Asogbon, Ajassah, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Messrs. W. Shitta, Z. A. Williams, J. S. Bucknor, and W. E. Cole. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then moved by Father Connaughten for the able manner in which he fulfilled the duties, and unanimously carried. The meeting closed at 6.30 p.m.; its first committee meeting to be held on Wednesday the 9th.

5.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Jenkins Lumpkin and Mr. H. J. Corehin arrived per mail Madingo from Sierra Leone, and Messrs. Thomson and Bradley from England.—We regret to record the death of Henry Robbin, Esq., J.P., Merchant and Auctioneer, which took place at his residence on the Marina, leaving a large family and friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Robbin was well known in Lagos and Abeokuta, and is a great loss to the country.

6.—Rev. J. T. F. Halligay was plundered by the Egbas at Abeokuta on the 4th inst., on the plea that he brought Dahoman carriers with him on his way to the interior.—Edward H. Richards, Esq., District Commissioner of Lagos, and Dr. C. Digby, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, left per mail Congo for England.

7.—Shango, the Abore of Iba, suffered the extreme penalty of the law.—Deputation from the Wesleyan Church members—Messrs. Leigh, Richards, Johnson, and Ladega—left for Abeokuta in the interest of their General Superintendent.

9.—Foundation-stone of the Cathedral Day School laid at Sierra Leone by Deputy Governor Hay.

18.—Rev. J. T. F. Halligay returned from Abeokuta.

19.—H.M.S. Raleigh, Admiral Sir Walter H. Grubbe, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Squadron in West Africa and Cape of Good Hope station, arrived in the roads of Lagos.—His Excellency Administrator Evans, C.M.G., gave an At Home.

20.—G. H. Ross, Esq., Colonial Surveyor, and Mrs. Shuttleworth, left per Madingo for England, and Mr. and Mrs. Dahl for Hamburg.

25.—Messrs. Leigh and others returned from Abeokuta.

26.—Bishop Ingham, D.D., from Sierra Leone, Messrs. J. Hutton and J. Patterson, from England, per steamer Calabar, and Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton, from the Niger, whither he and Rev. J. A. Robinson had gone early in the month.

27.—We regret to record the death of Madame Del Grande, which took place in Florence, Italy; also the death of Mrs. Charlotte Davies, the mother of J. P. L. Davies, Esq., and Mrs. Payne; she died in peace at a good old age, leaving a large family and relations to mourn her loss.

29.—Meeting at Fitzgerald Hall, under the presidency of R. B. Blaize, Esq., to receive intelligence from Mr. Leigh as to the closing of the roads.

30.—H. Brotherton, Esq., arrived from England.—Mrs. Bostleman left for Hamburg per Johann.

31.—Mr. M. J. Marke, Sub-Inspector of Schools, left per mail Roquette for Sierra Leone.—Sir John Kennaway, Bart. M.P., presided at a meeting of Members of Parliament, held in the Conference-room of the House of Commons, called for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. James Johnson, Native Pastor of Lagos, an account of the gross enormities of the liquor traffic amongst the natives of West Africa. Amongst the members present were Messrs. H. J. Wilson, Mark Stewart, James Ellis, W. Shirley, J. Rowntree, W. H. Barbour, B. Priestly, O. V. Morgan, Abel Smith, P.

M. Cagan, R. P. Bruce, Alfred Thomas, Dr. Clarke, and Sir George Campbell.

#### APRIL.

1.—Colonial Conference held in London, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. There were present representatives from the different Colonies of the British Empire, Lagos being represented by Governor Moloney, C.M.G., and Hon. and Rev. James Johnson, M.L.C.

7.—Confirmations at Palm Church, Aroloys, by Bishop Ingham.

9.—Mr. Higgins, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Messrs. J. D. Fairley and J. Hutton, left Lagos per Gaboon for England; and Captain Coutanche, agent Banner Brothers, per Calabar, for England.

11.—Vestry meeting. Easter election. Churchwardens—J. A. Payne and E. Wright; Sidesmen—R. Wright and Willoughby.

12.—We regret to record the death of Rev. Father Connaughten, much respected by all who knew him.

14.—E. Fischer, Esq., agent G. L. Gaiser, left per steamer Carl Woreman for Hamburg.

17.—Ordination Service in Christ Church by Bishop Ingham. Revs. J. Vernal and J. W. Dickinson admitted into Priest's orders. Sermon preached by Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton.

19.—Mr. Ramon Campas, native merchant, Hamburg Street, died, leaving large family and friends to mourn his loss.

20.—Bishop of Sierra Leone delivered his primary charge to the clergy, churchwardens, and lay delegates in Christ Church. There was a full congregation; number of clergy present, 21; churchwardens and lay delegates, 40. At the close of the service, the Bishop, clergy, and lay delegates proceeded to the Hall of the Grammar School for the purpose of electing the Church Committee and Church Council. The following are the members of Committee: Clerical—The Secretary of the C.M.S., Revs. James Johnson, N. Johnson, J. Oluwole, and T. B. Wright; Lay—Messrs. J. A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, R. B. Blaize, J. A. Savage, and Z. A. Williams. The following compose the Council: Clerical—The Secretary of the C.M.S., Revs. James Johnson, N. Johnson, and T. B. Wright; Lay—Messrs. J. A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, and R. B. Blaize. Conference in the afternoon, presided over by the Bishop. Paper read by the Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton, on "The Diocese of Sierra Leone, and its Requirements;" the selected speakers were J. A. Payne, Esq., and Rev. N. Johnson; and then general discussion.—In the evening Rev. C. H. V. and Mrs. Gollmer kindly entertained the Bishop, clergy, wardens, and delegates at tea.

21.—Conference resumed. Paper read by J. H. Willoughby, Esq., on "The Marriage Tie;" selected speakers, Dr. Johnson and Rev. D. Olubi; and general discussion. Rev. J. B. Wood opened another subject—viz., "The Peculiar Difficulties in the way of Church and Missionary Progress in Western Africa, and how to meet them." Selected speakers, Rev. J. Oluwole, B.A., and Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer. General discussion. Dinner, followed by a conversazione. Conference closed.

22.—H.M.S. Alecto, Lieut. Izat, entered the harbour.—In honour of the Queen's Jubilee, a grand evening conversazione, given in the new Customs House (formerly Banner Brothers' House) on the Marina, by the members of the Ladies' Social Club.—In consequence of some disturbance by Hungbo, King of Epe, in the Western District, near Porto Novo, Captain Peel went there to make inquiries, and the police constable stationed at Jeva was killed on his way to Epe.

23.—His Excellency Jean Bayol, Lieut.-Governor of Senegal, Commander of the French Establishments on





## GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS.

COMPRISING ELMINA, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, QUITTAH, AND ADDAH.

## GOLD COAST.

Gold Coast is a name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5°-4° 20' E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east. The Settlement of the Gold Coast extends over a territory of 6,000 square miles. In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The forts and settlements constructed by and vested in this Company under Parliamentary grant were in 1821 transferred to the Crown. The produce of the Settlements of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. It is also fished up from the beds of streams, and is used as a currency by the natives, who even hoard it up in coffins and under the floors of their houses. Ivory and gum are also chief articles of export. The skins of the monkeys, who tenant the woods in thousands, form another important item of export to England. The southern coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The amount of population was estimated in 1868 at about 252,000.

## ELMINA.

Governor Ferguson, the last Dutch Governor, and representative of the King of Holland, transferred all the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Governor Pope Hennessy, as the representative of the British Crown, on April 6th, 1872. This increases the Gold Coast Colony from about 6,000 square miles to 14,000 square miles. Total population, 400,070. The richest gold regions in Western Africa and some valuable rivers were gained by this transfer, as well as the following forts: St. George d'Elmina, the fortress of St. Jago, Chuma, Secondes, Dixcove, and Axim. Owing to the superiority of Accra over Cape Coast, it is contemplated to change the seat of Government to the town of Accra, where healthy stations could be found.\*

The Queen has been pleased to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal on July 24, 1874, constituting the Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two Settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court, to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the Settlements, the Gold Coast Colony to have at command steam craft sufficient to keep up communication and maintain the police of the Volta and the Lagoons. By an Order in Council, dated August 6, 1874, Her Majesty has empowered the new Legislature to regulate by ordinance or ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British Settlements.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the protection conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th August, 1874, passed two Ordinances abolishing slavery on the 17th December, 1874, intitled—

1. An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave-dealing.
2. An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery.

\* This was accomplished on the 19th March, 1877.

By virtue of the new Charter and Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of January, 1886, in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, and providing for the Government thereof, Lagos is separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and the latter shall, until otherwise provided, be declared to comprise "all places, settlements, and territories belonging to Us on the Gold Coast in Western Africa between the fifth degree of west longitude and the second degree of east longitude."

## GOLD COAST REVENUE &amp; EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1869	£24,127	£18,836
1870	30,851	35,609
1871	28,609	29,094
1872	40,165	42,785
1873	65,706	61,207
1874	—	—
1875	67,368	71,644
1876	64,788	93,994
1877	93,347	82,741
1878	100,591	68,410
1879	90,432	98,064
1880	119,500	86,957
1881	116,424	134,776
1882	104,817	116,501
1883	105,647	99,289
1884	125,956	112,957
1885	193,876*	152,924
	Imports.	Exports.
1876	446,088	465,268
1877	327,274	383,002
1878	394,152	393,457
1879	323,039	751,850
1880	337,248	482,057
1881	398,124	373,259
1882	392,975	340,019
1883	382,582	363,868
1884	527,338	667,228
1885	466,424	496,318

## GOVERNORS OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY

Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., 1874.  
 Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G., 1877.  
 Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G. Lieut.-Governor, 1878.  
 Herbert T. Ussher, C.M.G., 1879.  
 W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, 1880.  
 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 1881.  
 C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G., Administrator, 1882.  
 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 1882.  
 W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., 1884.  
 W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., Governor, 1885.  
 Lieut.-Col. F. A. White, (Acting), 1887.  
 Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G., 1887.

## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

## EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.  
 Hon. the Colonial Secretary.  
 Hon. the Queen's Advocate.  
 Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.  
 Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.  
 Lt.-Col. F. A. White (acting), 1887.  
 Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.B., 1887.

\* Including Lagos.

## LEGISLATIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.  
 His Honour the Chief Justice.  
 Hon. the Colonial Secretary.  
 Hon. the Queen's Advocate.  
 Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.  
 Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.  
 Unofficial Members—C. W. Burnett, G. F. Cleland.

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. £3,500  
 (And £500 Allowance.)  
 Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Vacant ..... 300  
 First Clerk—James A. Williams ..... 200  
 Second Clerk— ..... 120  
 Third Clerk, and Interpreter—C. W. Badger ..... 75  
 Clerk to the Legislative Council—J. A. Williams ..... 50  
 Messenger—Quamina Agill ..... 24

## CHIEF JUSTICES, GOLD COAST COLONY.

Sir David P. Chalmers ..... 1877  
 Thomas W. Jackson (acting) ..... 1878  
 Phillip A. Smith ..... 1879  
 James Marshall ..... 1879  
 Hector W. Macleod (acting) ..... 1880  
 James Marshall ..... 1881  
 N. Lessingham Bailey ..... 1882

## COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Colonial Secretary—Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G. 1,000  
 Assistant Colonial Secretary—P. Hughes ..... 700  
 " " " Chas. D. Turton ..... 600  
 " " " W. W. Hall ..... 500  
 Chief Clerk— ..... 200  
 (And £30 Rent Allowance.)  
 Second Clerk—J. F. Ribeiro ..... 120  
 Third Clerk—J. P. Huydecooper ..... 100  
 Messenger—James Brown ..... 18

## QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. H. Quayle Jones, B.L. 1,000  
 Clerk—T. H. Mills ..... 60

## SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice—H. W. Macleod ..... 1,500  
 Puisne Judge—F. Smith (Western Province) ..... 1,000  
 Registrar and Tuxing Master—Wm. Z. Coker  
 (Central Province) ..... 120  
 " " A. W. Thompson (Western Province) ..... 120  
 Interpreter and Clerk—C. T. Banner ..... 100

## CUSTOMS.

Comptroller—W. Mamford ..... 700  
 Chief Examining Officer—Joseph Worral ..... 500  
 Senior Supervising Officer—S. Bannerman ..... 450  
 Supervising Officers—E. S. Hawker ..... 400  
 " —J. H. Dillet ..... 300  
 " —C. R. Williams and J. H. O. Bourke ..... 250  
 " —J. Hagan ..... 150  
 First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper—W. G. Hesse ..... 150  
 Second Clerk—T. W. Taylor ..... 80  
 Third Clerk—S. E. Kaye ..... 60  
 Port and Examining Officer—J. M. Halm ..... 100  
 First Assistant Examining Officer—W. Jacobson ..... 50

## TREASURY.

Treasurer—Charles Pike ..... 700  
 Assistant Treasurer—A. Allan ..... 400  
 Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. C. Brown ..... 300  
 First Clerk—T. T. C. Fleischer ..... 100  
 Second Clerk—R. W. Richter ..... 75  
 Third Clerk—J. J. Grant ..... 90

## PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

Surveyor General—John Pagan ..... £800  
 Assistant Surveyor—Matthew Jones ..... 450  
 Draughtsman ..... 300  
 Foremen of Works—F. A. Wheeler ..... 375  
 " —J. Minnett ..... 350  
 " —J. Snowley, J. Rowe, E. M. Ellis, W. Thompson (each) ..... 300  
 " —W. Taylor, G. Oliver, and F. A. Farley (each) ..... 200  
 Telegraph Foreman—R. A. R. Frost ..... 300

## AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor—H. Bartlett, C.B. .... 700  
 Assistant Auditor—L. J. Bertram ..... 400  
 Examiner of Accounts—W. B. Mais ..... 250  
 First Clerk— ..... 150  
 Second Clerk—R. E. Quartey ..... 100  
 Third Clerk—E. W. Bruce ..... 72

## POST OFFICE.

Postmaster (Accra)—E. R. Cole ..... 200  
 Clerk and Sorter—J. F. Thompson ..... 75  
 Postmaster (Cape Coast)—N. S. Thompson ..... 100  
 Clerk and Sorter—R. Blankson ..... 40

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer—J. D. Macarthy ... 800 to 1,000  
 Assistant Colonial Surgeons—J. F. Easmon, D. Waldon (each) ..... 450  
 C. H. Eyles, F. Sullivan, A. Woodburn  
 Heron, J. S. Smith, S. A. Metherall and  
 S. J. Cole (each) ..... 400  
 Dispenser (Accra)—H. Z. Libert ..... 50  
 Clerk (Accra)—C. G. Easmon ..... 72  
 Dispenser and Clerk (Cape Coast)—F. Boham ..... 75  
 " (Elmina)—J. Vander Puye ..... 75

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Nuisances (Accra)—J. A. Mills ..... 30  
 Assistant Inspector of Nuisances—Wm. Wood .....  
 " —Joseph Ribeiro .....  
 Inspector of Nuisances (Christiansborg) —Adolph Limberg ..... 40  
 Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels ..... 50  
 " (Elmina)—A. S. Anderson ..... 45

## ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Maxwell ..... 440  
 Organist—T. Duncan ..... 10  
 Sexton—James Classpeters ..... 18

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Schools—Rev. M. Sunter, M.A. .... 600  
 Sub-Inspector—M. J. Marke ..... 120  
 Schoolmaster (Cape Coast)—T. M. Skires ..... 60  
 Monitor " —J. W. Bunna ..... 40  
 " —Vacant ..... 40  
 Schoolmistress " —C. Grant ..... 72  
 Schoolmaster (Accra)—Rev. F. W. Smart ..... 100  
 Monitor (Accra)—M. E. Wilson ..... 40  
 " —D. Cornelius ..... 40  
 Schoolmistress (Accra)—Elizabeth Brew ..... 72  
 Assistant Schoolmistress (Accra)—Rose Miller ..... 50  
 Four Pupil Teachers at £12 each.

## PRINTING OFFICE.

Chief Printer—S. S. Cole ..... 200  
 Second " —G. A. Thompson ..... 100  
 Compositors—E. A. Coker, T. A. London, each ..... 60  
 " —J. P. Clegg ..... 40

## CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General ..... 700  
 Inspectors—Cecil Dudley ..... 450  
 Do. —R. E. Finninger ..... 450  
 Do. —R. F. M. Hackett ..... 450



Assistant Inspectors.—R. H. B. Campbell .....	£400	Out-door Officer—H. W. Davies .....	£50
" " —G. Brennan .....	400	" " T. Hemans .....	36
" " —C. A. Fraser .....	400	Assist. Examining Officer (Danco)—C. H. Hesse .....	50
" " —C. M. D. Stewart .....	400	Out-door Officer (Attoko)—E. M. Solomon .....	36
" " —H. Denis Cockram .....	400		
" " —J. S. Dalrymple .....	400	SALTPOND.	
" " —E. A. Barnett .....	400	District Commissioner—S. M. Bennett .....	350
" " —W. Forbes Musgrove .....	400	Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Bartels .....	60
" " —A. A. H. Inglefield .....	400	Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. L. Minnow .....	75
" " —L. W. A. K. Freeman .....	400	Assistant Examining Officer—J. M. Stoph .....	50
" " —H. B. H. Lethbridge .....	400	Out-door Officer—G. A. Stove .....	36
" " —J. Donald Mackenzie .....	400		
Artillery Inspector—E. A. Worth Newenham .....	450	ELMINA.	
Pay and Quartermaster—T. H. Stevens .....	350	District Commissioner—	
Assistant do.—C. Wharton .....	170	Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Bartels .....	40

All the above Officers have served in Her Majesty's Military Forces either at home or abroad.

## GAOLS.

Gaoler (Accra)—T. C. Grant .....	100	District Commissioner—	700
Sheriff—	50	Registrar and Interpreter—A. W. Thompson .....	120
Matron (Accra)—S. Rochester .....	36	Messenger to Interior—James Davis .....	60
Gaoler (Elmina)—J. G. Peters .....	100	Sub-Collector—D. B. Yorke .....	200
Turnkey " —W. R. Niezen .....	50	Gold Taker—Cudjoe Korsan .....	50
Second " —J. Baofoe .....	40	Port and Examining Officer—Barend Annan .....	100
Gaoler (Quittah)—T. Reader .....	36	Examining Officer—J. Welsing .....	75
" (Addah)—George Owoo .....	36	Assistant Examining Officer—Ernest Aikens .....	50
" (Winnebah)—H. E. Cobbold .....	36	Out-door Officer—W. E. F. Niezer .....	36
Gaoler (Saltpond)—A. D. Amour .....	36	" " —W. Smith .....	36
" (Seconde)—J. van Dyk .....	36		
" (Dixcove)—S. Thorpe .....	36	ANAMABOE.	
" (Axim)—J. W. Lewis .....	36	Assistant Examining Officer—A. Teschemaker .....	50

## CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Calabai Beans, Copra Nuts, Gold Dust, Guinea Grains, Gum Copal, Ivory, Monkey Skins, Mica, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Shea Butter.

## OUT-STATIONS.

Travelling Commissioner—R. L. Lonsdale, C.M.G. ....	500	Second DEE.	
		District Commissioner—Jacob Simons .....	250
ACCRA.		Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. M. Sans .....	50
District Commissioner—W. B. Griffith, Junr. ....	600	Clerk and Examining Officer—J. A. F. Ulzen .....	60
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Wulff .....	75	Out-door Officer—J. W. Bedford .....	36
		Sub-Collector (Chamah)—J. D. Gardiner .....	100
WINNEBAH.		Asst. Examining Officer (Chamah)—J. Loo .....	50
District Commissioner—	50	Sub-Collector (Adjua)—Albert Viala .....	100
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—R. J. Blankson .....	50	Out-door Officer " —J. H. A. Niezer .....	36
Sub-Collector—A. Mensah .....	75		
Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant .....	50	DIXCOVE.	
Out-door Officers—J. P. Wertenberg and M. Thomas, each .....	36	District Commissioner—	200
		Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. Brew .....	50
ADDAB.		Clerk and Examining Officer—John A. Wilson .....	60
District Commissioner—	250	Out-door Officer—Vacant .....	36
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Abbey .....	50		
First Assistant Examining Officer—E. Quist .....	50	AXIM.	
Second Assistant Examining Officer—J. W. Meyers .....	50	District Commissioner—	50
Out-door Officer—H. Vandergrype .....	36	Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—	50
" (Attitieh)—W. Grant .....	36	Clerk and Examining Officer—Vacant .....	60
		Out-door Officer—E. S. Essilfie .....	36
RIVER VOLTA DISTRICT.		Asst. Examining Officer (Half Assinee)—J. Ahinaqua .....	50
District Commissioner—	600	Assistant Examining Officer (Appolonia)—J. B. Cromwell .....	50
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—C. E. Asante .....	80		
Sub-Collector—W. E. Amfon .....	75	LIGHTHOUSES.	
PRAM PRAM.		First Lighthouse Keeper (Cape Coast)—John Paul .....	36
District Commissioner—H. Vroom .....	200	Second " " —J. Classpeter .....	24
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Bosman .....	50	First " " (Accra)—Quon Thompson .....	36
Asst. Examining Officer—C. Davidson .....	75	Second " " —A. Thompson .....	24
Out-door Officer—F. J. Bartels .....	36	First " " (Cape Three Points) J. Hansen .....	36
		Second " " —J. P. Z. Hoen .....	24
QUITTAB.		SANITARY.	
District Commissioner—Vacant .....		Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels .....	40
Deputy Registrar—J. F. Thompson .....	50	" " (Accra)—T. A. Mills .....	30
Interpreter—J. A. Malm .....	50	" " (Elmin)—J. S. Anderson .....	45
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. Aacht .....	75	" " (Christiansburg)—A. Limberg .....	40

## SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Honourable Q. Jones, Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, practises in all the places, as occasion requires, excepting private practice.

Accra—James Bannerman, Edmund Bannerman, C. W. Nibbett, B.L.  
Cape Coast—E. Eilort, B.L. Elmina—George Emissang.

## MILITARY STAFF.

Officer Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast—Major Caulfield, 2nd W. I. Regiment, Cape Coast Castle. Regimental Pay, £292; Staff Pay, £91; Allowances, £207; Total, £590.

Fort Adjutant—Lieut. Bourke, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £132; Total, £337.

Acting Royal Engineer—Vacant, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £132; Total, £350.

Commissariat in Charge—Deputy Commissary G. T. Waron. Pay, £338; Allowances, £162; Total, £500.

Commissary (Ordnance)—Vacant. Pay, £210; Allowances, £150; Total, £360.

Army Medical Staff—Two, each at £400.

Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major I. H. Nicholas, Pay £365; Allowances, £185; Total, £550.

Acting Garrison Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell, £100.

The above Officers, excepting the Chaplain, are also entitled to Free Quarters or to Lodging Allowance, according to Rank.

## FREEMASONRY.

## GOLD COAST LODGE, No. 773.

Worshipful Master—Bro. William F. Hutchison.

Immediate Past Master—W. Bro. F. Egerton Bennett.

Past Masters—Worshipful Bros. Samuel Bannerman, G. T. H. Lyall, and U. A. E. Mullen.

Wardens—Bro. Percival Hughes and Bro. S. M. Gab-bidon.

Treasurer—Bro. Daniel B. Yorke.

Secretary—Bro. Charles Bartels.

The above are the *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

Entrance-fee, £7 7s.; subscription, £2; joining-fee, 10s.

## CHIEFS OF CAPE DISTRICT.

Quasi Attah.	Coffee Yamin.
Coffee Aminsah.	Chie Amua.
Coffee Sackey.	" Amosi.
Quawa Kutah.	" Robinson.
Coffee Essel.	" Thompson.
Coffee Amunah.	

## CHIEFS OF ELMINA.

Quacoe Andoh.	Quacoe Gortah.
Quow Mensah (No. 7).	Quamina Aukwannah.
Eccra Quacoe.	

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMANY—J. J. Fischer, (Accra).

HOLLAND—A. Voldkamp, (Elmina).

AMERICA—G. E. Emissang.

## NATIVE MERCHANTS, ELMINA.

William Smith.	Chief Andoh.
Jacob S. Molenaar.	Chief Crad Coa.
Henry Entswa.	J. A. de Veer.
George E. Emissang.	Wm. des Bordes.

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

REDUCTIONS OF COMMISSIONS ON MONEY ORDERS.

Post Office, Accra, March 2, 1885.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that on and after the 1st of April next the rates of Commission hitherto issued on Money Orders issued in this Colony on the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Lagos,

Accra, and Cape Coast respectively, will be reduced to an uniform rate of twopence for every sum of ten shillings or portion of ten shillings.—By order, ROWLAND COLE.

## CAPE COAST GOLDSMITHS.

Peter Brown. Cobina Ekrah.  
Samuel Simon.

## PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES

## CAPE COAST.

F. and A. Swanzy.—Agent, — Bennett.  
Lintott, Spink, and Co.—Agent, W. H. Selby.  
Walter Griffiths and Co.—Agent, G. T. H. Lyall.  
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, W. F. McLaren.  
F. C. Grant. Thomas Hutton.  
John Sarbah. J. E. Davidson.  
John Christian. Samuel Davis.  
J. W. Sey. R. A. Harrison.  
W. E. Davis. J. M. K. Davis.  
Charles McIver & Co., Gold Coast. The firm has also stores at Elmina, Saltpond, Appan, and Winnebah.

## ACCRA.

## PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

F. & A. Swanzy—Agent, F. J. Mr. Lutedist.  
Cricker. Mr. Rottman—Agent, Basel  
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Mission.  
Agent, R. C. H. Price. Mr. Fearon.  
J. F. Amisah. J. F. Bruce.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## POST CARDS.

The Public is hereby notified that Post Cards of the value of Three half-pence each, can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices on the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following Extract from the Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards: "The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words 'Post Card' and 'The address only to be written on this side.' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the Card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the Card will be subject to letter rate on delivery." Post Cards can only be sent to Countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.  
Post Office, Accra, 4th September, 1879.

## ANAMABOE.

J. M. Insaidoo. J. Duker.  
Jacob Sey. J. B. Amisah.

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

## EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese—Bishop Ingham, D.D.

Colonial Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell.

Minister, Accra—Rev. D. G. Williams, M.A.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—General Supt. and Chairman of the Gold Coast, Rev. W. T. Coppin.

Educational Department—Rev. M. W. Mountford, B.A.

Natives—Revs. Edward J. Fynn, Thomas Penny, Timothy

Laing, John Plange, James A. Solomon, Andrew

W. Parker, Frederick France, Edward P. Dontah,

Joseph D. Hayford, Thomas B. Freeman, sen.,

Thomas B. Freeman, jun., Isaac Hayford, Robert

J. Hayfron.

# STATISTICS OF THE BASEL MISSION, GOLD COAST.—August, 1883.

Local Com.—Rev. I. I. Weiss, in Odumesse, General Supt. Mr. Müller, Ahropoe, General Inspector of Schools. Rev. H. L. Rottman, General Treasurer.

## I.—ACCRA—ADANGME DISTRICT.

CHRISTIANSBURG (Accra, with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. H. L. Rottman, Treasurer, Book Depository.  
Rev. Y. Schopf, Grammar School.  
Rev. C. Siegle, Boarding School.  
Rev. C. C. Reindorf, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Mr. Gottf. Zimmerman, Industrial Establishment.  
Mr. C. Weigle, Mr. M. Otto, Mr. A. Pfluger, Mr. A. Beittier, Basel Mission Factory, Accra.  
Mr. H. Rottmann, jun., Basel Miss. Fac., Christiansborg.  
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 6 Teachers, 1 Female Teacher.—Members, 405; scholars, 236.

ABOKOBI (with 13 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Bohner, Superintendent.  
Rev. M. Seger, Itinerary.  
Rev. D. Ahlo, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Rev. W. Hesse, Do. Bawoless.  
Miss Maurer, Girls' Boarding School.  
"Th. Rottmann, " " "  
Native Assistants: 6 Catechists, 8 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 763; scholars, 204.

ODUMASSE (with 5 Out-stations).

Rev. J. J. Weiss, Superintendent, Congregation.  
Rev. J. Kopp, Itinerary.  
Mr. J. Rosie, Mr. J. Quesfurts, Basel Miss. Fac., Akuse.  
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 4 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 293; scholars, 142.

ADDAB (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Engmann, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Mr. J. Binder, Mr. H. Aepli, Basel Mission Factory.  
Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 1 Teacher.—Members, 307; scholars, 55.

## II.—TSIT'S DISTRICT.

ABURI (with 4 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Mueller, Superintendent and Itinerary.  
Rev. Alex. W. Clerk, Native Minister, Tutu.  
Rev. N. Asare, Native Minister, Aburi.  
Rev. W. Obenz, Native Minister, Nsaky.  
Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 7 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 719; scholars, 232.

AKROPONG (with 8 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Mueller, Superintendent, Seminary.  
Rev. W. Huppenbauer, Grammar School.  
Rev. C. Quist, Assistant Teacher, Seminary.  
Rev. P. Hall, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Rev. T. Koranten, Native Minister, Date.  
Native Assistants: 11 Catechists, 9 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 1,527; scholars, 464.

KYEBI (with 11 Out-stations).

Rev. K. Buck, Superintendent and Itinerary.  
Rev. E. Opari, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Rev. N. Date, Native Minister, Nsabe.  
Rev. Th. Opoku, Native Minister, Kukuruntumi.  
Rev. Th. Mullings, Native Minister, Asiahwa.  
Rev. J. Anobo, Native Minister, Abomosee.  
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 5 Teachers.—Members, 716; scholars, 67.

BEGORO (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Marquart, Rev. G. Weber.  
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 114.

ABETIFI (with 1 Out-station).

Rev. F. Ramseyer, Superintendent and Congregation.  
Rev. G. Dilzer, Boarding School, Itinerary.  
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 63; scholars, 26.

ANUM (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Asante, Native Minister, Congregation.  
Native Assistants: 1 Catechist, 3 Teachers. Members, 46.

Total: European Missionaries, including 12 Females, 37; Native Ministers, 16; Catechists, 43; Teachers, 43; Female Teachers, 13; Members (December 1882), 5,043; increase of members in 1882, 263; Scholars, 1,426; including 89 Sunday Schools. H. L. ROTTMANN.

Accra, August 14, 1883.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CHRISTIANSBURG.

[Established 1863].

PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

Subjects of instruction: Bible Reading, Sacred History, Religious Doctrine, Accra, Tstis, English, Greek, Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, General History, Drawing, Singing, Music. Instruction is given in English except the religious subjects which are taught in Accra.

The well-known and well-proved Method of teaching in the Basel Mission schools renders any recommendation unnecessary. Only pupils about 14 years of age are admitted.

Fees, payable in advance, 10s. pro term of half-a-year. School Books and Stationery are not supplied, but may be bought from the Principal.

The next term will commence on Monday, July 30, 1883.

A variety of interesting and good English Books as well as School Books and Stationery always on hand for sale.

Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the residence of H. L. ROTTMANN, Esq., Treasurer of the Basel Mission, Christiansborg.

A great variety of Bibles and Testaments in the English, Accra and Tstis Languages *always* at hand. Also other Books in the Tstis and Accra Languages always to be had for sale.

Gold Coast Dictionary of the English, Accra and Tstis Languages, reduced price, 2s. 6d. Rev. Christalle's Asanti Grammar, reduced price, 3s. Rev. Christalle's Asanti Dictionary, reduced price, 10s.

Salem, Christiansborg, Accra, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

The mission of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society on the Gold Coast was commenced in the year 1828. At that time the eastern part of the Gold Coast belonged to the Danish Crown, and as the King of Denmark then on the throne was much interested in Christian missions to the heathen, it was expected that the Danish Government would favour and protect the interests of a mission established in their African possessions. In 1828, the King of Denmark having granted permission to commence a mission on the Gold Coast, the first four missionaries were set apart and started for the scene of their future labours, travelling by way of Copenhagen—the Danish capital—and England, and arrived at Christiansborg, the principal port belonging to the Danes on the African Coast, on December 18th, 1828. The Danish governor received them very cordially, and the reception accorded them by the chiefs and people was of a friendly character. The small party was soon attacked by sickness, which to three of the four proved fatal within eight months of their landing. For two and a-half years the fourth continued to labour on, acting as chaplain to the Europeans, and preaching to the heathen, besides conducting daily a school of ninety children; and, meanwhile, looking anxiously for the arrival of help from Europe. In March, 1832, three new missionaries arrived, who had looked forward to benefit by his experience, but found that he had been dead several months. Great as this trial was to the Committee and friends of the mission, it was soon followed by others not less heavy. The three new missionaries had been in the country only six weeks when one of them died. And six weeks later another was taken. The sole survivor—Mr. Riis—now had his attention turned to the elevated land in the interior, and came to the conclusion—a conclusion confirmed by a visit he paid to the region—that it would prove more congenial to the European constitution than the low land near the coast. In 1835 he begun mission work at Akropong, the principal town in the Akuapem mountains. Here he laboured for upwards of four years, seeing but little fruit of his labours beyond

a growing confidence in him and an increasing friendliness on the part of the natives. In 1836 two new missionaries arrived to take part in the work; but within two years both died. At the same time there were political quarrels among the natives, and misunderstandings between the natives and the Danish Government on the Coast, which hindered the work much. Change of climate had become necessary to Mr. Riis on account of his health. His presence at head-quarters was also necessary, to enable the Committee at home to judge as to what their future action should be. He paid a visit to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and then returned to Germany.

For a time it was an open question whether the mission should not be given up; but eventually it was decided to continue to carry it on. Mr. Riis, together with Mr. Widmann, went to the West Indies with the view of getting some liberated and Christianized Africans to go with them and settle on the Gold Coast. Early in 1843 they sailed in a chartered vessel from Jamaica, with twenty-four Christian Africans on board, direct for Christiansborg, where they landed on the 17th of April, and at once proceeded to Akropong.

The immigrants were for a time very useful to the mission, but they did not realize the expectations which had been formed of them. Some were the cause of much trouble, and some returned to the West Indies. Few proved faithful. The mission had nevertheless obtained a secure footing in the country. Substantial houses were built, the language was learnt, and the missionaries soon became able to preach in it. In 1847 the first two baptisms took place. In 1846 the mission party was reinforced by the arrival of new missionaries from Europe, and Christiansborg was re-occupied, as it was desirable to have a station on the coast. New missionaries joined the mission in 1847, and again in 1850. Five of the brethren devoted themselves to reducing the languages of the Gold Coast to writing, and to the translation into them of the Holy Scriptures, a work which involved many years of hard and patient labour, but which was successfully completed. Besides this, hymn books, school books, grammars, and vocabularies were prepared and printed in the languages. Two seminaries for the teaching and training of young men were opened; in 1850 there were at work six European missionaries, three European ladies, and five native assistants; in the schools were 198 children, and the church members numbered 46. In 1853 the native assistants had increased to sixteen, and the baptized natives to 162. Thus the mission was prospering, when in 1854 disturbances of a political character seriously interfered with it. The natives at Christiansborg revolted against British authority, and a man-of-war bombarded the town. The mission premises were much damaged; most of the natives fled into the interior, to a place named Abokobi, situated at the foot of the Akuapem mountains, and about twenty miles from the coast. There they were followed by two missionaries. As the place was about the centre of a number of villages it was made a principal station, whence other places around were visited or occupied. In January, 1881, the Christians connected with this and the out-stations around it numbered 660, of whom 345 were communicants, and 315 children.

An important step connected with the well-being of the Mission was taken in 1857, when the Industrial Department was added to it. This consisted of a carpenter's, a wheel-wright's, and a blacksmith's shop; each was under the management of a European. The anticipated good results of the step have been fully realized, and both natives and Europeans acknowledge the great good to the country which has been done by this department. Previously to the opening of the industrial part of the mission, a model coffee plantation had been started at Akropong to bring the natives to the cultivation of that useful tree.

In 1857 Aburi, a large town on the Akuapem mountains, was re-occupied. The work there was first taken up in

1847, and carried on till 1850, when it was given up for two reasons—the want of success and want of labourers. On the re-establishment of the mission, a number of young men who had been taught in the school came forward as candidates for baptism, and expressed their determination to become Christians. Since then the work there has prospered. At the end of 1880 the congregation consisted of 686 members—297 adults and 389 children—those of two out-stations being included.

Two years after the reoccupation of Aburi, mission work was established in the Krobo country, at Odumase. The Krobos are the most industrious of the tribes on the eastern part of the Gold Coast, but tenaciously adhering to the depraved customs of their ancestors. There was up-hill work enough during the first twelve to fifteen years, to overcome all the obstacles; but at last the Lord granted a harvest too. The number of communicants there rises now to 184; children, 129, &c.

In 1867, Addah, a pretty large town at the mouth of the River Volta, and the port for the palm-oil trade of Krobo, was occupied by the Society as a mission station, and on the 1st of January, 1881, we numbered 233 Christians. There was a time of great zeal and earnestness among these Christians, and it brought forth promising blossom. They built an iron-roofed chapel, the costs of which were nearly altogether borne by them, and made great efforts towards self-support and self-government. But, during the last years, an evil spirit tried to hinder, not unsuccessfully, the work, by rising misunderstandings between some leading members. Matters were arranged, however, in the spirit of peaceful arbitration; and we know that our meek and humble Saviour is able to drive out all high-mindedness, pride, and ambition.

In 1869, one of the Society's stations (Anum) was attacked, by the Ashantees. The Missionary, Mr. F. Ramseyer his wife and child, and a European merchant connected with the Basel Mission factory, Mr. Kuchne, were taken captives, dragged to Coomassie, and treated most cruelly. (Compare the book "Four years in Ashantee," Basel Mission Book Depository, Christiansborg.) They remained in captivity till Sir Garnet Wolseley reached the neighbourhood of Coomassie, when the King of Ashantee gave them liberty to leave his town.

In the Christian way of retaliation, an Ashantee mission was begun by the same Mr. Ramseyer whom the Ashantees had so ill-treated, after his return from Europe, at a town near Coomassie called Abetifi. It is the capital of Okwao, formerly tributary to, but now independent of Ashantee. The work itself has a very promising beginning; there is already a small congregation of forty-one souls (1st Jan., 1881) and a school is opened too.

This station will be the stepping-stone to Ashantee proper, as soon as the prospects in that dark region are a little more promising.

As in the natural Kingdom, we find also in the Kingdom of God that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. The old stations of the Society have had their peculiar times of spiritual blessings, and the labourers of the Society earnestly work and pray to have those times renewed: they know, too, that our gracious Lord will grant them in His own good time. This belief is strengthened when they look on the progress of the work in Akem. For many a year the missionaries toiled there without any marked success. Everything seemed against them. The horrid climate drove one after the other away, or brought them to an early grave; the primeval forest and the heavy rains put all kinds of obstacles to an effective itinerant preaching of the Gospel; the despotism of King Ata hindered the conversion of his subjects. But the Lord had thoughts of peace and not of evil towards these back woods. First he broke the bondage of slavery through the agency of a philanthropical Government. That acted like a shower of rain to a parched land; for those poor slaves, kept down by threats and flogging by their oppressors till now, feeling themselves



free in their actions, embraced with gladness the good tidings of a still superior freedom in the blood of Christ Jesus.

The work of the missions is often sneered at, the results either doubted, or by all means slandered. Never mind, we do not want praise, but we will try to do our duty in obedience to the command of Him who loved us unto death, of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, teach them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." But let us see in Akem, what the Lord has done there in spite of all mockers. In 1877 the Basel mission had 2 stations in that vast district after 17 years of patient work, Kyebi, with 25, and Kukurantumi, with 28 members; altogether 53 members. On 1st January, 1881, 4 years later, the returns were as follows: Kyebi, 238; Kukurantumi, 98; Abomoso, 83; Asunafo, 43; Asiakwa, 86; Apapam, 51; Begoro, 61; six smaller stations with 92; 2 principal and 11 out-stations with 752 members; 4 years ago 2 stations only with 53 members. The work is increasing still. One of the missionaries writes that the number of candidates grows every day. The native assistants are doing their work in a very commendable spirit. This German mission gives much attention to education; Besides Elementary Schools in all the stations, there are Boarding Schools for Girls in Abokobi, Aburi, and Odumase, there is a Grammar School and Boarding School, both at Christiansborg and Akropong, where there is also the Theological Seminary for the education and training of Catechists and Ministers. In the Akem and Asante districts there are Boarding Schools for Boys at Kyebi and Abetifi. In different schools, 908 male, and 384 female scholars; altogether 1,292 pupils are under instruction, ranging between the first elementary class and the Theological Seminary. The Basel Mission is thankful for the valuable assistance rendered by her native assistants (there may be a few menpleasers and hirelings among them, but the devotion to, and the zeal in the service of others are unquestionable), who, in the steady faithful discharge of their duties will have their praise, if not of men, yet of God. In district conferences held at Akropong and Christiansborg in February and August, 1880, the European missionaries earnestly deliberated about the practicability of giving over to the native assistants more of the work hitherto done by Europeans, and resolved to embrace every opportunity to do so (provided the tried trustworthiness of the agents). Another topic which was discussed, both in the district conferences and the district synods (the latter assembly convoked for the first time during 1880, and consisting of all the Presbyters of a district), was the increase of self-support, and corresponding with it, the self-government of the Native Churches. The more the Basel Mission has, perhaps a little too much in time past, made the mistake of fostering a spirit of dependence in the young churches by helping them in their temporal affairs, the more earnestly she has now to inculcate on them the duty of giving, not only for the support of their poor and needy, but also for the support of their own pastors, teachers, chapels, school-houses, catechists' dwellings, schooling of their children, &c., &c. The Committee hopes and prays that the Native brethren will recognize more and more the vast importance of the subject. Had they more fully recognized their duty of becoming entirely self-supporting churches, according to the New Testament pattern, their subscriptions and donations would flow forth in quite a different style. The Committee have fixed their mind to urge this subject with all possible means, praying for the help from above. The Rev. O. Schott, principal of the Society, has purposely set out for India to promote this necessary plan in our Indian Mission, and has sent out directions to the missionaries here, how to come to the best arrangements. God willing we may have the pleasure of seeing him again among us too.

The missionaries finally express their sincere thanks to

all their friends who, by their sympathy and liberality, have cheered them and supported the work of their hands. May all who have thus served the Lord with their substance more and more find their rich reward in the happy experience of being honoured by Him, whom they honoured. And may we all realize that on earth there is no higher honour, no sweeter privilege than to be workers together with Him, in making known the name that is above every name, at which yet every knee shall bow, and which every tongue shall confess, the sweet and blessed name of our glorious Lord and King, Jesus Christ.

#### OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Dec. 13, 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in notifying to the public that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve of the facilities of the system of Post Office Money Orders being extended in the Gold Coast Colony and between the Colony and the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

His Excellency therefore directs that the following general particulars which have arisen under the new arrangements be published for general information throughout the Colony:—

1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1883, the Post Office at Cape Coast, will be a Money Order Office and will grant Orders not exceeding £10 each on any Post Office in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
2. The Money Order Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Orders on each other and on Lagos which will also grant Money Orders on those offices.
3. The Post Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Money Orders on the Post Office at Sierra Leone which will also issue Orders on those places.
4. All Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, drawing on other offices, will also pay Orders drawn by such other offices upon them.
5. No Intercolonial Orders will be drawn for more than £10.
6. The charges for Commission on Orders between Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, on each other and on Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom, will be:— s. d.

Under £1 and not exceeding £2	...	...	1	0	
Over 2	"	5	...	2	0
" 5	"	7	...	3	0
" 7	"	10	...	4	0

These charges will be subject in the future to be increased or diminished according as the Governor of the Colony may decide.

7. The general regulations of the Imperial Post Office which at present govern the Offices in the Colony with respect to Money Orders, will apply to all Post Offices which now or under the present arrangement will use the Money Order system and the same documents now made use of will be utilized with respect to such arrangement.

8. Any person requiring a Money Order will apply at the Treasury at Accra, or at the office of the District Commissioner at Cape Coast and fill up a form which he will obtain upon application with the necessary particulars of the Order and will pay the fair value of such Order and the commission thereon to the Treasurer or District Commissioner as the case may be, who will thereupon give the Postmaster an authority to issue the requisite Order to the person presenting such authority.

9. All Money Orders drawn on the Gold Coast Settlement shall be presented firstly to the Post Master of the office drawn upon, who upon examining them and being satisfied as to their correctness and genuineness will certify the same to the Collector and Treasurer at Accra, or the District Commissioner at Cape Coast, who shall thereupon pay the same to the payee of such Order.—By His Excellency's Command, KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra.  
26th May, 1887.

In order to prevent the mis-sending and mis-delivery of mails and other official correspondence intended for the Head Post Office at Accra, to Cape Coast, or other stations on the Gold Coast, by their being addressed to the Postmaster, Gold Coast, as well as to distinguish the Head of the Post Office Department in the Colony from the Postmasters at other stations, His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to direct that all Mails and other correspondence intended for the Head Post Office at Accra should, in future, be addressed to the Colonial Postmaster, whose official designation is hereby altered from that of Postmaster, Accra, to that of Colonial Postmaster, Gold Coast Colony.

The Postmasters at the Out-stations will forward all Mails, Letters, &c., thus addressed, to the Head Office at Accra.

By His Excellency's Command,  
PERCIVAL HUGHES, Acting Colonial Secretary.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE between Accra and Addah  
via Abokobi, Aburi, Akropong, Odumase and Akuse.  
Colonial Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.  
14th June, 1887.

It is hereby notified for general information, that His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to direct the establishment of a new Overland Mail Service between Accra and Addah, touching at Abokobi, Aburi, Akropong, Odumase, and Akuse, from and after the 4th proximo.

Each post will leave Accra and Addah simultaneously every Monday, arrive at Akuse on Wednesdays, and at Accra and Addah respectively on Saturdays.

Letters, Books, Sample Packets, and Newspapers will be received for transmission at the same rates of postage as those charged on Inland correspondence in the Colony.

By order,  
ROWLAND COLE, Colonial Postmaster.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPHS.  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg,  
Accra, 14th May, 1887.

Application having been made to this Government to open its Telegraph Lines to the public, it has been decided to receive telegrams from the public for transmission on and after the 24th instant, and during the hours the various offices are ordinarily open, which can be ascertained at each office, upon the following conditions:—

I. The message to be forwarded must be presented to the Clerk in charge of the office, written out upon the Government forms, and signed by the sender with his name and address. Copies of these forms can be obtained from any Telegraph Office at the rate of threepence for twenty-four forms.

II. The fee payable for the transmission of messages will for the present be one shilling for the first twenty words or under, and threepence for every additional five words or under from office to office; any expenses incurred in delivery to be borne by the sender if not paid by the recipient on delivery.

III. The sender, upon ascertaining the amount of the fees payable, shall affix postage stamps to that amount upon the telegraph form, and cancel them by his signature and the date before handing in his message.

IV. The Government will do its best to insure punctuality and order in the transmission and delivery of messages, but will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for accidental delay in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-transmission or non-delivery of any message. Where, however, the receiver of any message has reason to believe that it has been wrongly transmitted, upon paying an amount equivalent to the original charges for such telegram to the Clerk of the receiving office, have the same repeated, and should

it prove that there was any error in the transmission of the original message, the money so paid will be returned to the sender without deduction.

V. All messages will be received upon the distinct understanding that Government messages are to be given priority, and that no private message will be transmitted while the line is occupied with Government messages.

VI. The Government reserves to itself the right to refuse any message it may wish so to do, and to close the Lines to the public at any time if it deems it advisable.

VII. Messages not being in English, and also cypher messages—i.e., messages the meaning of which is not apparent upon the face of them—will not be received for transmission unless they are addressed to or have been received from parts beyond the seas, in which case they will be forwarded on payment of an original fee of one shilling, and of a further fee of threepence per word; words being counted in the same manner as in Ocean messages.

By His Excellency's Command,  
PERCIVAL HUGHES, Acting Colonial Secretary.

RULES for the Guidance of the Postmaster and the Public in the Transaction of Business in the Post Office at Cape Coast.

1. From and after the 1st proximo, the Ocean Mails from Cape Coast for Liverpool and Ports to the Windward of Cape Coast, by the regular homeward Mail Steamers, will be closed at the Post Office two hours after the signalling of each homeward Mail Steamer, either from Leeward direct or from Salt Pond.

Should a homeward Mail Steamer arrive at Cape Coast any time after midnight, the mails will be closed at 7 o'clock precisely on the following morning, with or without notification to the public.

If late in the evening (i.e., any time after dark), and the steamer proposes sailing the same evening, the Mails will be closed immediately the Boarding Officer returns from the ship and reports the hour of sailing to the Postmaster.

2. Besides the usual official hours of business (viz.: 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.), the Post Office will be opened for the reception of ordinary correspondence immediately a Mail Steamer is signalled from Leeward, and shall be kept open for that purpose two hours after signalling. As a rule, no letter will be accepted for registration for the homeward mail after the signalling of a Mail Steamer from Leeward, or when one is actually at anchor in the Roadstead.

3. All prepaid Letters, Newspapers, Book and Sample Packets, &c., must be tendered for posting with the full postage affixed thereon in Gold Coast Postage Stamps.

4. The Post Office will be opened daily for the transaction of ordinary business from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted). On Saturdays, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m., Stamps will be sold, and ordinary and registered letters received and delivered during those hours.

5. Money Orders will be issued and paid between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m. only. No Foreign, Intercolonial, or Inland Money Order will be issued or paid after the signalling of a homeward or outward Mail Steamer or during their stay in the Roadstead. No Inland Money Order will be issued or paid on the days fixed for the making up of the Overland Mails. Letters for registration by the Overland Mails will be received up to an hour of the time fixed for the closing of the mails.

6. On the arrival of a regular Mail Steamer from England between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m., letters only will be delivered to applicants the same evening (weather permitting). Papers, Books, and Sample Packets will be delivered on the following day.

7. In accordance with the revised Itinerary of the Overland Mail Service as published in *Government Gazette*, No. 18 of 1884, the Overland Mails from Cape

Coast are despatched and received on the following days:—  
Despatched to Windward Stations, Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Despatched to Leeward Stations, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m.

Received from Windward Stations, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.15 a.m.

Received from Leeward Stations, Mondays and Thursdays at noon.

By order,  
Colonial Post Office, ROWLAND COLE,  
Accra, 23rd June, 1887. Colonial Postmaster.

#### REGISTERED LETTERS.

Colonial Post Office, Accra, 22nd June, 1887.

It having come to the knowledge of the Government that an impression prevails amongst certain persons that the Government holds itself responsible for the safe delivery of Registered Letters, and in case of loss will make good their value;

This is to give notice that the Government does not so hold itself responsible; all that it does is, to take extra precautions for the security of Registered Articles.

The Public are warned that it is not safe to trust considerable sums of money or valuable Articles to the Post, whether they are registered or not; the Post being intended for the transmission of correspondence and not of Specie and valuables which should be transmitted in other ways.

By order,  
ROWLAND COLE, Colonial Postmaster.

#### POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN AXIM & ACCRA.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Feb. 8, 1884.

Arrangements having been made for the regular transmission of Mails between Axim and Accra twice in each week, instead of once in each week as heretofore, His Excellency the Governor directs that the same be notified or general information.

This Service will come into operation on the 11th February, 1884 (328)

By Command,  
FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.

MAIL TO WINDWARD.

Leaves Accra, Monday and Thursday; Winnebali, Tuesday and Friday; Saltpond, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Elmina, Thursday and Sunday; Secunder, Friday and Monday; Dixcove, Saturday and Tuesday. Arrives Axim, Saturday and Tuesday.

MAIL FROM WINDWARD.

Leaves Axim, Sunday and Wednesday; Dixcove, Monday and Thursday; Secunder, Tuesday and Friday; Elmina, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Saltpond, Thursday and Sunday; Winnebali, Friday and Monday. Arrives Accra, Friday and Monday.

FRED EVANS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

#### SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Passed in the years 1874 to 1885.

1874.—1.—Dated December 17.—An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of Slave dealing.

2.—December 17, 1874.—An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons held in Slavery.

1875.—1.—May 10.—An Ordinance to amend "The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."

2.—May 10, 1875.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.

3.—May 26, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

4.—June 22, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for

defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

5.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance to regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.

6.—December 31.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Authentication and for a Record of Ordinances.

7.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits.

1876.—1.—March 31.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.

2.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875.

3.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for embodying in One Ordinance the Rules of Interpretation applicable to certain Terms and Provisions usually adopted in Ordinances and Rules of Court.

4.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for the constitution of a Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the administration of Justice.

5.—March 31, 1876.—Criminal Procedure Ordinance.

6.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.

7.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs.

8.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance regulating the Acquisition and Vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

9.—September 5, 1876.—The Priso Ordinance.

10.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of the Customs and Trade of the Gold Coast Colony and adjacent Territories.

11.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm the expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873.

1877.—1.—January 12.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1874.

2.—January 13, 1877.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance.

3.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1877.

4.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

5.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to consolidate the law relating to Promissory Oaths.

6.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the more convenient administration of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873.

7.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1876.

8.—April 4.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

9.—April 20, 1877.—The Public Works Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1877.

10.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1876.

11.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

12.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to suits by and against the Government, and as to the costs thereof.

13.—July 23.—An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

14.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to enable the

Governor to permit in particular cases certain Articles to be exported during the subsistence of any general prohibition of such exportation.

15.—July 23, 1877.—Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance, 1877.

16.—July 23.—The Master and Servant Ordinance, 1877

17.—December 19, 1877.—The Light House Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

18.—December 19, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos.

1878.—1.—January 3.—An Ordinance for further regulating certain Allowances to Government Officers.

2.—January 17, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Sales by Auction.

3.—February 4, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the Health of Seamen therein.

4.—February 18, 1878.—An Ordinance to regulate dealing in Ammunition and Arms.

5.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

6.—April 29.—The Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1878

7.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1877.

8.—June 24, 1878.—Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

9.—June 24, 1878.—An Ordinance to provide for the levying of Light Dues in the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

10.—July 5, 1878.—An Ordinance for the better regulating the Police of towns and populous places, and promoting Public Health.

11.—July 20, 1878.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1878.

12.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

13.—November 15, 1878.—The Administration of the Government Indemnity Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

14.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, 1878.

1879.—1.—April 14.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

2.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

3.—May 22.—The Gold Coast Constabulary Ordinance.

4.—May 22, 1879.—An Ordinance relating to the Wills of Persons serving in the Constabulary and to the distribution on their decease of their Personal Property, and also in cases of Desertion.

5.—July 7.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1880.

6.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1880.

7.—July 7, 1879.—An Ordinance to regulate and amend the scale of Fees payable to Government Medical Officers for services rendered at Inquests on persons dying in Gaol.

1880.—1.—April 29.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1879.

2.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of Certain Coins now in Circulation and received in payment in this Colony.

3.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to give validity to Certain Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

4.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to amend the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

5.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the Expense of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

6.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

7.—Sept. 1, 1880.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

8.—September 1, 1880.—The Amended Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1880.

9.—September 1, 1880.—An Ordinance to indemnify the sender of a registered Article through the Post Office when a loss happens in this Colony.

1881.—1.—January 31.—The Lagos Hospital Ordinance.

2.—January 31, 1881.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled the Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

3.—May 11, 1881.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

1882.—1.—February 2.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, 1879.

2.—February 6.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1882.

3.—Feb. 25.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1882.

4.—May 6.—An Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

5.—May 8.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Reception, Detention, and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

6.—May 12.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

7.—May 30.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy-Sheriffs.

8.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast during the year 1883.

9.—November 11.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, entitled an Ordinance, for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

10.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

11.—November 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos during the year 1883.

12.—Dec. 2.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

13.—Dec. 12.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled The Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878.

14.—December 2.—Rules for the Regulations of the Public Slaughter House and the Public Meat Market provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilole Offin and Ereko Market, Lagos, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 40, 41 and 67 of The Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1883.—1.—January 4.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

2.—January 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the construction of Roads and Public Works, and for the performance of Labour required for the better Defence of the Colony and Protectorate.

3.—January 12.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the Law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy Sheriffs.

4.—January 13.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

5.—January 15.—An Ordinance to facilitate and regulate the Exercise in the Protectorate Territories of certain Powers and Jurisdiction by Native Authorities.

6.—January 16.—An Ordinance to repeal the Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

7.—January 18.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to the Payments of Rewards to Informers.

8.—March 24.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting Land in the Gold Coast Colony.

9.—April 4.—Order in Council adding to the Rules laid down in the Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878, provisions on the occupiers of any premises the cleansing of Footways and Roadways, &c.

10.—Oct. 13.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1884.

11.—October 26.—An Ordinance to amend the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

12.—October 26.—An Ordinance to authorize and



provide for the removal of insane persons from the Gold Coast to the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

13.—November 14.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting land in the Gold Coast Colony.

14.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary power for the detention and deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

15.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the detention of a certain Political Prisoner.

15.—December 31.—An Ordinance to exempt certain persons from serving upon Juries.

1884.—1.—January 15.—Yaw Ewuah's detention and deportation Ordinance, 1884.

2.—March 11.—The Gold Coast Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1884.

3.—March 12.—The Sick Prisoners removal Ordinance, 1883.

4.—May 10.—The Explosives Ordinance, 1884.

1884.—5.—August 18.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1880.

6.—August 18, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1880.

7.—September 2, 1884.—An Ordinance to provide for the more speedy remedying of errors committed by District Commissioners in the exercise of their jurisdiction in criminal matters.

8.—September 2, 1884.—The Supply Ordinance, 1880.

9.—October 16, 1884.—The Lagos Political Prisoner's Ordinance, 1884.

10.—October 20, 1884.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1881.

11.—October 20, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1881.

12.—November 5, 1884.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1882.

13.—November 5, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1882.

14.—November 19, 1884.—An Ordinance for regulating the Law of Marriage.

15.—November 19, 1884.—The Quaoe Mensah Detention Ordinance, 1884.

16.—December 18, 1884.—An Ordinance to control recruiting in the Gold Coast Colony for the service of foreign states.

17.—December 18, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1883.

18.—December 30, 1883.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1883.

19.—December 30, 1884.—The Additional Supply Ordinance Gold Coast Colony, 1884.

1885.—1.—April 2.—The Travelling Ordinance, 1885.

2.—May 29, 1885.—The Geraldo De Lima Detention and Deportation Ordinance, 1885.

3.—June 26.—1885.—The Lunatics Removal Ordinance, 1885.

#### ROUTE TO THE HOLY LAND.

From Sierra Leone to Tenerife or Madeira.

From Madeira to Gibraltar, connect there with the Peninsular and Oriental steamer for Malta and Alexandria.

From Alexandria take railway to Cairo. Twelve miles from Cairo are the Pyramids. At Cairo is the greatest Mahomedan university in the world, containing ten thousand students—worth visiting.

Return by rail to Alexandria, and take steamer to Jaffa—twelve hours run. From Jaffa to Jerusalem, on horseback, forty miles. From Jerusalem to Nazereth, and Hebron—the journeys are easy. From Jerusalem pass by the Sea of Galilee, and go to Damascus. From Damascus, across the mountains of Lebanon to Beyrout.

From Beyrout, by steamer, to England.

Cost of journey, about £300.

## SIERRA LEONE.

The Settlement of Sierra Leone consists of a peninsula ending in Cape Sierra Leone. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The Settlement is about eighteen miles in length, by twelve miles in breadth, with an area of about 468 square miles. The Settlement was first ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native Chiefs. In 1791 a charter was granted to a company under the appellation of the "Sierra Leone Company." The Company transferred the Settlement back to the Crown in 1807.

In 1862 a large tract of land called "Sherbro" was ceded to this Settlement. A considerable amount of the revenue of Sierra Leone is derived from this place. The exports therefrom in 1869 amounted to £116,087.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1876	56,389	64,706	272,606	207,036
1877	56,320	52,248	368,442	388,530
1878	63,125	53,256	524,418	391,646
1879	71,877	57,802	409,643	391,080
1880	72,558	68,128	445,358	375,915
1881	65,415	66,859	374,375	365,862
1882	62,485	59,737	398,815	420,017
1883	62,413	73,216	433,581	442,373
1884	73,096	82,259	464,081	377,055
1885	64,751	70,917	324,546	326,931

#### GOVERNORS OF SIERRA LEONE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Captain Day, R.N.	1803
T. Ludlam	1803
T. P. Thompson	1808
Captain Cullumbine, R.N.	1810
R. Bones	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell	1811
Sir Charles McCarthy	1814
Captain Grant	1820
Brigadier-General Sir C. McCarthy	1823
D. M. Hamilton	1824
Major-General C. Turner	1825
Ken. Macaulay	1826
Sir N. Campbell	1826
H. Lumley	1827
H. J. Ricketts	1829
A. M. Frazer	1830
A. Findley	1830
O. Temple	1833
Colonel R. Doherty	1837
Sir J. Jeremie	1840
Dr. Ferguson	1841
Colonel G. Macdonald	1842
Norman W. Macdonald	1846
B. C. C. Pine	1848
Captain A. E. Kennedy	1852
Colonel S. J. Hill	1854
R. Dangan	1855
Colonel S. J. Hill	1855
Alexander FitzJames	1859
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hardwick Smith	1861
" " William Hill	1862
Major S. W. Blackall	1862
Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne	1865
" S. W. Blackall	1866
" G. N. Yonge	1867
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	1868
J. J. Kendall	1870
Captain Sheppard	1871
Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1871
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	1872
W. R. Keate	1873
G. Berkeley, C.M.G.	1874
George French	1874
C. H. Kortright	1875

Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.	1876
W. W. Streeten	1880
Captain A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.	1881
Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	1885
Captain J. S. Hay, Acting	1886
Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	1887

#### WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Comprising Sierra Leone, Sherbro, and the Gambia, with their Dependencies.

Governor-in-Chief—Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. ... £2,000 (And £500 Allowance.)

Assistant Private Secretary—J. W. Lewis ..... 160

Government Interpreter— ..... 300

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Captain J. Crooks ..... 150 (With Military Pay and Allowances.)

Executive Council (styled Honourable)—The Governor (President), Officer Commanding Troops, the Colonial Secretary, and Queen's Advocate.

Clerk of Executive Council—Captain Crooks.

Legislative Council—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Officer Commanding Troops (ex officio), S. Lewis, S. Boyle (unofficial), T. J. Sawyer.

Clerk of Legislative Council—J. W. Lewis ..... 100

#### COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

GEORGE STREET.

Colonial Secretary—T. Risely Griffiths ..... 800

Assistant Colonial Secretaries. { Captain Daniel ..... 400 J. Pakenham ..... 400 — Cameron ..... 400

Major Festing ..... 400 C. B. Mitford ..... 400

First Clerk—E. E. Faulkner ..... 200

Second Clerk—J. Dawson ..... 100

Third Clerk—J. A. E. Parkes ..... 60

#### TREASURY.

GEORGE STREET.

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer—T. Risely Griffiths.

First Clerk and Cashier—M. A. Potts ..... 240

Second Clerk—B. M. Brown ..... 140

Third Clerk—J. J. Wellington ..... 100

#### THE TREASURY SAVINGS BANK, SIERRA LEONE.

The following principal Rules abridged from the Regulations of the Colonial Treasury Savings Bank are printed and circulated with the view of making the Treasury Savings Bank more generally known in Sierra Leone.

Established 1st January 1882, under Ordinance No. 5 of 1874.

Manager.—The Honourable the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer. Clerk.—Mr. James H. Spaine.

Office: George Street, Freetown. Hours: From 1 to 3 p.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

#### PRINCIPAL RULES.

1. Deposits of One Shilling or any number of shillings or of pounds and shillings will be received from any Depositor, provided the Deposits made by any one Depositor in any year ending 31st December do not exceed £130 and provided the total amount standing in each Depositors' name do not exceed £500.

2. Interest calculated yearly on the 31st December in every year at the rate of sixpence per pound per annum, or one half-penny per pound per month shall be allowed on every complete pound deposited.

3. Deposits may be made by a Trustee on behalf of another person, but repayment of the same or any part thereof shall not be made without the receipt and receipts of both the said parties or the Survivor or Survivors of them. In the case of a minor the deposits shall be repaid after the age of seven years in the same manner as if he were of full age.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry will be repaid to any such woman unless her husband shall give notice in writing of such marriage to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall require payment to be made to him.

5. Deposits may be withdrawn by any Depositor by giving notice to the Colonial Treasurer on a printed form to be obtained at the Savings Bank. The amount required will be repaid within seven days at the latest from the date of such notice.

6. Repayments shall be made only to the Depositor in person, or to the bearer of an order under his hand signed in the presence of the Minister of the Parish in which he resides, of a Justice of the Peace, or, in case of sickness, of the Medical Attendant. If the Depositor be resident abroad, his signature must be verified by some constituted authority of the place in which he resides.

Note.—A full statement of the regulations may be seen at the Savings Bank Office during Office hours.

T. RISLEY GRIFFITH, Colonial Secretary & Treasurer

#### MILITARY STAFF.

Officers Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa—Lieut. Colonels Hill, Commanding, and Thomas Talbot,

Regimental Pay, £365; Staff Pay, £137; Allowances, £209; Total, £711.

Fort-Adjutant, Sierra Leone—Lieut. J. C. Barton, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £119; Total, £324.

Royal Engineer—Lieut. W. L. Wainwright, 2nd W. Regiment (Acting). Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £119; Total, £337.

Field Adjutant—Lieut. H. P. Northcote.

Commissariat in Charge—Deputy Commissary R. P. Gablett. Pay, £502; Allowances, £172; Total, £674.

Commissary (Ordinance).—Assistant-Commissary G. T. Wann. Pay, £210; Allowances, £139; Total, £349.

Senior Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major Parke, P.M.O. Pay, £365; Allowances, £172; Total, £537.

Officers—Captains J. Wilkin and J. Skelton; Lieuts. A. N. Lysaght, G. Patterson, D. A. Macfarlane, W. Were, Dunn, France, J. W. H. Ogilby, C. E. A. Coleman, R. H. Townshend.

The above officers are also entitled to Free Quarters, or to Lodging Allowance, according to rank.

Acting Garrison Chaplain—Rev. M. Pearce. Pay, £75; Hammock Allowance, £55; Total, £130.

#### NAVAL DEPOT.

Naval Agent— ..... £100

#### AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

WALPOLE STREET.

Auditor-General—J. C. Gore ..... 600

First Clerk—George W. Cole ..... 126

Second Clerk—Johnson ..... 50

#### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

IN-DOOR BRANCH.

Collector—M. V. D. Stuart ..... (and fees) 500

Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper—J. F. Brown ..... 350

Second Clerk and Locker—J. W. Cole ..... 200

Assistant Clerk—J. S. Front ..... 100

Housekeepers—W. S. Davies, E. Combe each	50
Officer in charge of Customs, Isles de Lee.—J. A. Cline	75

Landing Surveyor—A. B. Hanson	300
Senior Landing Water and Surveyor—C. W. Edwin	150
Second " " —C. J. Lawrence	75
Assistant " " —Fred Davies	75

### ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. Ingham, D.D., £500, and £400 from Bishop's Fund.	
Colonial Chaplain—Abolished 1875	£500
Assistant ditto—J. E. Taylor	150

### NATIVE MINISTERS.

Rev. M. Pearce, Christ Church, Pademba road.	
Rev. J. Robbin, Kissy road.	
Rev. G. J. Macaulay, Kissy.	
Rev. S. G. Hoadley, Wellington.	
Rev. J. B. Bowen, Hastings.	
Rev. M. Taylor, Waterloo.	
Rev. T. C. Spindler, Gloucester and Leicester.	
Rev. J. S. Mason (Caretaker), Bathurst.	
Rev. N. J. Cole, Regent.	
Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A., Wilberforce.	
Rev. W. Quaker, Kent.	
Rev. J. H. Davis, York.	
Rev. N. M. Bull, Quiah, Bishop Newton.	
Rev. N. Boston, L.T.H., Bullom.	
Rev. P. H. Thompson, Binyuma.	
Rev. S. Hughes, Rio Pongat.	
Rev. Obadiah Moore, Principal C.M. Grammar School.	
Tutors—M. Wilson, B.A., S. Spaine.	
General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—Rev. C. Cockrell.	

### JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice—	£5,500
Queen's Advocate—J. K. Donaldson	700
Clerk—W. A. Valentine	75
Sheriff—D. Carol, acting	400
Registrar-General—J. K. Donaldson	
Clerks of " " P. Jones	80
" " " Shepherd	60
Police Magistrate—Edwin Adolphus	500
Registrar and Master of the Court—Daniel Carroll	250
Commissioner and Commissioner's Court—The Judge.	
Police Clerk—	200
Inspector-General of Police—Craig Halkett	400

(And two Horses' Allowance.)

Inspector—A. Revington	80
Sub-Inspectors—M. E. Betts and T. J. M. Refell	£50 each.
Coroner—The Police Magistrate	£10

### SIERRA LEONE BAR.

Samuel Lewis, B.L.	A. Hebron, B.L.
Nash Williams, B.L.	P. A. Renner, B.L.
J. A. MacCarthy, B.L.	

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor and Engineer—R. A. Pownall	£500
(And three Horses' Allowance.)	
Foreman of Works—Craig	300
Superintendent of Roads—W. N. Innis	150
Clerk—W. R. Campbell	130
Storekeeper—J. A. Fitzjohn	30 100s.

### POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—J. H. Spaine	200
First Clerk—J. S. Johnson	80
Second " —J. B. Sawyer	60

### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Board of Education—The Hon. Members of the Executive Council, and Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L., Revs. Thomas Tassart, J. C. May, O. Moore.

Inspector of Schools—Rev. M. Hunter, M.A.	700
Sub-Inspector—M. J. Marle	200
Headmaster Model School—T. S. Wilson	100
Colonial Schoolmaster—	36
Matrons—Mary Ann Macaulay	36
—Kessie Bidwell	20

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—David P. Ross	500
(And two Horses' Allowance.)	
Assistant Colonial Surgeon—W. Renner, M.D.	300
Comp. and Shoemaker—	84
(And Quarters.)	
Medical Clerk—D. Cole	150
(And Quarters.)	

### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Public Health—A. Revington	350
Clerk—Cole	50

### PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Government Printer—S. H. John	100
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### DISTRICT MANAGERS.

(Allowance for two Horses.)	
Manager (First Eastern District)—Edwin Adolphus	
" and Coroner (for Second Eastern District)—W. W. Huggins	300
(And three Horses' Allowance.)	
Clerk—D. H. Marly	30
Manager and Coroner (Western District)—J. M. Metzger	270

(And House.)

Manager (Mountain District)—Edwin Adolphus	
(Allowance for two Horses)	

### GAOL DEPARTMENT.

Keeper of Freedown Gaol—Wade	244
Under Gaoler—J. Thomas	100
Matron, Female Prison—E. Taylor	50
Under Matron—Martha Clarke	30

### CHARITY COMMISSION.

Poor Fund Commissioners—Hon. T. J. Sawyer, D. Jurett.	
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### FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMANY.	
SPAIN.	
NETHERLANDS.	
AMERICA—Captain J. A. Lewis	
LUSITANIA—M. S. Boyle.	
AUSTRIA.	
FRANCE—	
PORTUGAL—P. Lemberg.	
FRANCE—V. Bureste.	

### LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

General Super.—The Governor (ex officio). (Horse allow.)	
Clerk in Charge—W. W. Huggins	£250
(Horse and Lodging allowance.)	

### HARBOUR, &c.

Harbour Master—A. B. Hanson	£1000
Pilots—W. Johnson and Green.	

### LIGHTHOUSE.

Station—Cape Sierra Leone.	
Superintendent—The Harbour-Master	50
Keeper—John S. Johnson	60

The Lighthouse stands on the extremity of the Cape; is 60 feet from the base to the top of the lantern. It bears from the Carpenter Rock E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Vessels coming from westward should be careful not to bring the light to bear more to the eastward than E. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; and coming from southward, not to alter course until the light is on that bearing. Coming from northward, should not bring the light more to westward than S.S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., and King Tom's Point comes on with the centre buttack by S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., to avoid the Middle Ground.

### POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The Acting Postmaster, in conformity with instructions received from the Postmaster-General, hereby notifies that from and after the 1st day of April next the rate of postage for correspondence and newspapers posted in Sierra Leone and addressed to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union will be as follows: For a letter not exceeding 1 ounce, 4d.; exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 5d.; exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, 6d.; and for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, 4d.; newspapers, 2d.; book parcels and patterns, 3 per 2 ounces instead of 2d., as heretofore. And for correspondence to the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, and other British possessions on the West Coast of Africa: ordinary letters, 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce rate; newspapers and prices current, 2d. each; book packets and pattern packets at 4d. per 2 ounces rate. By command of the Administrator of Sierra Leone, AMBROSEUS BUCKLE, Acting Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent.

Post Office, Sierra Leone, 16th March, 1891.  
A fee of 2d. in addition to the ordinary postage is charged on registration of letters, etc.  
Inland Postage, including the Sherbro, 2d.

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Sums under and not exceeding £5	5s.
Above £5	5s.
" 5	7s.
" 7	10s.
" 10	13s.

No single order can be granted for more than £100, but orders can be multiplied to any amount.  
Postage Stamps from the value of 2d. to 10s. are obtainable at the Post Office.

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Day—December 25.	Good Friday—Mar. 31.
Queen's Birthday—May 24.	
Anniversary of Prince Alfred's (Duke of Edinburgh) Visit—October 22.	
Anniversary of the Abolition of House and Land Tax Octinances—August 22.	

### PROVINCE OF SHERRBO.

Civil Commissioner—C. H. H. Mosley	£500
(And Quarters.)	
Clerk—W. Hughes	50
Assistant Colonial Surgeon—M. L. Jurett	250
Deputy Collector of Customs—C. H. H. Elliot	350
Clerk of Customs—J. D. Macaulay	150
First Landing Water—J. Crown	75
Second Landing Water—J. B. Turner	75
Tide Water—	50
Galer—James Dennis	75
Rickiff—F. B. Bucknor	30
Coroner—The Commandant	30
Dispenser—D. N. P. Thorpe	20
Pastor—Rev. G. C. M. Nicol, B.A.	

### RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

#### EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone—Bishop Ingham, D.D.	
Assistant Chaplain—Rev. J. Campbell	150

#### BISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF SIERRA LEONE.

O. E. Vidal, D.D., 1862.	E. H. Beckler, D.D., 1866.
J. W. Weeks, D.D., 1867.	H. Chestham, D.D., 1872.
J. Bowen, D.D., 1873.	E. G. Ingham, D.D., 1883.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Secretary—Rev. F. Nevill, Principal Fourah Bay College	
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#### WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

General Superintendent and Chairman of the District—(Vacant.)	
Ministers—Revs. Henry Williams, Samuel W. Davis, Joseph May, Charles Mackie, Alex. T. George, Daniel W. Thorpe, Adam P. Woods, William G. Marler, David A. John, Joseph C. Thomas, James Booth, Joseph Kevley, J. Claudius May, and E. G. Sutton.	

#### U.M. FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Superintendent—Rev. Thomas Tassart.	
Minister—Revs. W. J. Leigh, T. Coker, and D. James.	

#### LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Superintendent—Rev. S. Williams.	
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#### BAPTIST.

Deacon in Charge—Mr. J. Pison.	
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#### CHURCH OF GOD.

Superintendent—Mr. T. G. Lawson.	
Assistant Preacher—Mr. W. S. Macaulay.	

#### WEST AFRICAN METHODIST.

Superintendent in Charge of Maroon Chapel—	
Licensed Preachers—Messrs. O'Connor, Shephard, and Leigh.	
Catechist—James C. Thomas.	

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Superior—Rev. Father Blanchet.	
Assistants—Rev. Father Lutz and others.	

#### CONVENT.

Rev. Mother—Mary Chmura.	
Assistants—Marie Edgar.	

#### COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

##### FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

(Established February, 1881.)	
Affiliated to the University of Durham, May, 1876.	
Principal—F. J. Nevill, M.A.	
Vice-Principal—Rev. —Price.	
Tutors—Rev. S. Spaine and M. Wilson.	

The above College, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in the beginning of January, 1876, when the Regulations recently adopted by the Parent Committee came into force.

The aim and object of the Committee is to place within the reach of the population of the West Coast a higher education than any hitherto imparted; and with a view to this, they have taken such steps as will very soon, they



trust, affiliate their College to an English University, so that students may, in their own country, proceed to the Degrees granted by such University.

The Committee in doing this, feel that they are endeavouring to meet a long-felt want of the Coast, *i.e.*, to afford an education of a high order based on Christian principles; they therefore trust that their efforts in this direction will meet with the approbation of all interested in the welfare of the African Continent.

All information as to Curriculum of Studies, Scale of Charges, &c., will be supplied by the accompanying copy of regulations. Information as to duration of College Terms, Recesses, and other points will be hereafter duly supplied; it is sufficient to say for the present that the Three Terms constituting a College Session will probably, with short intervening vacations, extend from the beginning of January till the early part of the month of November.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are Scholarships (three in number) open for competition every year, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for two, three, or four years, according to circumstances. Of these Scholarships, two, termed "College Scholarships," are open for competition to members of every Protestant denomination; one termed the "Niger Scholarship," for such only as, after passing the examinations referred to in the "Regulations" (Title xiii., sec. ii.), engage to proceed to the Mission Field, "whenever the Church Missionary Society may direct."

#### EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

I. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will (D.V.) be held the first week in February, 1883. The subjects for this examination have been previously specified.

II. An Examination for the "Niger Scholarship" will be held at the College the last week in the Epiphany Term (April) or, if deemed more expedient, the last week in the Easter Term (June) 1883. Subjects for this Examination as under:—

1. Latin Grammar, with translation of Latin sentences.
2. The Gospel according to St. Mark and St. John, in Greek.
3. Scripture History to the end of the Old Testament.
4. Cicero, De Officiis, lib. I. (desirable, though not compulsory).

III. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will also (D.V.) be held at the College the last week in the Michaelmas Term (December), 1883. The subjects for this Examination will be as under:—

1. Horace—Odes, Book I.  
Caesar—De Bello Civili, Book I.  
Latin Grammar.  
Rendering of Easy Sentences (English) into Latin.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, Books I. and II.  
Greek Grammar.  
Rendering of very Simple Sentences (English) into Greek.
3. Arithmetic—General, with Problems in Mensuration (Superfices and Solids).  
Algebra—Including Quadratic Equations.  
Euclid—Books I., II., and III. to Propositions 20 inclusive.
4. Holy Scripture—General Knowledge of Bible History; also acquaintance with Fundamental Doctrines of Christian Faith.
5. English Language—  
Grammatical Structure.  
History of Language.  
Analysis and Paraphrasing.
6. History—  
English: The Plantagenet Period.  
Roman: To the Death of Julius Caesar.
7. Geography—General Knowledge required.

IV. Examination for Matriculation (College) can be held in the first week of every term, if required. Subjects for such Examinations, as under:—

1. Latin—A portion of any book of any author, which the College authorities may sanction.
2. Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis—any portion of any Book.
3. Greek and Latin Grammar.
4. General Knowledge of Bible History, &c., as above.
5. Arithmetic—General.  
Algebra—Including Simple Equations.  
Euclid—Books I. and II., Propositions 1-8 inclusive.
6. General Knowledge of Grammar of English Language.
7. General Knowledge of English History.
8. General Knowledge of Geography.

METCALFE SUNTER, Master.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

The Sub-Committee also considered Regulations to give effect to the Committee's determination to open the Fourah Bay College, and recommend the following for adoption by the Committee:—

1. That the Fourah Bay College be open to any student who can bring satisfactory testimony of his moral character, and pass the Matriculation Examination.
2. That the ordinary Curriculum of the College shall include instruction in the Holy Scriptures and the evidences for the Christian religion; Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and English. History and Geography, Comparative Philology, Moral Philosophy, the principles of Political Economy, Logic, Mathematics, Music, and such branches of Natural Science as may be found expedient and practicable.

N.B.—The subjects taken up by each Student shall depend on their previous training, their capacity for receiving instruction, and their proposed future calling. Instruction shall also be given if required, in French and German, on payment of an extra Fee.

3. That no more Free Students be received into the College, but that two Scholarships be given every year, of the value of £40 each, to be held for three years, or in the event of the student being received for special training in Theology, for four years. These Scholarships are liable to be forfeited in case of serious misconduct or of failure of health.

4. That the Scholarships be given to the most successful candidates at an examination held yearly at the College by the College authorities, on the following conditions:—

(a.) That all candidates bring satisfactory testimonials from 3 persons, one of whom must be a Clergyman, and the remaining two either Clergymen, Ministers, or Church Members of some Protestant denomination, as to their moral and religious character, giving promise thereby of future usefulness in the service of Christ. In the case of candidates from the Grammar School, one of the testimonials must be from the Master.

(b.) That no candidate shall be entitled to receive a Scholarship, unless the Examiners be satisfied he comes up to the required standard of attainments.

5. That Students intended for Holy Orders shall receive one year's special training in Theology.

6. That it shall be open to Catechists and Teachers who have earned for themselves a good degree in their respective callings, and are recommended by the Conference for Holy Orders, to avail themselves of this special training in Theology, in which case the Church Missionary Committee will grant for one year the sum of £50.

7. A Certificate shall be given at the close of their course to all Students who shall have succeeded in passing the final Examination, stating in what class they have passed.

8. That no Student be admitted under the age of 17

years; his application for admission to be accompanied, when obtainable, by his baptismal certificate.

9. That the following be the scale of fees:—For Instruction, per Term, £5; per annum, £15. For Board and Lodging, £8; per annum, £24.

10. That Students be at liberty to obtain board and lodging outside the College—provided that they conform in all other respects to the College discipline. In every case, the lodgings selected must have the sanction of the Principal.

CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, July, 1875.

#### CHURCH COUNCIL.

Secretary—T. J. Sawyerr.

#### CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Revs. J. Robbin, G. J. Macaulay, M. Taylor; Messrs. A. A. Farrar, T. J. Sawyerr, J. D. Macaulay, D. Carro, (Secretary)

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Bishop (President), Rev. J. Robbin, Messrs. T. J. Sawyerr, G. P. Bull.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

Secretary—Rev. M. Pearce.

Depot—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, Rawdon street.

#### RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Depot—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, who has always on hand. Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and School Materials.

#### SIERRA LEONE DIOCESAN FRIENDLY INSTITUTION.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.  
President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

#### Vice-Presidents.

His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr. T. J. Sawyerr.  
Hon. S. Boyle.

#### Directors.

Right Rev. The Bishop. | Mr. J. D. Macaulay  
Mr. G. P. Bull. | Mr. R. Mason.  
His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr. M. T. Sawyerr.  
Hon. T. J. Sawyerr. | Hon. T. J. Sawyerr.  
Mr. J. B. Macarthy. | Rev. D. G. Williams.

#### Honorary Physician—

Treasurer—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr.

The Society holds its meetings on the second Monday in every month at 7 o'clock p.m. in the Bishop's room, Gloucester street.

#### Advantages of this Institution.

1. It is a sick club; giving relief in case of sickness.
2. It provides a regular weekly sum in old age.
3. It is a burial company; providing for the expense of burial.

Members on being elected may either pay an entrance fee, and so come into immediate benefit, or not, as they choose.

For admission and further particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Simeon J. Smart, Master of Kissy Road School, Mountain Cut, Freetown.

#### DIOCESAN CLERGY LIST.

Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, 1870.

ISLES DE LOS, RIO PONGAS, AND RIO NUNEZ.

Rev. P. H. Douglin, Rio Pongas.

J. McEwen, Isles de Los, 1872.

Rev. S. Hughes, Rio Pongas.

#### BATHURST ON THE GAMBIA.

Rev. George Nicol, Colonial Chaplain, 1869.

#### SIERRA LEONE AND MISSIONS ADJACENT.

Rev. J. B. Bowen, Fourah Bay College.

John Campbell, Assistant Col. Chaplain, 1856.

John H. Davies, York, 1867.

G. H. Hazeley, Wellington, 1881.

Ven. Henry Johnson (Archdeacon Niger), 1881.

Rev. George J. Macaulay, Kissy, 1867.

Samuel Mousa, Wilberforce, 1881.

Thomas C. Nylander, Gloucester-cum-Leicester, 1864.

Moses Pearce, Pademba road, 1874.

O. Moore, Principal, Grammar School, Freetown, 1882.

Rev. William Quaker, Kent, 1867.

N. J. Cole, Regent, 1886.

M. Sunter, M.A., Inspector of Schools, 1870.

J. Eldred Taylor, Hastings, 1873.

Moses Taylor, Waterloo, 1867.

J. Robbin, Kissy Road, Freetown, 1886.

F. Nevill, M.A., Principal Fourah Bay College.

J. A. Alley, Port Loko.

#### CAPE COAST CASTLE.

Rev. Thomas Maxwell, Colonial Chaplain, 1871.

(Vacant), Accra.

#### LAGOS AND BADAGRY.

V. Faulkner, Abeokuta.

James Johnson, Breadfruit, 1874.

W. Morgan, Ebute Ero.

M. Pearce, Lagos, 1871.

C. H. V. Gollmer, Principal, Training Institution, Lagos.

J. B. Wood, Lagos.

T. B. Wright, Fag, 1872.

Charles Phillips, Ondo, 1876.

Nat. Johnson, Aroloya, 1874.

D. Coker, Badagry, 1876.

I. Olawole, B.A.

E. H. Willoughby, Lagos.

J. Hamilton.

Tom Harding.

H. Sykes.

J. W. Dickinson.

#### ABEOKUTA AND IBADAN.

W. Moore, Oshiele, Abeokuta.

D. Olubi, Kudeti, Ibadan, 1861.

D. Williams, Ake, Abeokuta, 1871.

S. Doherty, 1882.

Rev. E. Bucks, 1882.

M. J. Luke.

S. Johnson.

#### HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

KISSY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, UNDER ACT OF 1864

ASYLUM FOR INSANE AT KISSY.

Superintendent—E. Collins.

Excellent and comfortable arrangements for the Patients have been made by the Sanitary Inspector.

## COMMITTEE OF MISSIONS.

The Bishop (President), Revs. M. Pearce, J. Robbin, J. E. Taylor, Messrs. T. J. Sawyerr, A. H. Farrar, D. Carrol, Geo. J. Macaulay, J. Lisk.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REGENT SQUARE.

(Established March, 1845.)

*Principal*—Rev. O. Moore.

*Tutors*—Messrs. T. Taylor, B.A., S. Farmer, B.A., and Wright, B.A.

## WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

(Established May, 1874.)

*Principal*—Rev. J. Claudius May, of the Univ. of London. There are several Day Schools in connection with the various Missionary Societies.

The Boarding Department of the above School will be ready for the reception of boarders at the commencement of the ensuing Session.

The charge for boarding is *three guineas* a quarter—exclusive of tuition—payable in advance.

The charge for tuition with slight modification, remains the same, viz., per quarter, payable in advance:—English studies, £1 1s.; Latin, Greek, and French, 7s. 6d. each; Algebra and Geometry, 3s. 9d. each; Book-keeping and Drawing, 2s. 6d. each; attendance at Science Lectures, 2s. 6d.

Trigonometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, Political Economy, and other subjects are also taught in the High School curriculum and are charged for as extras.

For further particulars apply to the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission House, Freetown, or to the Principal, Rev. J. Claudius May, The Battery.

## THE ANNIE WALSH MEMORIAL (FORMERLY C.M.S.) FEMALE INSTITUTION.

KISSY ROAD, FREETOWN.

(Established 1840.)

*Lady Principal*—Miss

*Lady Helpers*—Miss Bright, Miss Nottidge, and Mrs. Brown.

## WESLEYAN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

OXFORD STREET, FREETOWN

(Established 1880.)

*Lady Principal*—(Vacant).

*Lady Helpers*—Miss Bickersteth.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

*Principal*—L'Abbe D. Hycvre. *Master*—P. Claver.  
*Assistant*—Brother Christian.

## CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

Palm Oils and	Ground Nuts.	Ginger.
Kernels.	Benni Seeds.	Gum.
Hides.	Wax.	etc., etc.

## NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIERRA LEONE.

## THE WEEKLY NEWS.

A medium of communication between the West Coast of Africa, Europe, and the United Kingdom. Published Weekly.

Offices—East street, Freetown; and in London.

## THE WATCHMAN AND WEST AFRICAN RECORD.

Published twice Monthly.

Office—Corner of Oxford and Pultney streets, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

## THE METHODIST HERALD.

## COLONIAL STEAMER.

H.M.C.S. The Countess of Derby.

## POPULATION.

(The last Census was taken on April 3, 1881.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown .....	11,129	10,802	21,931
1st Eastern District.....	2,348	2,337	4,685
2nd do. do. ....	4,323	3,963	8,286
Mountain do. ....	2,957	2,999	5,956
Western do. ....	2,943	2,617	5,560
Total.....	23,700	22,718	46,418

## MOHAMMEDANS IN SIERRA LEONE.

In the Settlement of Sierra Leone there are three Mosques—one at Fourah Bay, one at Foulah Town, and one at Aberdeen. The two last are substantial edifices with iron roofs. Their religious chiefs are—at Fourah Bay, Alimani Haroona Alfa Sulemanu; Foulah Town, Alimani Amara Alfa Omaru; Aberdeen, Alimani Dandæ.

## THE C.M.S. AND MR. PAYNE.

"MR. J. A. PAYNE (Registrar of the Supreme Court at Lagos, &c.), with whom the Committee had the pleasure of an interview on June 15th, on his arrival in England, took leave of them on the eve of his return to Lagos. He expressed his thankfulness for the encouragement which he, as a lay member of the Church in Africa, had received during his visit to England, which would be of great help to him in the future, and invited the prayers of the Society, to which the Native Christian Church in Africa looked up as its parent."—*Church Missionary Intelligencer*.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse to show a fixed white light of the third order at an elevation of 75 feet above the sea is being erected on the middle point of Cape Three Points, West Coast of Africa, in latitude 4° 45' 0" north, and longitude 2° 5' 45" west.

The lantern and ironwork of the lighthouse to be painted red on a white masonry base, nine feet high.

It is intended to show the light on and after 1st July next. JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.

March 15, 1875.



information against violators, upon oath before any City Magistrate, who shall immediately issue a warrant for said offender or offenders and bring them to trial. The informer shall receive for such information the sum of two and a-half dollars, to be paid out of any money in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 4.—Be it understood that nothing in section second shall be so construed as to prevent the landing of passengers, who may arrive at this port on the Sabbath Day and their luggage.

Section 5.—Any Ordinance conflicting with this Ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed in the Common Council this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

I assent to this Ordinance this 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

ARTHUR BARCLAY, C. T. O. KING,  
Clerk of Common Council. Mayor.

## GAMBIA.

The Settlement of the Gambia occupies the banks of the river of the same name, as far up as Baraconda, but not continuously. It contains an area of 21 miles, with, in 1871, a population of 14,190. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The climate is notoriously unhealthy for five months in the year. The export trade, which at one time exhibited a considerable falling-off (ascribed in some measure to the competition of the French, who now enjoy equal rights with the British throughout the coast), appears to have revived, and to be steadily increasing and consists of wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm-oil, timber, and chiefly of ground-nuts. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly twenty-seven miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. This was one of the Settlements at which the slave-trade was once carried on.

Year.	Revenue.	Expend.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	23,341	18,361	191,580	138,983
1881	24,038	19,840	160,628	140,423
1882	26,025	19,721	173,889	254,711
1883	28,952	23,878	198,910	208,120
1884	24,958	29,482	212,121	199,482
1885	20,258	26,595	92,234	119,385

### Population 1881.

Males	..	..	..	..	7,215
Females	..	..	..	..	6,975
Total	..	..	..	..	14,190

### ADMINISTRATORS.

H. P. Seagram	1843
E. Norcott	1843
C. Fitzgerald	1844
R. G. Macdonell	1847
Captain A. E. Kennedy	1852
Colonel L. S. O'Connor	1852
Colonel G. A. K. D'Arcy	1859
Admiral Patey, R.N., C.M.G.	1866
Captain Callaghan, C.M.G.	1871
C. H. Kortwright, C.M.G.	1873
S. Rowe, C.M.G.	1875
Dr. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.	1877
Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.	1884
J. S. Hay	1886

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Administrator. The Treasurer.  
The Collector of Customs. The Chief Magistrate.  
Unofficial Members—James Topp, S. J. Foster, J. Richards,  
Clerk of Council—(Vacant).

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

Administrator—Capt. J. S. Hay, C.M.G.	£1,300
Government Secretary—W. Higginson	400
Governor's Clerk—R. H. Syrett	160
Arabic Writer and Interpreter—M. A. Savage	50
Treasurer and Postmaster—G. T. Carter	700
Clerk—S. D. A. Coker	150
Assistant—A. J. Nicol	65
Collector of Customs—C. J. Blackburn	450
Clerk—S. J. Auber	120
Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer—J. Dongan	200
Landing Waiter and Locker—W. J. Davis	90
Colonial Engineer—J. H. Brady	500
Foreman of Works—G. J. Joiner	72
Clerk—T. J. Carew	40
Colonial Chaplain—Rev. G. Nicol	450

### JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Magistrate—	£600
Queen's Advocate, Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Hon. J. R. Maxwell, B.C.L.	550
Clerk—H. J. Aigle	50
Clerk of Courts—W. C. Cates	150
Sheriff } Hon. James Topp	150
Coroner }	
Superintendent of Police—(vacant)	200
Sergt.-Major—I. C. Paul	100
Gaoler—Sergeant Sherrington	100

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Surgeon—T. H. Spilsbury, M.R.C.S.	400
Assistant ditto—W. Allan	300
Dispenser—George Spilsbury	80
Manager of McCarthy's Island—E. A. M. Smith	250
Manager of Combo Island—J. H. Findem	150

### WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

European—Rev. W. T. Pullen and Geo. Lowe	.....
Native—Rev. York F. Clement	.....

## FERNANDO PO.

Governor—Alhandro Alz Sagado	per diem \$25
Secretary—Don Anselmo Gasulia	per month 200
Writer (Secretary's Office)—Anthony Bozel	£96
Commissary—Don Aremo	216
Inspector—Don Huan	300
Postmaster—Val Casa	\$600
Paymaster's Clerk—Stephen Hollis	£84
Colonial Hospital Surgeon—Dr.	.....

### BRITISH CONSULATE, SANTA ISABEL.

H.B.M. Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra—Edward Hyde Hewitt, Esq., (and Allowances). £500

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Father Superior and Two Fathers. Native—Loranzo.

### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—Revs. W. Holland and — Wolf.  
Natives—Revs. F. G. Brown and Wm. Barcelon.  
Schoolmaster—Mr. Robert Shower.

### BAPTIST MISSION, VICTORIA

Rev. — Saker, Manager; Revs. — Pinnock and W. Thompson.

Schoolmaster—Joseph Wilson.

A sanatorium at Victoria Mountain Peak, or Cameroon Peak.

### COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN FERNANDO PO.

English—John Holt, G. Thompson, Peter Norman Johnstone, P. R. Prince, Wm. A. Vizer, Harry Gardiner, J. B. Davies, Isaiah Coker, Harry Bull, Joseph Smith.  
Spanish—Casulia.  
Portuguese—Loriana des Cunha, Antony Buz, Phillip Va Casa. Martich, Estavo.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Francis Joaque.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.

(Opened by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress.)

### WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

#### COMMISSION IN LONDON.

Executive Commissioner—Sir James Marshall, Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.

Committee—The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, G.C.B., Chairman (Royal Commissioner); A. W. L. Hemming, Esq., C.M.G., Head of the African Department, Colonial Office; Sir James Marshall, Member of the West African Trade Section Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce; F. Swanzy, Esq., Vice-President of the West African Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Banner, Esq., Member of the West African Trade Section Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce; T. Risely Griffith, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone; W. H. Quayle Jones, Esq., Queen's Advocate, Gold Coast; Kenric B. Murray, Esq., Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.

#### XXIV.—WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

##### COMMISSION IN SIERRA LEONE.

Committee at Freetown—Robert E. Pownall, Esq., Colonial Surveyor, President; the Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, M.L.C.; David P. Rose, Esq., M.D., Colonial Surgeon; Lieut. J. N. Compton, R.N.; Ernest Vohsen, Esq.; George Zochonis, Esq.; Moses S. Boyle, Esq.; Daniel Jarrett, Esq.

Sherbro District.—The Commandant (for the time being); J. B. Wright, J.P.; W. H. Davison, Esq.; J. A. Williams, Esq.; J. T. Aldridge, Esq., 2nd Eastern and Quiah Districts.—W. M. Huggins, Esq., J.P.

Western Districts.—J. M. Metzger, Esq., J.P.; Secretary—Enoch Faulkner, Esq.

##### COMMISSION IN GAMBIA.

President.—His Excellency C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., Administrator.

Commissioners at Bathurst.—The Hon. James Topp; the Hon. J. D. Richards; C. Beving, Esq.; E. Allegre, Esq.; H. C. Goddard, Esq.; A. Dubois, Esq.; T. B. Evans, Esq.; G. Verdier, Esq.; S. J. Forster, Esq.; G. N. Shynge, Esq.; J. D. Attred, Esq.; E. A. M. Smith, Esq.; J. H. Finden, Esq. Honorary Secretaries—Captain W. P. Roche, Government Secretary; Dr. W. Allan, Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

#### XXV.—GOLD COAST.

##### COMMISSION AT ACCRA.

Committee.—John Pagan, Esq., Colonial Surveyor; Dr. Easmon; P. Schindler, Esq.; Edmund Bannerman, Esq.; G. F. Cleland, Esq.

Native Committee.—King Tackie, Chief Ajauben Ankrah, Chief John Quartey, Chief Ackromah.

#### XXVI.—LAGOS.

Committee of Lagos.—Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, Chairman; Mr. Consul Hood; Mr. Consul Heldbeck; C. J. George, Esq.; J. D. Fairley, Esq., Secretary; A. R. Elliott, Esq.; J. J. Thomas, Esq.; J. A. Payne, Esq.; W. Shitta, Esq.; G. W. Neville, Esq.

### HANDBOOK TO THE WEST AFRICAN COURT.

Compiled under the Direction of Sir J. Marshall, C.M.G. CATALOGUE OF THE GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast has been occupied in one form or another as a British Settlement since 1672, when the Royal

African Company was formed, which built several forts along the Coast, and strengthened Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence.

This company was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament. This company was dissolved in 1821, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. This was soon followed by the first Ashanti war, and on January 24, 1824, the Governor, Sir Charles Macarthy, was defeated and slain, and his head carried to Coomassi. This war was ended by a victory over the Ashantis near Accra in 1827.

After this the government of the country was again placed in the hands of a mercantile body, which continued until the second Ashanti war in 1863. A force of West Indian troops was then marched to the Prabh, and encamped there; but the enemy never appeared, and the troops were withdrawn after suffering great loss from sickness.

These events were followed by a rearrangement of possessions between the English and the Dutch, which occasioned so much trouble to the latter power that, in 1871, Holland abandoned to Great Britain all its rights on the coast.

This Convention was not approved of by the King of Ashanti, who, in December, 1872, invaded the British Protectorate, and so commenced the third and last Ashanti war. In 1873 it was determined to send out troops to repel the invasion, and to take Coomassi. This was carried out under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who crossed the Prabh in January, 1874, and on February 4 captured Coomassi.

After this war the Settlements on the Gold Coast and at Lagos were, by Charter dated 24 July, 1874, united under one constitution as the Gold Coast Colony, which continued until 1886, when Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast, and formed into a separate Colony.

#### Table 1.

Two Cases of Birds from the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, collected by J. B. Elliott. (For Sale).  
W. Africa Cat.

Three Elephant's Tusks, weighing 72 lbs., 34 lbs., and 33 lbs. Horace B. Griffith.

Native Earthenware Cooking Pots. Collection of Carved Calabashes, Stools, &c.

#### Table 2.

King of Ashanti's State Umbrella, found in the palace at the capture of Coomassi in 1874. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.

Two Dums used by the Houssas, inhabitants of the Niger district, who are employed as military police on the Gold Coast. Captain Higginson, G.C.C.

Curious Signal Drum made of wood. Mrs. Swanzy.  
Two Warre Boards, a favourite game of the natives along the West Coast, and played with four seeds in each cup. Horace B. Griffith.

Brick Fire Stove. F. W. Paul.  
Two Models of Mortars and their Pounders. G. Zimmermann.

Set of Wooden Bowls.

#### Table 3.

Handsomely Carved Native Stool. F. G. Crocker.  
Model of an Ashanti Chief's State Palanquin. Gold Coast Government.

Four Drums from Accra. G. Zimmermann.  
Collection of Drums and other Musical Instruments used by the natives. Models of Canoes. Carved Wooden Calabash. Mrs. Swanzy.

Native Stool with Elephant's Tail. His Excellency W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.

An assorted collection of specimens of various kinds of Woods, plain and polished. Gold Coast Government, and G. Zimmermann.

Agricultural Implements. Gold Coast Government.  
Gold Digging Implements. G. Zimmermann.  
Nets used for tying up bundles. T. F. Bruce.  
Hammock of Fibre. F. Evans, C.M.G.  
Strainers and Sieves of grass work.  
Several Native Stools.

#### Table 4 and Screen.

Glass Case containing a preserved Cone of the Oil Palm, with the kernels from which the oil is extracted. Three Cases of Stuffed Birds. Eight Cases of Butterflies and Beetles. Curious piece of Network with a variety of Fetish Charms and other ornaments attached. Wooden Figures and Pipe Case. Carved Calabashes. Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

Beheading Sword. Knife. Wooden Ladles. Grass Bag. Mrs. Swanzy.

Various Native Hats made of grasses.  
Horns, Canoe Paddles, Spears, &c.

#### Table 5.

Beautiful preserved specimen of a Nest of the Weaver Bird, with a pair of those birds stuffed. Mrs. Swanzy.  
Specimens of Pine Apple and other fibres.

#### Produce.

Blocks of Gum Copal. T. F. Bruce.  
Palm Oil and Kernels. Nut Oil, Tiger Nuts, Kola Nuts, Ground Nuts in shell and shelled, Coprah Nuts, Calabar Beans, Benie Seeds, Guinea Grain. Cotton, Silk-Cotton, and Pods, Maize, Ginger.  
Several specimens of Rubber. Gold Coast Government, F. & S. Swanzy.  
Coffee from Basel Mission at Akropong. Cocoa.  
Native Brooms.

#### Case 1.

The south side and ends of this case contain a collection of gold jewellery, which was exhibited by the Gold Coast Government at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. Among these are a number of rings and some brooches with the signs of the zodiac worked upon them, which is a common device among the Gold Coast goldsmiths. It is not known how these signs came to be so much used by the natives. There are also brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, and other ornaments of European designs. All these are for sale. The other side contains some of the gold ornaments which were paid by the Ashantis to the British Government as a portion of the indemnity claimed at the close of the war in 1874. In saucers at the base are some of the smaller ornaments.

#### Case 2.

In this case are more of the gold ornaments belonging to the Ashanti indemnity. On the north side there is also a very handsome necklace of gold and valuable beads which was taken in the palace at the capture of Coomassi in 1874, and is now exhibited by Sir A. J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., the Commissioner for the West Indies.

At the other end is the Golden Fetish Axe which was sent to the Queen by the King of Ashanti in 1881, as a token of peace and submission at a time when he was suspected of having warlike intentions against the Gold Coast. This is lent by H.M. the Queen.

At the base of this case there are some specimens of iron anklets found at Coomassi at its capture, which are of excellent patterns and manufacture. Also a collection of quaint brass figures and devices, numbers of which are made by the Ashantis, and are used as weights for weigh-

ing gold dust. Some pure gold dust is contained in a bottle.

#### Case 3.

Specimens of very rich Gold Quartz from Crocker's Reef Wassau. Messrs F. and A. Swanzy.

#### Case 4.

Contains a large collection of Gold Ornaments made by natives. Many of these, including strings of nuggets, are exhibited by native residents of the Gold Coast. Among these are the following, with the names of the exhibitors: Thirty-six Nuggets, weight 20 oz. 8 aekies. Pair of Bracelets, 3 oz. 2 aekies (native measure). Gold Purse, 3 oz. 2 aekies. Two Strings of Beads, 7 oz. 4 aekies.

Gold Necklaces with a crucifix and other ornaments of a Christian character, which seem to show that some of the influence of the Portuguese in former times on native ornaments still remains. Strings of 30 Beads. Chief's Rings.

A Gold Pipe. Chief Adjubin Ankrach.

Sixty Beads with Hook and Heart attached, 3 oz. 1 aekie. 120 Beads with locket weighing 2 oz. 14 aekies. 3 Combs. String of ornaments with 5 small nuggets, 1 oz. 14 aekies. 6 Large Beads, 1 oz. 6 aekies. Alligator and Chain, 1 oz. 12 aekies. Chain with Chair, Shoe, Fish, Heart, Anchor, and Cross in monogram, 1 oz. 10 aekies. Chain with 1 large nugget, 3 oz. 12 aekies. Chains with Book, Penholder, and other small ornaments. At the end of the case Mr. Bruce also exhibits some silver work, one of which is composed of a number of keys and bells on a large ring. Also a ring with 2 keys and 2 fishing baskets, and 2 napkin rings of the zodiac pattern. T. F. Bruce.

String of five Nuggets, and another of 25 Beads. Mrs. Margaret Addo.

Thirty-seven Beads and Nuggets with some Necklaces and Bracelets. Mrs. A. Bruce.

The remainder of the Gold ornaments in this case are exhibited by persons in this country.

The Governor, W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., exhibits three rings of the zodiac pattern, made expressly for this Exhibition.

Mr. Crocker, of the firm of F. and A. Swanzy, has resided for many years on the Gold Coast, and has done much to develop gold mining in that country; the reef from which the gold quartz exhibited in Case 3 was taken, as well as the neighbouring town, being named after him. He exhibits a beautiful collection of ornaments, of which many of the patterns and designs are of a native character, including five Breastplates, four Mountings for Hair-combs, five Strings of Beads, a beautiful Necklet of Gold and Aggrey beads. He also exhibits Neck Chains, Rings, Studs, and a very handsome set of twelve Silver Napkin Rings with the zodiac signs elaborately worked upon them; also seven Nuggets and a Bar of Gold. F. J. Crocker.

The firm of F. and A. Swanzy has been for a long time connected with the trade of the Gold Coast, and has done good service to the Gold Coast section. Among the gold ornaments Mr. F. Swanzy exhibits a number of Beads, Chains, Necklaces, Brooches, some of which have beetles of a bright green for their centres, as well as five nuggets. Also a few good specimens of the Aggrey Beads, which are occasionally found buried in the ground, but the origin of which is unknown. The natives value them so highly that imitations of them, whether from Birmingham or Venice, ever deceive a Gold Coast woman. It is supposed that in former ages they must have been objects of barter, brought from Egypt and the far north, and used in trading with the inhabitants of that part of Africa. F. Swanzy.

These exhibits show some very fine specimens of the native goldsmiths' powers of making ornaments of a European character. There is a particularly handsome Bracelet of filigree work, with a Brooch of a similar character, and a beautiful Necklet with sixty beads. Mrs. Cleaver.

Gold Chain of minute elaborate work, made by a Cape Coast Chief. Bracelet of the zodiac pattern; some Rings, and four Silver Napkin Rings of the zodiac pattern. Lady Marshall.

Brooch and Pendant with beetles for a centre. Miss H. F. Marshall.

Some small ornaments; including three Gold Studs, which were made for the poetess L. E. L., who died in Cape Coast Castle. At this end of the case there is another string of Aggrey Beads, which have already been described. These few beads cost £4 10s., which is good proof of the value in which they are held by the natives.

#### Case 5.

Contains specimens of the best and most expensive native cloths. In the centre are two from Ashanti, made of rich silk and cloth, exhibited by Mr. G. F. Cleland, J.P., of Accra. The value of these cloths is £25 each. On each side of these are other cloths of a similar kind, rich in colour and material, all made on native looms, exhibited by the Governor, W. B. Griffith, C.M.G., and Mr. T. B. Bruce, of Accra, who exhibits a large number of cloths of different kinds, and other articles.

In front of these there is a State Stool adorned with silver (G. F. Cleland). There are a number of these stools le-s adorned scattered about the Court. Each is carved out of one piece of wood, and they are used by the natives as seats. A chief's "stool" is a throne, and represents his authority. His people and the land of the tribe are all attached to the "stool." On the stool there are two elephants, which are carried before a chief. One of these was presented by the head chief of Cape Coast to Lady Marshall. Besides these there is an excellent specimen of a carved Calabash, with strings of beads, which are used by women to mark time in a favourite dance called "Adunkum." Miss Mary Marshall.

Here are also some reliques of the Ashanti War: two Ammunition Belts, an ivory War-Horn crusted with blood, a Warrior's Belt adorned with cowrie shells and animals' claws, some Fetish Charms, and a curious wooden ladle used for measuring gold dust. Sir J. Marshall.

#### On the Shelf.

A piece of unfinished Embroidery, which was found in the Palace at the taking of Coomassi. The material is English, and the patterns, consisting of birds and butterflies, are European; but it was supposed to be the unfinished work of some of the king's household. Sir J. Marshall.

Several Native Cloths of a superior kind. T. F. Bruce.  
Two very old pieces of Ashanti Pottery—one a Lamp, the other a Drinking Cup. F. W. Paul.

Various Articles of Pottery from Akim. G. Zimmermann. Collection of Earthenware Pipes made in Ashanti.

Some Stones containing gold dust, taken from the dried bed of the Ancoba river. Sir James Marshall.

#### Screen.

Three Cases of Stuffed Birds, the centre one containing a beautiful specimen of the Emerald Cuckoo, a rare bird. Cases of Butterflies, from the neighbourhood of Accra. Sir J. Marshall.

Set of Eight Paddles used by Accra Canoemen. T. F. Bruce.

Carved Ivory Tusk. Dr. F. Easmon.

State Chair of an Ashanti Chief, studded with brass nails. Gold Coast Government.

Another similar Chair. Chief Quartermaster.

Photographs.

#### Case 6.

Fetish Drum. T. F. Bruce.  
Set of assorted Fetishes, concocted by the Fetish priests for various purposes. The supposed power of the one with a padlock in it is that if a person hates the owner for whom it is made, or intends to do him mischief, that owner has but to mention his enemy's names and lock the padlock, and the wrong-doer must die. Another wards off

harm caused by cutlasses or other instruments of iron. Others are for protection against various dangers and witchcraft. G. Zimmermann.

Fetish Apron, worn by Fetish Priest. F. W. Paul.

Ditto. W. H. Quayle Jones.

Ditto and Charms. Gold Coast Government.

Various Wooden Images. Dr. F. Easmon.

Mask worn in War by the Kings of Accra. King Tackie.

Wooden Combs and La-fles; Straw Caps. T. F. Bruce

Wooden Combs. Chief Quartermaster.

Carved Wooden Ladles and Images. Chiefs Akraman and Amar.

Three Niger Mats. J. Garshong.

Hat made of Maize Leaves. Gold Coast Government.

Basket and Mat work from the Interior. Leather work from the Interior. Various Straw Hats.

#### Case 7.

Large assortment of Native Cloths, showing a great variety of patterns and colours. These cloths, when worn by the natives, men and women, form clothing of graceful drapery, and similar in form to the ancient Roman garments. They are made on rude looms, of which there is a specimen in this case, with a piece of cloth in formation, and some carding combs, and are of excellent quality and colours. Counterpane made by native girls at the Catholic Convent School, Elmina. Sir J. Marshall.

Fancy Nets of native make, used by women to tie over the various articles they carry on their heads. T. F. Bruce.

Sword and Powder-horn of leather work got on the Gold Coast, but evidently manufactured in the Sierra Leone country. F. E. Firminger.

Ebony Stick with gold head, and another Stick. F. Swanzy.

Ebony Stick. G. Zimmermann.

Collection of Snakes, Lizards and other reptiles. F. Swanzy.

#### Case 8.

Contains an excellent collection of Chief Products of the Gold Coast, with their present value in the market. Also a number of skins of monkeys, leopards, and other animals, including a snake skin measuring sixteen feet; ivory, gold ornaments, &c., with some of the Aggrey beads, which have been described in Case 4. F. Schaeffer and Co.

#### A Photograph Stand

Separates the Gold Coast Colony from Lagos. On the Gold Coast side there is a map of the entire West Coast of Africa, showing the position of the British Possessions, published by the African Association. National African Co., Limited.

View of Cape Coast during the Ashanti War, with the fleet of men-of-war and transports at anchor. Sir J. Marshall.

Views of the old and massive Castle at Elmina, and of the Houssa force employed by the local Government as its military protection and of Cape Coast Castle, with a group of men of a West India Regiment standing at the foot of the staircase leading to the officers' mess-room. The grave of the ill-fated L. E. L. is close to where the men are standing. Most of these photographs were taken by Dr. J. W. Rowland.

#### LAGOS.

LAGOS is situated on the Bight of Benin, and was in former times the headquarters of the slave trade, which led to its occupation by a British force. In 1861, Docemo the king, ceded to Great Britain the island and port of Lagos. The king continued to reside at Lagos with a pension of £1000 a year until his death, which took place last year.

At first the Settlements of Lagos were erected into a separate Government. In 1866 they were amalgamated



with the West Africa Settlements, under the Government of Sierra Leone.

After the Ashanti war in 1874 the Gold Coast Settlements were by Charter entered into the Gold Coast Colony, and by that Charter Lagos was amalgamated with it.

In the present year Lagos has been separated from the Gold Coast, with a constitution of its own.

The Colony of Lagos includes the whole of the sea-board extending from the right bank of the Benin River on the east, boundary of the French protectorate of Kotonu on the west, with the towns of Badagry, Palma and Leckie, and the territory interposed between the sea and the lagoon; Lagos island lying among lagoons in the centre.

The waters of Lagos, which are entered by a somewhat dangerous bar, constitute the only safe harbour along 600 miles of coast.

The Photograph Stand which divides Lagos from the Gold Coast has some excellent views of Lagos and its lagoon, the Marina, Government House, the Secretariat, Court House, Catholic Church, as well as some typical forest scenes and groups of natives, taken by Dr. J. W. Rowland. In the centre is a framed collection of the stamps of the West African Colonies, tastefully arranged by Messrs. De la Rue.

On the adjoining screen are some interesting photographs of places and natives in the far interior, taken by Mr. Joseph Thomson, who has lately travelled in these parts to negotiate treaties with the Sultans of Sokoto and other places on behalf of the National African Co., Limited. These parts have never been photographed before.

#### Table 1.

Two Cushions of the leather work from the Niger country. Lagos Government and J. S. Bucknor.  
Several sets of grass work Table Mats. 2 Baskets from Bonny. G. W. Neville.

Large Earthenware Country Pot. W. F. Lumpkin.  
Water Coolers. J. A. Payne.  
Two Calabash Water Coolers. Captain Speeding.  
Carved Calabashes. Lagos Government, J. S. Bucknor, and J. J. Thomas.

Rough Calabashes. Mrs. Harding.  
Eight Mats of ornamental grass work made by the Houssas. Lagos Government and J. J. Thomas.  
Rope Mats of convict labour.

#### Table 2.—Samples of Produce and Woods.

Ten Bottles containing specimens of Palm Oil in various stages of manufacture. 1. Palm Oil in its rough state. 2. Palm Oil after saponification in autoclave. 3. Rough Glycerine obtained after saponification. 4. Pure Glycerine prepared by distillation from No. 3. 5. Palm Oil after acidification and distillation. 6. Palmitic Acid, No. 5, after hot pressing. 7. Soft Acid: intermediate material pressed from No. 6. 8. Oleic Oil: oil pressed from No. 7. 9. Cloth Oil: purified oleic acid as used for wool scouring. 10. Pale Oleic Acid, for pharmaceutical purposes. Price's Patent Candle Co., Limited.

Samples of best Lagos Palm Kernels and Nuts. Palm Oil as on arrival at the docks, and as bleached after long exposure. Snake's Eye Seed. Piece of Malachite found in a mine on the south-west coast. Flint instrument. Specimens of native Brass Work. Banner Brothers.

Samples of Coprah, Egusi Seed, African Lentils, African Beans, Native African Pepper, Specimen African Cotton, Specimen Lagos Coffee Beans, Egusi Ito (Native Food), Seed Shea Butter, Specimen Lagos Rice Antimony Specimen, Kiro used for painting and dyeing, Native Chalk, Native Alari Silk Fibre, Kolah Nuts, Native Sponge, Native Thread, plain and dyed, Cocoa Nuts, Native Beans "Ere," Ogea Gum, Native Medicine, Benniseed, Dry Okoro for soup, Ground Camwood for dyeing, Ashes for dyeing, Flour of Yam Vegetable, Calabar Beans, Cocoa Beans, Raw African Silk-Cotton Seed, Egusi Seed "Bara," Ground Nuts decorticated, Ground Nuts, Natives Peas Epa Orutu, Native Tapioca, Plain Kernels, Native Beeswax,

Dried Yams, Rice in the ear, Ilegpa for dyeing Alligator Pepper "Atare," Emini (Native Vegetable), Lubu (Native Food), Pine Apple Leaves Fibre and Ekoo, Native Soap, Indigo, Native Tooth Brushes and Swiss Sticks, Sugar Cane, Camwood, Palm Leaf, Fibre and Birds' Nests, Cocoa Nuts from the tree, Palm Kernels Oils produced by Natives, Shea Butter Lagos, Palm Oil, African Honey, Lubece, Eki Wood polished, Eki Wood plain, Brimstone Wood polished, Iroko Wood polished, Native Mahogany polished, Brimstone Wood plain, Iroko Wood plain, Native Mahogany plain. G. L. Gaier, Esq.

Ten Specimens of Woods with their native names, framed; and a Hammock made of the leaves of the Bam-boo Palm. Mr. Justice S. Smith.

Rope of the Cocoa-nut fibre. Lagos Government.  
Bag of Coco grown in Lagos. Bag of Gum. Lagos Government.

#### Table 3.

Contains a collection of Grotesque Carvings in wood highly coloured, most of which are intended to represent the various residents, native and European.

1. Table made for Fetish purposes, at Porto Novo, near Dahomey, which contains a double row of figures representing types of the various tribes and inhabitants of that town. Sir J. Marshall. On this table there is a wooden mask with horns, with figures of a woman and an animal; used in a solemn custom or ceremony called Oro. Z. A. Williams. Also some wooden masks which are worn at customs and dances.

2. Mask with full length figures of two men and two women, worn in certain dances and ceremonies, from Abbeo Kuta in the interior. Catholic Mission.

3. Mask similar to No. 2, described as worn by the Egbas at the yearly custom of Oro, and at ceremonies after a confinement. Z. A. Williams.

4. Carved out of a solid piece of wood, comes from Ketu, a town to the north-west of Lagos, which was lately destroyed by Dahomey. It represents the worship of Ifa, which is the Fetish Deity most honoured by the heathen natives. He is the revealer of future events, the patron of marriage and of birth. He is also called Bango (god of the palm-nut), because sixteen palm-nuts are used to consult him and obtain an answer. He is the messenger and interpreter of the gods; and it is through his ministry that the Fetishes manifest their will, and that man makes known his wants. Frederick Evans, C.M.G.

5. Is another Ifa oracle. Lagos Government.  
6. Warree Board, with eight female figures carved out of a solid piece of wood. This is a favourite game played by two persons, with beans in each cup. Dr. H. Marshall.

The two figures at the one end of this table are representations of higher class natives on horseback, with attendants. The two at the other end are corresponding representations of women. One of these carries a baby on her back in the country fashion, whilst lifting up an older child in her arms. These figures have tribal marks on their cheeks. Ajassah, late Apena or judge to the late King Docemo.

Several carved wooden Bowls, supported by figures of women and animals, used in Fetish divination. Captain Speeding.

Collection of Masks used at Customs and Plays. Lagos Government, F. Evans, C.M.G.

Four knives with ornamental brass handles, used by chiefs. J. A. Payne.

Other knives of a similar kind. M. P. Grissell, H. Nadolini.

#### Table 4.

Contains some more specimens of highly-coloured Wood Carving. At the south end are two Masks composed of heads carrying bowls, and between them is another supporting figures of two men and two women on each side of a somewhat doubtful animal, probably a horse.

In the centre are two stools with human figures. Lagos Government.

On these are two Gelede Masks used in plays. One represents a man carrying an ornamental dish with a head in it, and surrounded by four small figures of men; the other is the same, with women instead of men. A. R. Elliott.

Four other Masks. J. A. Payne, Seidu Olowu.

In the centre there is a large Box covered and ornamented with Cowrie shells, which form the currency among the natives. Two Wooden Carvings of natives and their children. Ajassah.

Warree Board. F. Evans, C.M.G.

Houssa Drum. Lagos Government.

Tom-tom Drum. Z. A. Williams.

Various Musical Instruments of a rudimentary character, some played with the fingers on strings, and others with the mouth. Pair of Wooden Clogs. Mr. Shitta.

Wooden platter used for Fetish divination.

#### Table 5.

The Niger Brass Work for domestic purposes consists for the most part of water jugs, basins, coffee-pots. R. B. Blaize, C. J. George, J. S. Bucknor, W. Shitta, National African Company, Limited.

Three Tusks of Ivory, weight 41½ lbs., 39½ lbs., and 14 lbs. Lagos Government.

Four pieces of Ivory. Captain Speeding.

Two Carved Ivory War Horns. Mrs. Lewis.

Two Elk Horns. F. Evans, C.M.G.

Two pair of Hippopotamus Tusks, and two small Ivory Tusks. J. S. Bucknor.

Five Carved Wooden Stools. Lagos Government.

Model of a Cameroonian Canoe with its crew. F. Osborne. Calabashes adorned by patterns burnt into them. J. S. Bucknor.

Warree Board with cover. H. Nadolini.

Specimens of Brass Work from the countries adjoining the River Niger, over which a British Protectorate has lately been proclaimed. Some of the best specimens were brought to this country by Mr. J. Thomson, whose photographs have already been noticed.

#### Table 6 and Screen.

Six Grass Work Baskets, made by wives of the late King Docemo. Lagos Government.

Four Grass Work Baskets. Mr. Justice S. Smith.

Four Fancy Baskets. A. R. Elliott.

Two large Niger Baskets. F. S. Bucknor.

One large Earthenware Water Pot. W. F. Lumpkin.

A large Sun Hat made of cocoa fibre. Prison labour.

Two Hats of a pattern worn by Mahomedans. Lagos Government and J. Williams.

Door Mats of cocoa fibre. Prison labour.

Six Bamboo Fibre Baskets. H. Dahl.

Plan of the Town of Lagos prepared for this Exhibition by order of F. Evans, C.M.G., and executed by W. T. C. Lawson, C.E., Assistant Colonial Surveyor, a native of West Africa. Lagos Government.

Photographs of Lagos and Vicinity, by native photographers. T. M. G. Herpin, F. J. P. Decker.

Address to Queen Victoria illuminated on a framed panel. Geraldo Samuel.

Leggings and other Niger leather work. W. B. Griffith, jun.

#### Table 7.

Contains a collection of various articles of Needlework done by the native girls attending the convent school at Lagos, and are for sale.

#### Case 1.

Two fine specimens of Tobes, or robes worn by Mahomedans, with beautiful embroidery. One of these is white, the other coloured. J. S. Bucknor.

On each side of these are six specimens of the best sorts of native Cloths, some in open work, worn by the upper class inhabitants. Lagos Government, J. S. Bucknor.

Seven Cushions and Stools with ornamental leather work. This kind of work is done by the people of the interior. E. Evans, C.M.G., Mr. Justice S. Smith, H. Nadolini.

Two Ornamental Hammocks. Mr. Justice S. Smith, and C. J. George.

Board with Verses from the Koran inscribed upon it. Lagos Government.

Photograph of the Catholic Mission Church. Mrs. Smith of Leckie.

At the foot of the case are several more cloths and tobos of a superior description. On the shelf are various objects exhibited by the Catholic Mission at Lagos, of which the following are the most interesting:—Egba woman with, hair dressed high. Canoe man with his pipe, bill-hook and canoe. Priestess of Shango, the god of thunder. A Nago woman with her baby, imploring the protection of the god Ifa on her knees. Masks worn by women at solemn feasts and funerals. Worshipper of the god Ifa. Fetish of Oduduwa, the great goddess of the blacks, the mother of the gods. Fetish of Obatala, the greatest of all the gods. Ivory Horn used by the Zambetos, or night police of the King of Porto Novo. Pipes and Pipe Cases from Dahomey. Nago Woman nursing her child. Ammunition belt used by the amazons of Dahomey. Behind these are some more native cloths.

#### Case 2.

White Embroidered Tobe. Lagos Government.  
Two specimens of the best kind of coloured Grass Cloths. A. R. Elliott.

Various country cloths, three English cloths dyed by natives, bundle of Alari yarn, best Alari cloth, three coloured sword girdles, brass pan from Calabar, four strings of Tessaba, or Mahomedan praying beads, two heads of crown birds, two fans made of skin. J. S. Bucknor.

Girdle worn by priests of the god Ifa. Lagos Government.

White Gari gown, three strings of Mahomedan praying-beads, glass armlets. J. J. Thomas.

Arabic charms, cartridge pouch from Bidah. J. Croft.

A large cushion covered with ornamental leather work, from the Niger country. Mrs. A. W. L. Hemming.

Various country cloths. C. J. George.

Ornamental hammock from Popo, two brass palm oil lamps from the Upper Niger, two Iroko Fetish caps, and executioner's cap, fancy basket, ornamented with leather and glass; unmade country cloth fan. Mr. Justice S. Smith.

Four small wooden images, bright-coloured native head-dress. H. Nadolini.

Pair of riding boots from the Niger, a Lady's grass bag. J. A. Payne.

On the wall next this case are twenty-four quaintly-carved walking sticks. Mr. Justice S. Smith and J. J. Thomas.

With these there is a varied collection of the ornamental leather work of the people in the Protectorate of the Niger. These include:—

A handsome pair of leggings. Lagos Government.

Bags and boots. National African Company, Limited.

Japanese sword with a sheath of elaborate work. Captain Speeding.

Satchel for carrying a Koran. Lagos Government.

Schoolboy's satchel from Bidah. J. Croft.

Over these is a curious bird-cage. Mr. Justice S. Smith.

On the front wall of the office are some excellent specimens of native cloths, a green girdle, and some ornamental leather horse trappings brought from the interior by Jos. Thomson.

Model of a bamboo house. G. L. Gaier.

Leather head trappings and collar for horse. J. S. Bucknor.

Armour for horse's head, brass bit and stirrups. Jos. Thomson.

Brass and copper horse collars. R. B. Blaize.  
Brass Bit. J. S. Bucknor.  
Sword with leather sheath and girdle. National African Company, Limited.

Brass Stirrups. Ben Diodu.  
Seven leather boxes. A variety of knives and daggers, with sheaths of leather work. Sandals and slippers. Bows and arrows still used in the interior. On the top are some more brass basins, jugs, &c., from the Niger country. Model of a native hut. On the other wall of the office there are more articles from the Niger Protectorate. Swords and knives in leather sheaths.

### Case 3

Contains more exhibits from the Niger country.  
Three excellent specimens of embroidered robes, or Mahomedan gowns, one on blue ground, with white embroidery. Jos. Thomson.

Another on white ground with green embroidery. Lagos Government.

The third white, with embroidery in a darker shade, of which there are four others not unfolded. National African Company, Limited.

On either side of these are specimens of the loose trousers worn with tubes, which are also beautifully embroidered. C. J. George.

Weaving loom, used by women. Lagos Government.  
Sword tassels, reins for horses, fly brushes, sandals, slippers.

Set of curious and interesting water bottles made of hides, and brought from the country about Sokoto, by Jos. Thomson.

Water bottle of a similar kind. J. S. Bucknor.

### On the shelf

Are more specimens of native Cloths of a superior kind. Fang and portion of an elephant's tusk from the Niger, mounted. National African Company, Limited.

Leather Writing-case from Lokojah, on the Niger. R. H. H. Cust.

Some specimens of pottery, including :—  
Three water-coolers, and a Niger fumigator, coloured. Lagos Government.

Water-cooler. C. J. George.

Jug, from Sokoto, glazed. Jos. Thomson.

On the top of this case are more specimens of brass work from the Niger country; and on the wall is a collection of spears from the same parts. Jos. Thomson, and the National African Company, Limited.

### Case 4.—Top Shelf. Brass Work.

Oracle of the powerful god Ifa, with a procession of drummers and women bringing offerings. A. R. Elliott.  
Edan, or Tops of Staves of Oshogbo, an ancient Secret Society which has existed from time immemorial. Ditto, smaller. Ajassah.

Two curious formed figures. G. L. Gaiser.

Three Animals, and Man on Horse. F. Evans, C.M.G.

Native God. L. Callerholm.

Elephant Spear Head. J. S. Bucknor.

Ogun Ju Ju, or Fetish of Tin. Ditto of Brass. These two Ju Jus are formed like lanterns and placed on the graves of important persons, to show that their friends do not forget them. H. Nadolini.

### Second Shelf. Brass Work.

Hunter shooting an Animal. J. A. Payne.

Two Staves of the Bologuns or War Chiefs; three pairs of Spoons and a Trinket Box. C. J. George.

Axe from Dahomey. F. Evans, C.M.G.

Two Saucers, a Spoon and Pipe. J. S. Bucknor.

Pen and Ink Holder. Catholic Mission.

Pair of heavy Anklets from Sokoto, Niger country. J. Thomson.

### Silver.

Two Bracelets which belonged to Adele, a former King of Lagos. F. Evans, C.M.G.

Pair of Table Ornaments, seventeen Bangles, two Bracelets, two Rings. Lagos Government.

One Bracelet and a Ring. J. S. Bucknor.  
Two Necklaces. C. J. George.  
Three Bangles. L. Callerholm.  
Ivory Armlet, elaborately carved; two Vertebrae of Snakes. J. J. Thomas.  
Country Money used in Fernando Po. J. M. Herpin.

### Base.

Illuminated Koran, presented to Mr. James Croft by the Sultan of Nupe, in the Niger country. J. Croft.

Pages of a brilliantly illuminated Mahomedan Book describing mosques, and with verses from the Koran; Illuminated Koran, two Brass Fetish Swords. Lagos Government.

Oracle of Ifa, similar to that already described; Warrior with a Captive, Niger Warrior on Horse with attendant. J. A. Payne.

Silver Sceptre of Pipon, a former King of Porto Novo, European workmanship; Calabash with Vertebrae of Snake, used for musical accompaniment in dances. Catholic Mission.

Ivory Tusk with one hundred figures carved upon it; Armlet ornamented with small nails. Sir J. Marshall.

Small Tusk with carved figures. F. Crocker.

Two pieces of carved Ivory. J. S. Bucknor.

Ivory Cash Box from Fernando Po. J. M. Herpin.

Ivory Baton. Lagos Government.

Glass Beads and Copper Bracelets from the Niger country.

### Furniture.

Table inlaid with twenty-five different Woods, made by Dos Reis, a native. Mr. Justice S. Smith.

Iroko Wood Table, made by J. H. Macaulay, a native. C. J. George.

Card Table of Iroko Wood, polished and made by B. J. Dos Reis.

Bamboo Chairs. His Excellency W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.

Bamboo Sofa and Chairs. J. A. Payne.

Bamboo Sofa. C. J. George.

Sun Screens. Prison labour. Various Grass Mats. Lagos Government.

### Books.

Seventeen Yoruba Books. J. D. Fairley.

Payne's Lagos Almanack. J. A. Payne.

Magazines printed in Lagos. O. E. Macauley.

Specimen of native Printing. A. M. Thomas.

Volume of Lagos Times. R. B. Blaize.

Dictionnaire Francais-Yoruba, et Yoruba-Francais, par le R. P. Baudin.

## NOTES ON FETISH WORSHIP.

BY MR. JUSTICE SMALMAN SMITH.

### Ifa.

THE Negro believes in a Supreme God, OLORUN OLODUMARE, the Supreme Being and originator of all things, who alone is the source of life; but the negroes conceive that this being is of too exalted a nature to concern himself with them or their affairs, and has charged the inferior powers with the task of governing and controlling humanity. Obatala, Odudua, and Ifa occupy the foremost places among the host of gods and goddesses to whom the negro ascribes direct intervention in the affairs of men.

Ifa is the oracle of the human fate who may be consulted on all matters concerning a man and his future destiny or fortune. Ifa is consulted before a marriage is celebrated, and appealed to on the birth of children, or to relieve the woman from the stigma of barrenness. No important journey or project is undertaken without consulting this oracle; in short, in all matters as to which the negro may desire to ascertain the will of the gods with regard to his future, the priests of Ifa claim the sole authority and power.

Sixteen palm nuts are used in the process of divination. These are placed in a saucer-shaped vessel; the

priest throws the nuts on a wooden platter on which are marked sixteen figures. The subsequent process is much the same as telling fortunes by cards.

The priests of Ifa are a very numerous and powerful body. They shave the head and body, and wear white cloths. Sacrifices of all kinds are offered, and even, on important occasions, human beings.

### Oro.

Oro is one of the bad spirits or genii who, according to negro belief, dwell in the forests and deserts of the land. The genii are an inferior order to the gods and demi-gods, and are very numerous. Oro, signifying Torture, represents the power of Revenge, and is held in great awe among the Egbas. When the voice of Oro is heard, all the women, under pain of death are compelled to shut themselves up in their houses and close every aperture through which they may either see or be seen by the priests or followers of the terrible spirit.

The voice of the spirit is produced by swinging rapidly round a small tongue of wood attached to a cord.

The figure of Oro as used in the custom of Feast is a repulsive-looking image of the human form, with face and lips smeared with blood.

### Idols.

In the religious system of the negroes there exists, clouded and obscured, it is true, the element of the spiritual idea. It is coarsely represented in the legendary origin of Obatala and Odudua, who were enclosed in a calabash; Obatala in the upper part, and Odudua below. Obatala represented the firmament, Odudua the earth: the spiritual and the earthly. Odudua, the mother of the gods, is commonly represented as suckling a child; Obatala as a warrior mounted on horseback. The calabash is the sacred emblem.

When Olokun, the god of the sea (Neptune), overwhelmed the earth with his floods, only certain of mankind were saved by Obatala from destruction, by being drawn up to heaven by a long chain. Ifa, the god of wisdom, and Odudua, were the first to revisit the earth in order to make it habitable afresh. They are venerated on this as on other accounts.

The repulsive idols and images represent for the most part malignant spirits, whom the negroes seek to appease. Spirits, or genii, are believed to inhabit the earth, the air, the rocks, the streams and rivers, the forests, and the mountains. Every man has three genii, or spirit protectors. Eléda, who lives in the head, protects and directs the reasoning and thinking powers. Ojeun dwells in the stomach; Ebi, or hunger, is his messenger. Ipori dwells in the great toe; sacrifice is made to him on the eve of an important journey.

The Adamu Orisha, or worship of Eléda, the genii of the head, is sometimes very elaborate. The box of white cowries is the sacred emblem. The cover is intended to resemble a crown for the head. The whole is placed before a great chief at his councils, or when entertaining guests. Kolah nuts are placed in the upper part for the refreshment of guests.

## WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. SIERRA LEONE.

THE West Africa Settlements consists of Sierra Leone, with Freetown as its principal town; and the Gambia, situated on the river of that name, with its chief town of Bathurst.

Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs: and was made a residence for freed slaves from the United States and West Indies. A large tract of country called Sherbro was added to it in 1862.

The scenery of Sierra Leone is very picturesque; and the line of hills from which it derives its name has a beautiful appearance, especially from the sea; but the climate has proved very deadly to European residents.

Table 1.

Cotton Wool in basket, grown in the Shengay Mission Farms. Rev. J. Gomer.

Cockwood Nuts; when heated and pressed gives oil like olive. Piece of Rope, Boro Boro or Hemp. Cocoa Nut Fibre; this tree abounds in the settlement, and can be extensively cultivated. Bundle of Ochra, or Musk Tree. Pimento or Allspice, called "Long Pepper" or "ehru," used as an ingredient in native medicinal preparation. Bundle of Boro Boro or Hemp. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Box of Gum Cashew. Basket of second quality gum. Basket of mixed gum. Large piece of Rubber, five and a-half pounds in weight. Two Fanners for sifting, made of bamboo skin. Sierra Leone Government.

Sample of Crane Flower dried in the sun. Dr. W. B. Davies.

Box of Palm Kernels. M. S. Boyle.

Piece of Magnet Stone. E. Vohsen.

Basket of Dried Ginger, grown in the Shengay Mission Farms, Sherbro. Rev. J. Gomer.

Bundle of Venachie Fibre with Leaves and piece of Rope made from same. Bundle of Probo or "Gpergun" Fibre, with Leaves and a piece of Rope made from same. W. Mudge.

Box of Blue Dye, showing course of preparation. J. M. Mitzger.

Basket of Cotton from silk cotton tree, used in making mattresses, pillows, &c. J. E. Dawson.

Table 2.

Two bags Agousi Seed, used as an ingredient in native dishes. Two bags Guinea Corn, red. One bag Guinea Corn, white. Two bags Benniseed, black. Two bags Benniseed, white. One bag Tingee, soosoo ball grain. Two bags Palm Nuts. Two bags Pepper, bird or chillies. One bag Physic Nuts, Jatropa caracas. One bag Maluk Seed. One bag Gum, selected, sixpence a pound. Two bags Rice in husks. Three bags Rice, cleaned. One basket Rice. American "Yacca" in husk. One basket Rice, American "Yacca," cleaned. Sierra Leone Government.

Two bags of Indigo. One parcel of Japan Varnish Bark. One bundle of Mango Bark for dyeing yellow.

One bundle of Ginger Root. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

One bundle of Boro Boro or Hemp, with Rope made from same. Madam Yoko.

One bundle of Boro Boro Fibre. Sierra Leone Government.

Piece of Palm Fibre with Rope made from same. W. Mudge.

Broom made from palm ribs. J. W. Dawson.

Two Yams, white; these are the average specimens of the kind. M. S. Boyle.

Bundle of rough Plum Bark for tanning. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Bundle of Gbangba Root from Senneboo. Madam Yoko.

Bundle of Paw-Paw Fibre. Sierra Leone Government.

Bundle of Mascin Stick, fibre made from same, and rope from the fibre. W. Mudge.

Large piece of Gbangba Root. W. McFoy.

Bundle of yellow Wattle, for yellow dyes. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Several fancy Mats from Sherbro. S. L. Government.

Palm Branch with weaver-birds' nests. Piece of Straw plaited for making hats. Piece of Camwood. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Bundle of Shingee; when boiled with maho or spice is invaluable for females. W. McFoy.

Shea Butter "Bonny." Sierra Leone Government.

### In Glass Case.

Yaray Root. Bush Paw-Paw Bark. Coranko Bark for producing olive, yellow colour. Four pieces of Magnet Stone found in various parts of Sierra Leone. Specimens of Clay. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.



Three rolls of Cartah, used by the natives for expelling long worms. J. W. Labor.

Two pieces of Antimony found at Sherbro. W. H. Davison.

Samples of Iron Ore, Specimens of Oxide and Chromate of Iron. Dr. W. B. Davis.

Various specimens of Bark and Roots for medical and dyeing purposes. Fangay, a Fetish, by which it is said life may be taken, or madness caused. Dr. J. P. Lamprey.

#### Table 3. Specimens of Woods.

Bomyan, Taymar. Charles Foresyth.  
Almond, Boxwood, Brimstone, Cedar, Ebony, Fir, Golden Yellow, Iron, Japan Varnish Tree, Mammy Apple, Monkey. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Almond, Bombah, Brimstone (two kinds), Beck, Keetamah, Keser, Coranko, Mammy Apple, Oak, Saucy Wood, Sugar Plum, Whismore. These woods are collected at Sherbro, and are used for boat building, furniture, &c. They are usually in lengths of from twenty to fifty feet and from forty-eight to seventy-two inches in circumference. Rev. J. Evans.

Monkey Apple, used for fences and in binding huts. J. E. Dawson.

Almond, Beck, Béke, Brimstone, Cedar, Conta, Chocor, Coranke, Foondubah, Kebart, Ketarnabor, Koondee, Mammy Apple, Oak, Whismore (two kinds), Sugar Plum. J. B. Wright.

Wooden Mortar, used by the natives for grinding rice, with branch of a palm-tree, and palm-birds' nests built within the leaves. Two pieces of Rubber. Sierra Leone Government.

#### Table 4.

Box of Castor Seeds, box of Koondee Seeds, parcel Paw-paw Fibre for rope or cordage, basket of "Boojay" Seed, gives pure Indigo dye; basket of Ginger Rose (Turmeric root), for producing yellow dye: sample of Sour-Sour (red), dyeing blue; box of Physic Nuts, box of Palm Nuts, box of Egaroro or ground bean, box of Benniseed (white), box of Aballah Seeds, when heated and pressed gives white thick oil; box of Cashew Nuts, box of Woroco Seeds, gives oil like ground oil; box of Pine Seeds and Pods, makes oil like sweet oil; box of Black Mangrove Seed (Balm of Tolu), the shell when broken, dried, and parched, gives oil like butter; box of Gum Benjamin, or Benzoin, basket of Cinnamon (thorny), "Ambeck"; basket of Monkey Apple Seeds, box of Wax (gutta), box of Cardamom (alligator pepper), used as an ingredient in native medicines; box of Sour Sop Seeds, when heated and pressed gives oil like sweet oil. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

#### Produce in Glass Case.

Basket of Coffee. H. T. Coker.

Basket of Divi Divi, in use at Sherbro. W. H. Davison.

Box of Arrowroot, box of Raw Ginger, box of Dried Ginger, basket of Coffee. M. S. Boyle.

Basket of Coffee. H. T. Coker.

Box of Lardor Powder from dried leaves of the Beobab tree. Dr. W. B. Davies.

Samples of Chocolate (six). O. A. Johnson.

Bottle of "Woopainday." The fruit of this tree serves for food during time of war. J. A. Williams.

Bottle of Kuain Plum Flour. J. A. Williams.

Bottle of Preserved Ginger, bottle of Pineapple Jam, bottle of Candy Cocoanut, three bottles of Tamarind (preserved), ten bottles of Guava Jelly. Sierra Leone Government.

Bottle of Starch, bottle of Foonday, used as rice. M. S. Boyle.

Bottle of Laintaintain, oil extracted from this seed used by natives for cooking and for the hair. Dr. W. B. Davies.

Three cakes of Wax, one bunch of Rice in the ear, one bunch of Guinea Corn. Sierra Leone Government.

Cocoa Nut Fibre. W. Mudge.

Two tins of Corn Flour, two tins of Coffee. O. A. Johnson.

One box containing samples of Arrowroot, Coffee, Ginger, and Indian Corn, raised on the farm of the United Brethren, Shaingray, Sherbro.

#### Table 5.

Model of Native Canoe as used in the rivers between Sierra Leone and Rio Munez, ten Country Earthen Pots for cooking, Head-Dress (devil's head), with ornaments for the waist, legs, and wrists; five Drums. Sierra Leone Government.

One War Drum, Mendi, Sherbro district, played by the hand. A. Revington.

One bundle of Fishing Lines, made from Palm Fibre. One Wooden Spoon used by the natives in dishing up meals. One Ivory Tusk, weighing 41 lbs. Two Boros. One Broom. Insignia of Royalty, the property of the husband of Queen of Quiah. One Badge, used by native lawyers belonging to Santiggy Balmoodoo. One Musical Instrument, "Coro." Sierra Leone Government.

Bundle of Rattan or Cane, from Sherbro, used for various purposes. E. C. Halkett.

#### Skins on the Wall.

Five Ox Hides, an article of export; 1 Alligator Skin, from Scarces River. W. H. Pittendreigh.

Alligator Skin, from Scarces River. A. Revington.

Alligator Skin, roughly dressed, from Sherbro. Bush Goat Skin; 3 Deer Skins obtained from the Northern Rivers, not an article of export; 1 Deer Skin obtained from Sherbro. C. B. Collier.

Two Leopard Skins, roughly dressed; 1 Monkey Skin, the non-gregarious species. Five Seal Skins, called by the natives water-dog or otter. Two Wild Cat Skins, called by the natives musk cat or moose cat. Sierra Leone Government.

#### Case 1.

Two Gowns worn by native chiefs in the Sherbro District; native cloth, embroidered with white, blue, green, and yellow. Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.

Two Native Cloths from Sennehoo. Travelling Hammock in Check Cloth. Madam Yoko.

Hammock made of white thread. Sierra Leone Government.

Hammock made of fancy cloth. J. W. Labor.

Various specimens of Country Cloths, Mats, and Grass Work. Head of Bundoo devil made of cotton wood, stained by palm oil, &c., used in Bundoo ceremonies, and worn by the chief dancer or priestess with a dress of cocoa-nut fibre. T. Risely Griffith.

Sword, Timmanee work, native blade, silver mounted ivory handle. Two Mandingo swords with ornamental leather sheaths. A. Revington.

Mandingo Knives. Slave Whip. Brass Bracelets; Bracelets made from Elephants' hoofs. Sierra Leone Government.

#### On the Shelf.

Large Cloth in white and blue from the Sherbro. J. D. Rogers.

Horse Saddle, Bit and Bridle. Ornamental Harness of Mandingo work made with European wool. Sierra Leone Government.

Dish Covers made of bamboo and fibre, Timmanee work. M. S. Boyle.

Dish Covers made at Sennehoo, Sherbro. Madam Yoko.

Mandingo Grass Hats. Mandingo Leather Pouches. Mandingo Sandal. Mandingo Powder Horn. Hammock made of fibre. Sierra Leone Government.

#### Case 2.

Specimens of Native Work collected in the Sherbro District, and exhibited by J. T. Alldridge:—

Three elaborately hand-worked and embroidered Gowns in various colours, worn by chiefs in the Gallians country. Three country Cloths from the same country.

Musical Instrument, consisting of a small gourd with its stem covered loosely with the half-shells of a wild nut strung on thread. The sound is obtained by shaking it with the right hand whilst holding the thread in the left. Similar instruments may be seen in the Gold Coast Collection, Case 1, and in Lagos, Case 3. "Port-manteau" of grass used by the Natives in canoes to keep their clothes dry: within the outer grass covering there is a bag of netted grass, which holds the clothes; the outer covering keeps out the heaviest rain; Bag made of an entire goat skin. A Cane "Climber," used for climbing palm trees to cut down the palm nuts. Fetish War Spear. Band-o Devil's Mask, similar to that described in Case 1. Two small Whips, with handle of plaited leather work and alligator skin. Three Grass Hammocks. Two Grass Baskets. Three Grass Dish Covers. Seven Grass Table Mats. Grass Sun Hat. Pair of Brass Hand Tongs. Nine Bangles made of elephant hoof, worn on the arm by "Krobars," or head war-men belonging to the great chiefs. Mandingo Powder Horn; Pouch, pair of Sandals, and Cap, all in elaborate leather and straw work.

Bottles covered with ornamental leather work. Small Basket of Fibre used by women to keep valuables in. Sierra Leone Government.

#### Gold Ornaments.

Bracelet with the zodiac pattern, weight  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2 dwts. 10 grs.; two Rings, zodiac pattern, 6 dwts. 2 grs.; two Rings, filagree work, 6 dwts.; four pieces of Raw Gold in the form in which gold comes to Sierra Leone from the interior. Sierra Leone Government.

Pair of Bracelets in skeleton zodiac pattern; Pair of Bracelets chased; Pair of Bracelets with zodiac pattern; Brooch with floral design; Two small Nuggets. S. J. Wright.

#### Silver Work.

Two Necklaces with Locket containing portions of the Koran, Timmanee work. Necklace with Scissors worn by Timmanee women. Twenty-four Pairs of Earrings. Armet worn by men above the elbow with Locket containing portions of the Koran. Five Snuff-boxes of Ivory with silver mountings. Head Ornament, emblem of a chief, containing verses of the Koran as gree-grees or charms, generally worn as shown on the black cap. Silver and Ivory Ornament of a chief with Locket containing charms. Daggers with ivory and silver handles. Sierra Leone Government.

Double Bladed Dagger with ivory and silver handles and ornamental leather sheath. C. B. Collier.

#### Case 3.

Mandingo Gown with green embroidery, Horse Trappings, Sword Ropes, ornamental Tapells and Bands, made by Mandingoes with European Wool, Fancy Mats of grass work. Country Cloths, Curious Headdress and Mask, Leather Quiver containing 12 Arrows, Four Timmanee Knives, Various Daggers, Ornamental Axe, Cutlass borne by messengers of a chief. Sierra Leone Government.

Hammock of superior fibre. Chief Fahwoondoo. Hammock of white thread. Madam Yoko. Mat Rope dyed in various colours; Palm Fibre dyed for plaiting. A. B. Sibthorpe.

#### On the Shelf.

Two Blue-and-White Bantahs or Cloths with fringes from Segó; Round Table Mats, Hat belonging to a chief of Roquelle. Sierra Leone Government.

Grass Hat. A. B. Sibthorpe.

Three Birds' Nests as built; Palm Bird stuffed. E. Vohsen.

Local Photographs and Maps.

#### Case 4.—Books.

Five Vols. MSS. Arabic Works upon Law and Theology. MS. Work in Mandingo-Arabic, with literal interlinear translations into native and English; being an account of Samoder, the Mahdi of West Africa, by

Mohammed Sanfah. MSS. Work in Mandingo-Arabic, with literal interlinear translations by Alpha Omaru. Voyage aux Sources du Niger en 1879. E. Vohsen.

Works on the History and Geography of Sierra Leone.

A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Agriculture of Sierra Leone. H. H. Lardner.

Local Almanacs and Newspapers.

#### On the Wall.

Collection of Baskets. Three Spears.

Four cases of Butterflies and Moths. Mrs. Bowers.

Two Pictures, one the burial ground at Sierra Leone, and the other the hospital. Mrs. Marchant.

Melroxyton Ninifera (young branch of Bamboo), with fibre made from same. E. Vohsen.

Fishing Net (called by the Natives Baimbay), from Sherbro, usually rimmed with wood or cane. J. D. Rogers.

Hammock of ordinary fibre. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Two Hammocks of fibre. Sierra Leone Government.

Hammock of superior fibre. Chief Fahwoondoo.

Fishing Net made of palm fibre; a number of small pieces of lead are usually attached to the edge to sink it. Sierra Leone Government.

Scaling Rope, used by the Natives in climbing palm trees. Hampers made of palm branch. Six Native Rat Traps. A Mat Loom, with mat and apparatus. A. B. C. Sibthorpe.

Three Wooden Bowls, used by Natives for serving meals. The Alkaline of Lokkoh.

Two Photographs of the plantation of the Senegal Company at Freetown. E. Vohsen.

One Frame of Photographs showing the Native costume.

One Frame of Photographs of Buildings, Curtain "portière" with valance and cords of country nagus or cloths, canopy of Conta wood, all native work. Sierra Leone Government.

#### Furniture.

Table of Blue Bessie Wood. Ditto, Conta Wood. Square Table. Three polished Stools of Gree-gree Wood. Sierra Leone Government.

## WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

### GAMBIA.

The settlement of the Gambia lies considerably to the north of Sierra Leone, the tract of country between the two being mostly in the hands of the natives. It is much mixed up with the possessions of the French, who are pushing their way in all directions from their colony of Senegambia.

### SPECIMENS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.

Collected and exhibited by Mr. E. Allegre, of Bathurst, River Gambia.

#### Table 1 and 2.—Oil-Producing Seeds.

Ground-nuts (Arachis hypogea). The principal produce exported from the Gambia.

Benne Seeds (Sesamum indicum). This produce is grown here in small quantities.

Tallicooh Seeds (Carapa Tallicooh). The oil pressed from these seeds is used generally in rheumatism. About 150 tons of this produce are annually exported from the Casance country for Marseilles.

Palm Oil Seeds (Elaeis guineensis).

Palm Oil Seeds. Palm Kernels. Indigenous to the country.

Gologne Seeds (Gologne). The oil pressed from these seeds is used by the natives of Kajor as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

Homhom Seeds (Homhom). The oil is not used by the natives.

Homhom Pods (Homhom). Specimen of pods.

Homhom Roots (Homhom). These roots are used by the natives to heal obstinate ulcers.

Never Die Seeds (Moringa pterygosperma). The oil and leaves are used in rheumatism.

**Purguira Seeds** (*Jatropha curcas*). The plant is indigenous to the soil; the seeds are of the same quality as those exported annually from the Cape de Verde Islands. The natives use them for making soap; they are also used as a purgative.

**West African Castor Oil Seed** (*Ricinus communis*). Collected in a garden at Bathurst. The plant grows about in a wild state. The seeds are not employed by the natives, but the leaves are used as an anodyne.

**Varach Seeds and Varach Candles.** In some parts of the interior where this plant grows the natives used the seeds sometimes as candles by sticking one seed after another; one of the specimens shown here will give an uninterrupted light for nearly one hour and a-half; the seeds catching light slowly one after the other.

**Cardamom** (*Amomum macroporum*). This fruit is called *Bellencoofa* in the Mandingo language, and not *Palancupon*, as written by Dr. Daniell. The pulp is sucked by the natives; the roots are used as a strong purgative. This plant occurs in British Combo, and also on the left bank of the River Gambia.

**Silk Down Tree**, *Faetan* (*Asclepias gigantea*). The *Faetan* tree is indigenous to the soil. The leaves are used as an anodyne in headache; the juice also and the roots are used as a remedy for toothache. Newly-confined native women put the fresh leaves underneath their beds or pillows for the purpose of keeping away evil spirits. A French manufacturer has succeeded in making some fine cloths from the silky produce of the pods. (*Vide Guide du Voyageur en Ségambie*.)

**Banhanassey Root or Yam Seeds, and Farina of Roots.** This plant is very useful to the natives in time of famine; as not only are yams sliced, dried, and reduced into flour, but the seeds also are used in the same manner; the flour is generally mixed with that of native corn, and when this is done in a fair proportion, the taste of the Banhanassey cannot be detected in the coos-coos prepared with it. The flour of the Banhanassey itself can be granulated into coos-coos; an opinion, however, prevailed as to its unhealthiness when used for food without any mixture. As a native medicine, the yams are used for rickety children; a hole large enough to hold a few pints of water is dug out of a yam; water is kept constantly in this receptacle, and the sick child is bathed every morning. Care must, however, be taken (according to the native doctors) that the head of the child is kept from getting wet, or else it would acquire an extraordinary development.

**Bachanchor Roots.** These roots are used by the natives in venereal complaints, and are known for their diuretic properties.

**Benfalla Roots and Grass.** These are used in lukewarm baths to remove the debility following fevers.

**Bamboo Seeds.** The seeds of the bamboo are used for beads by the Toloff women.

**Banta maré** (*Cassia occidentalis*). Roots and Seeds. A decoction of these roots taken every morning is said to be a preventive for fevers; the leaves are also used as an application to erysipelas and local inflammations. The seeds of the *Cassia* are used as a substitute for coffee. About 50 tons of this produce have been exported by a Senegal firm.

**Coorie Seeds** (*Bonducella Bonduc*). The oil pressed from the seeds is used for ear disease; the seeds are also roasted, and used as coffee for consumptive or asthmatic persons.

**Coffee Berries.** Specimen of coffee grown at Coto (British Combo).

**Deebutine Roots.** These roots are used in diarrhoea; also as a preventive of fever.

**Dame Roots.** Used in colic complaints; mixed with other native roots it is said to procure abortion.

**Dendidek Roots.** The roots are used as a remedy in leprosy.

**Do. Seeds.** Are worn as a perfume by the native women.

**Dried Flowers** (*Datura Stramonium*). The dried

flowers are smoked by asthmatic people to procure relief.

**Do. Seeds.** Specimens of *datura* seeds.

**Ella (Fruit).** The fruit of the dwarf *Rou* tree or *Doom* palm; grows in the Upper River Gambia; is said to be used by the Mandingoes as a remedy for colic.

**Foof Roots.** These roots are used as an anesthetic, also for keeping away snakes; they are gathered fresh and kept for the purpose in most native huts in the interior.

**Govay Roots, or African Sumbul.** Specimen of roots with knots used for making beads.

**Govay beads, or African Sumbul.** Specimen of beads prepared from the knots. These perfumed beads are worn by the Toloff women.

**N'Gam Roots.** These roots are used by the natives as an aperitive.

**Gambia Tea** (*Borbor*). This tea is in common use in this country; it is especially used in fevers to promote perspiration.

**Handarr Roots and Bark.** The root and bark are used in strong infantile constipation; an infusion of either of these is administered to infants in small doses.

**Keng Roots.** These roots are extensively used by the natives as a powerful nervous stimulant.

**Lamaylamay Seeds.** These seeds are used as a purgative, and are to be taken in doses of four to five seeds after having roasted them.

**Leaves and Seeds** (*Lawsania Inermis*). The leaves of this plant are employed for staining the nails a reddish-orange, and are used by Mahomedans principally. The seed is said to be a remedy for leprosy.

**Nandeck Roots.** These roots are employed as a remedy for colic; they are also used for cutaneous diseases.

**Nebneb Pods** (*Acacia nilotica*). This tannin is used in the country, and is reputed the best by native tanners.

**Poyis Root; Jaundice Root.** The roots are used by the natives to remove jaundice.

**Sponges** (*Vegetable*) *Papungie* (*Luffa Egyptica*). This fruit, when ripe, is eaten by the natives; dried, they are used as sponges.

**Senjeng Roots.** Have a stimulant action, and are used for the same purpose as *Keng* Roots.

**Snakes' Eye, Seeds** *Buttijan* (*Abrus precatorius*). These seeds are used as beads by the native women; the leaves of this plant furnish a kind of saccharine matter which is used in the interior for preparing native pastry.

**Silk Cocoons, Comba** (*Saturnia Faidherbi*). Specimens of the cocoons as gathered on the *Siddim* or *Dame* tree.

**Tuff Roots.** The leaves and roots of this plant are reputed as a remedy for pneumonia.

**Tamarinds.** West African tamarind gathered in the River Gambia.

#### SPECIMENS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.

One bottle *Homhom* Roots. For healing ulcers.

One bottle *Faetan* Roots. For headache, toothache, &c., &c.

One bottle *Bellencoofa* Roots. For purifying the blood, and for a purgative.

Two *Banhanassey* Roots. For food and medicine.

One bottle *Batchcha-Chose* Roots. For venereal complaints and other purposes.

One bottle *Mbeingfallah* Roots. For debility following fevers.

One bottle *Castor Oil* Roots. A decoction of these roots is good for fevers.

One bottle of *Handarr* Roots and Bark. The roots and bark are used in strong infantile constipation in small doses.

One bottle *Keng* Roots. A powerful nervous stimulant.

One bottle *Dam* Roots. Used in colic complaints.

One bottle *Foof* Roots. For keeping away snakes from native houses.

One bottle *Govay* Roots. Used by women as beads and necklaces.

One bottle *Debatone* Roots. Used for diarrhoea, &c.

One bottle *Denbidek* Roots. A remedy for leprosy.

One bottle *Jaundice* Roots. Used to remove jaundice.

One bottle *Gram* Roots. Used as an aperitive.

Three bottles *Sengence* Roots. A powerful nervous stimulant.

One bottle *Nandoke* Roots. Remedy for cutaneous diseases and colic.

One bottle *Toff* Roots. For pneumonia.

One bottle *B-lleng-Coofah* Leaves. Used as purgative.

One bottle *Datura Stramonium* Flowers. The flowers are used by persons suffering from asthma.

One bottle *Honey*. For food and medicine.

#### OILS EXHIBITED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

One bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Porpoise Oil* for light, two bottles *Palm Kernel Oil* for cooking, one bottle *Ground Nut Oil* for cooking and light, one bottle *Addy Oil* for domestic use, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Addy Oil* for domestic use, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Porpoise Oil* for light, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light.

#### Fish.

*Mud Fish*. *Electric Cat Fish*. *Gambia Eel*. *Small Drain Fishes*. *Ground Snake*. *Small Frog*. *Beetle*.

*Captain Moloney, C.M.G.*

Specimens of *Rubber*, *Indigo*, *Rope*, and *Fibres*. *Gambia Government*.

Sample of various *Gums*. *A. C. Molony, C.M.G.*, and *C. Beving*.

#### NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION FROM THE GAMBIA.

Exhibited by his Excellency *Captain Moloney*, late Governor of the Gambia, named and arranged by his friend, *Captain G. E. Shelley*.

The collection consists of twenty-eight insect cases against the wall, comprising four of *Beetles*, ten of *Butterflies*, and fourteen of *Moths*. Beneath in a table-case are the *Bird Skins* and *Shells*.

In all, there are about five hundred carefully named species, and the whole may be regarded as a fair representative collection of what a single individual would be likely to meet with during a year's residence on the Gambia.

Amongst the more interesting objects may be mentioned: *Beetles*.—The peculiar *Galerita africana* and the large *Tefflus megalis*, both *canivoros*; the bright and variably coloured *Onthophagus auratus*; the rhinoceros-horned *Phyllognathus orion*, and *Oryctes* *boas*; the fine green *Rese-beetles*, *Ceratorrina daphnis*, and the huge wood-borers, *Thiohes maculatus* and *Petrognathus gigas*.

*Butterflies*.—The *Acraea*, with their narrow wings, are very characteristic of the African fauna; the large *Euphadra agnes* is essentially West African, and the rare *Iolais ismenias* and the pale green *Eronia thalassina* are very typical Gambian species.

*Moths*.—Besides many strikingly handsome forms, some of which are very rare in collections, there are several species which have only been described and named since the collection was arranged for exhibition.

*Birds*.—These are a selection of the more interesting and typical Gambian forms. There is the *Grove-billed Barbet*, *Pogonorchynchus dubius*, with its black, red, and white plumage, and its peculiarly sculptured bill, and the less striking but very rare *P. vieilloti* next to it. Amongst the kingfishers, the tiny little crested *Corythornis cyanostigma* and the gigantic *Ceryle maxima*. The dull-coloured large-billed *Tockus nasutus*, commonly known as the *Rain-bird*, which is in some parts of Africa regarded as sacred on account of its foretelling rain. The blue-breasted *Roller*, *Coracias cyanogaster*, is a striking West African species. The *Violet Plantain-eater*, *Masophaga violacea*, is a great ornament to the West African forests, where they play about in family parties, constantly placing themselves in grotesque yet graceful attitudes as they fan out their wings and expose their rich red coloring, which contrasts so admirably with the metallic purple and green shades of their back and tail. In confinement they are easily tamed.

Shells.—The male of the *Standard-winged Night-jar*, *Macropygia longipennis*, has during the breeding season in each wing a very peculiar elongated quill, with a feathery tuft near the end, giving the bird when flying in the dusk somewhat the appearance of being followed by two moths.

The *Glossy Starling*, *Lamprolornis caudatus*, with its long tail, and *Lamprolornis splendens* with its rich coloring on the wings, are very striking examples of tropical plumage. The *African Jacana*, *Parra africana*, is widely spread over Africa, frequenting marshy places, where its peculiarly constructed feet enable it to run over the floating weeds.

The *Hadadah Ibis*, *Ibis hag-dash*, is also a widely spread bird in Africa, where flocks may be seen returning from their feeding ground to the same high trees where they nightly roost.

The *Hammer-head*, *Scopus umbretta*, although nearly allied to the herons, constructs a very large covered-in nest with a hole at the side, which is most artistically and carefully built, and generally placed in the fork of a tree. There are two interesting species of *spur-winged plover*, *Lobivanelius senegalus*, remarkable for the large wattles on the sides of the head, and *Hoplopterus textus*, scarce in collections.

*Shells*.—There are fine series of *Merex cornutus*, *M. saxatilis*, *Cymbium neptuni*, and *C. proboscidealis*, and amongst the more interesting species may be remarked the li the pink *Radia seminum*, *Crypta porcellan*, *Mitrella sinensis*, *Fissurella obtusa*, *Siphonaria venosa*, and *Avicu* a *peruviana*.

The collection ends with a very remarkable little *Echinoderm*.

Adjoining this Exhibit is a case containing a collection of various *Shells* from West Africa. *Duchess of Mantua* and *Montferrat*.

#### Wood.

Two pieces of *Iron-wood*. Three pieces of *Wollo* for boat building. One piece of *Tabo*. One piece of *Solom*.

Two pieces of *Dittah* for ship building. Three pieces of *Mahogany*. Three pieces of *Kuno*. One piece of *Sedeme*. Two pieces of *Rosewood*. One piece of *Brimstone*. *Gambia Government*.

Three planks of *Mahogany*. *H. Goddard*.

#### Wood Work.

Model of a *Cutter* used on the River Gambia, made by native carpenters, and *Wharf*. Models of *Canoes*. *Canoe Paddles*. Frame of *Ro-wood*. Small Table inlaid with various woods. Bench and Stool. Warree game, the same as played at *Lagos*. Troughs, Spoons, Pestle and Mortar. *Gambia Government*.

Two pieces of *Carved Wood* or *Stanchions*. *E. Allegre*. Stand used for smoothing cloths. *E. F. Noel*.

#### On the Wall.

Curious *Wooden Lock and Key*. Mallet. Two *Darocs* with iron, used for taking out cotton seeds. Various *Agricultural Implements*. *E. F. Noel*.

Spoons. Two *Knives*. *Agricultural Implements* of a very primitive style. Five *Native Pens*. Snuff-box. Comb. *Gambia Government*.

#### Leather Work.

Saddle and Bridle. Pair of *Leggings*. Powder Flasks and Shot-bag. Swords with ornamental sheaths. Pouches for carrying papers in. Purcs. Necklaces with gree-grees or charms attached. Horse trappings. *Gambia Government*.

Maningo *Knives*. *J. D. Richards*. Necklaces, Purse, and Knife. *S. J. Forster*.

Two Pouches, Knife, and Shoes. *Usapha Cham*. Pair of *Leggings*. *Beran Ceasay*.

Glass case containing an *Other catching Fish*, and a wild *Cat*. Executors of the late *J. Brown*.

#### Table 3.

Model of *Serere Huts* and *Compound*. *E. Allegre*. Native Piano, Drums, Harp, Guitars, Violin. Manager of *McCarthy Island*.



**Purguira Seeds** (*Jatropha curcas*). The plant is indigenous to the soil; the seeds are of the same quality as those exported annually from the Cape de Verde Islands. The natives use them for making soap; they are also used as a purgative.

**West African Castor Oil Seed** (*Ricinus communis*). Collected in a garden at Bathurst. The plant grows about in a wild state. The seeds are not employed by the natives, but the leaves are used as an anodyne.

**Varach Seeds and Varach Candles**. In some parts of the interior where this plant grows the natives used the seeds sometimes as candles by sticking one seed after another; one of the specimens shown here will give an uninterrupted light for nearly one hour and a-half; the seeds catching light slowly one after the other.

**Cardamom** (*Amomum macrosperrum*). This fruit is called *Bellencoofo* in the Mandingo language, and not *Palancipon*, as written by Dr. Daniell. The pulp is sucked by the natives; the roots are used as a strong purgative. This plant occurs in British Combo, and also on the left bank of the River Gambia.

**Silk Down Tree**, *Fafan* (*Asclepias gigantea*). The *Fafan* tree is indigenous to the soil. The leaves are used as an anodyne in headache; the juice also and the roots are used as a remedy for toothache. Newly-confined native women put the fresh leaves underneath their beds or pillows for the purpose of keeping away evil spirits. A French manufacturer has succeeded in making some fine cloths from the silky produce of the pods. (*Vide Guide du Voyageur en Sénégambie*.)

**Banhanassey Root or Yam Seeds, and Farina of Roots**. This plant is very useful to the natives in time of famine; as not only are yams sliced, dried, and reduced into flour, but the seeds also are used in the same manner; the flour is generally mixed with that of native corn, and when this is done in a fair proportion, the taste of the Banhanassey cannot be detected in the coos-coos prepared with it. The flour of the Banhanassey itself can be granulated into coos-coos; an opinion, however, prevailed as to its unhealthiness when used for food without any mixture. As a native medicine, the yams are used for rickety children; a hole large enough to hold a few pints of water is dug out of a yam; water is kept constantly in this receptacle, and the sick child is bathed every morning. Care must, however, be taken (according to the native doctors) that the head of the child is kept from getting wet, or else it would acquire an extraordinary development.

**Bachanchor Roots**. These roots are used by the natives in venereal complaints, and are known for their diuretic properties.

**Benfalla Roots and Grass**. These are used in lukewarm baths to remove the debility following fevers.

**Bamboo Seeds**. The seeds of the bamboo are used for beads by the Toloff women.

**Banta marc** (*Cassia occidentalis*). Roots and Seeds. A decoction of these roots taken every morning is said to be a preventive for fevers; the leaves are also used as an application to erysipelas and local inflammations. The seeds of the *Cassia* are used as a substitute for coffee. About 50 tons of this produce have been exported by a Senegal firm.

**Cocrie Seeds** (*Bonducella Bonduc*). The oil pressed from the seeds is used for ear disease; the seeds are also roasted, and used as coffee for consumptive or asthmatic persons.

**Coffee Berries**. Specimen of coffee grown at Coto (British Combo).

**Deebutine Roots**. These roots are used in diarrhoea; also as a preventive of fever.

**Dane Roots**. Used in colic complaints; mixed with other native roots it is said to procure abortion.

**Dendidek Roots**. The roots are used as a remedy in leprosy.

**Do. Seeds**. Are worn as a perfume by the native women.

**Dried Flowers** (*Datura Stramonium*). The dried

flowers are smoked by asthmatic people to procure relief.

**Do. Seeds**. Specimens of *datura* seeds.

**Ella (Fruit)**. The fruit of the dwarf *Rou* tree or *Doom* palm; grows in the Upper River Gambia; is said to be used by the Mandingoes as a remedy for colic.

**Foof Roots**. These roots are used as an anesthetic, also for keeping away snakes; they are gathered fresh and kept for the purpose in most native huts in the interior.

**Govay Roots, or African Sumbul**. Specimen of roots with knots used for making beads.

**Govay beads, or African Sumbul**. Specimen of beads prepared from the knots. These perfumed beads are worn by the Toloff women.

**N'Gam Roots**. These roots are used by the natives as an aperitive.

**Gambia Tea** (*Borbor*). This tea is in common use in this country; it is especially used in fevers to promote perspiration.

**Handarr Roots and Bark**. The root and bark are used in strong infantile constipation; an infusion of either of these is administered to infants in small doses.

**Keng Roots**. These roots are extensively used by the natives as a powerful nervous stimulant.

**Lamaylamay Seeds**. These seeds are used as a purgative, and are to be taken in doses of four to five seeds after having roasted them.

**Leaves and Seeds** (*Lawsonia Inermis*). The leaves of this plant are employed for staining the nails a reddish-orange, and are used by Mohammedans principally. The seed are said to be a remedy for leprosy.

**Nandeck Roots**. These roots are employed as a remedy for colic; they are also used for cutaneous diseases.

**Nebneb Pods** (*Acacia nilotica*). This tannin is used in the country, and is reputed the best by native tanners.

**Poyis Root; Jaundice Root**. The roots are used by the natives to remove jaundice.

**Sponges** (*Vegetable Papungie* (*Luffa Egyptiaca*)). This fruit, when ripe, is eaten by the natives; dried, they are used as sponges.

**Senjeng Roots**. Have a stimulant action, and are used for the same purpose as *Keng* Roots.

**Snakes' Eye, Seeds** (*Buttiyan* (*Abrus precatorius*)). These seeds are used as beads by the native women; the leaves of this plant furnish a kind of saccharine matter which is used in the interior for preparing native pastry.

**Silk Cocoons, Comba** (*Saturnia Faidherbij*). Specimens of the cocoons as gathered on the *Siddim* or *Dame* tree.

**Tuff Roots**. The leaves and roots of this plant are reputed as a remedy for pneumonia.

**Tamarinds**. West African tamarind gathered in the River Gambia.

**SPECIMENS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.**

One bottle *Homhom* Roots. For healing ulcers.

One bottle *Fafan* Roots. For headache, toothache, &c., &c.

One bottle *Bellencoofo* Roots. For purifying the blood, and for a purgative.

Two *Banhanassey* Roots. For food and medicine.

One bottle *Batchcha-Chose* Roots. For venereal complaints and other purposes.

One bottle *Mbeingfallah* Roots. For debility following fevers.

One bottle *Castor Oil* Roots. A decoction of these roots is good for fevers.

One bottle of *Handarr* Roots and Bark. The roots and bark are used in strong infantile constipation in small doses.

One bottle *Keng* Roots. A powerful nervous stimulant.

One bottle *Dam* Roots. Used in colic complaints.

One bottle *Foof* Roots. For keeping away snakes from native houses.

One bottle *Govay* Roots. Used by women as beads and necklaces.

One bottle *Debatone* Roots. Used for diarrhoea, &c.

One bottle *Denbidek* Roots. A remedy for leprosy.

One bottle *Jaundice* Roots. Used to remove jaundice.

One bottle *Gram* Roots. Used as an aperitive.

Three bottles *Sengence* Roots. A powerful nervous stimulant.

One bottle *Nandoke* Roots. Remedy for cutaneous diseases and colic.

One bottle *Toff* Roots. For pneumonia.

One bottle *Balleng-Cofah* Leaves. Used as purgative.

One bottle *Datura Stramonium* Flowers. The flowers are used by persons suffering from asthma.

One bottle *Honey*. For food and medicine.

**OILS EXHIBITED BY THE GOVERNMENT.**

One bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Porpoise Oil* for light, two bottles *Palm Kernel Oil* for cooking, one bottle *Ground Nut Oil* for cooking and light, one bottle *Addy Oil* for domestic use, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Addy Oil* for domestic use, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light, one bottle *Porpoise Oil* for light, one bottle *Shark Oil* for light.

**Fish.**

Mud Fish. Electric Cat Fish. Gambia Eel. Small Dran Fishes. Ground Snake. Small Frog. Beetle.

Specimens of Rubber, Indigo, Rope, and Fibres. Gambia Government.

Sample of various Gums. A. C. Molony, C.M.G., and C. Beving.

**NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION FROM THE GAMBIA.**

Exhibited by his Excellency Captain Molony, late Governor of the Gambia, named and arranged by his friend, Captain G. E. Shelley.

The collection consists of twenty-eight insect cases against the wall, comprising four of Beetles, ten of Butterflies, and fourteen of Moths. Beneath in a table-case are the Bird Skins and Shells.

In all, there are about five hundred carefully named species, and the whole may be regarded as a fair representative collection of what a single individual would be likely to meet with during a year's residence on the Gambia.

Amongst the more interesting objects may be mentioned:

Beetles.—The peculiar *Galerita africana* and the large *Tefflus megellii*, both carnivorous; the bright and variably coloured *Onthophagus auratus*; the rhinoceros-horned *Phyllognathus orion*, and *Oryctes* boas; the fine green *Rose-beetles*, *Cerattorina daphnis*, and the huge wood-borers, *Tithoes maculatus* and *Petrognathus gigas*.

Butterflies.—The *Acraea*, with their narrow wings, are very characteristic of the African fauna; the large *Euphedra agnes* is essentially West African, and the rare *Iolaus ismenias* and the pale green *Eronia thalassina* are very typical Gambian species.

Moths.—Besides many strikingly handsome forms, some of which are very rare in collections, there are several species which have only been described and named since the collection was arranged for exhibition.

Birds.—These are a selection of the more interesting and typical Gambian forms. There is the Grove-billed Barbet, *Pogonorynchus dubius*, with its black, red, and white plumage, and its peculiarly sculptured bill, and the less striking but very rare *P. vicioli* next to it. Amongst the kingfishers, the tiny little crested *Corythornis cyanostigma* and the gigantic *Ceryle maxima*. The dull-coloured large-billed *Tockus nasutus*, commonly known as the Rain-bird, which is in some parts of Africa regarded as sacred on account of its foretelling rain. The blue-breasted Roller, *Coracias cyanagras*, is a striking West African species. The Violet Plantain-eater, *Musophaga violacea*, is a great ornament to the West African forests, where they play about in family parties, constantly placing themselves in grotesque yet graceful attitudes as they fan out their wings and expose their rich red colouring, which contrasts so admirably with the metallic purple and green shades of their back and tail. In confinement they are easily tamed.

The male of the Standard-winged Night-jar, *Macrodypteryx longipennis*, has during the breeding season in each wing a very peculiar elongated quill, with a feathery tuft near the end, giving the bird when flying in the dusk somewhat the appearance of being followed by two moths.

The Glossy Starling, *Lamprolornis caudatus*, with its long tail, and *Lamprocolius splendidus* with its rich colouring on the wings, are very striking examples of tropical plumage. The African Jacana, *Actitis africana*, is widely spread over Africa, frequenting marshy places, where its peculiarly constructed feet enable it to run over the floating weeds.

The Hadadah Ibis, *Ibis*, is also a widely spread bird in Africa, where flocks may be seen returning from their feeding ground to the same high trees where they nightly roost.

The Hammer-head, *Scopus umbretta*, although nearly allied to the herons, constructs a very large covered-in nest with a hole at the side, which is most artistically and carefully built, and generally placed in the fork of a tree.

There are two interesting species of spur-winged plover, *Lobivanellus senegalensis*, remarkable for the large wattles on the sides of the head, and *Hoplopterus textus*, scarce in collections.

Shells.—There are fine series of *Merex cornutus*, *M. saxatilis*, *Cymbium neptuni*, and *C. proboscideus*, and amongst the more interesting species may be remarked the little pink *Radiis seminulum*, *Crypta porcellana*, *Mitrella sinensis*, *Fissurella obtusa*, *Siphonaria venosa*, and *Avicu* a peruviana.

The collection ends with a very remarkable little *Echinoderm*.

Adjoining this Exhibit is a case containing a collection of various Shells from West Africa. Duchess of Mantua and Montferat.

**Wood.**

Two pieces of Iron-wood. Three pieces of *Wollo* for boat building. One piece of *Tabo*. One piece of *Solom*.

Two pieces of *Dittah* for ship building. Three pieces of *Mahogany*. Three pieces of *Kuno*. One piece of *Sedeme*. Two pieces of *Rosewood*. One piece of *Brimstone*. Gambia Government.

Three planks of *Mahogany*. H. Goddard.

**Wood Work.**

Model of a Cutter used on the River Gambia, made by native carpenters, and Wharf. Models of Canoes. Cane Paddles. Frame of *Ro-ewood*. Small Table inlaid with various woods. Bench and Stool. Warree game, the same as played at Lagos. Troughs, Spoons, Pestle and Mortar. Gambia Government.

Two pieces of Carved Wood or *Stancheons*. E. Allegre. Stand used for smoothing cloths. E. F. Noel.

**On the Wall.**

Curious Wooden Lock and Key. Mallet. Two Darcoos with iron, used for taking out cotton seeds. Various Agricultural Implements. E. F. Noel.

Spoons. Two Knives. Agricultural Implements of a very primitive style. Five Native Pens. Snuff-box. Comb. Gambia Government.

**Leather Work.**

Saddle and Bridle. Pair of Leggings. Powder Flasks and Shot-bag. Swords with ornamental sheaths. Pouches for carrying papers in. Purcs. Necklaces with green-groes or charms attached. Horse Trappings. Gambia Government.

*Mandingo* Knives. J. D. Richards.

Necklaces, Purse, and Knife. S. J. Forster.

Two Pouches, Knife, and Shoes. Usapha Cham.

Pair of Leggings. Beran Ceasay.

Glass case containing an Otter catching Fish, and a wild Cat. Executors of the late J. Brown.

**Table 3.**

Model of Serere Huts and Compound. E. Allegre.

Native Piano, Drums, Harp, Guitars, Violin. Manager of McCarthy Island.

Native Piano. H. E. Pellegrin.

Two Jolah Bow Harps, Flute. Gambia Government.

The three cases against the wall contain a large assortment of pangs, or native cloths, some of which are made with English and French yarn; others are of pure native make. The tribes by which these are made and used are the Joloffs, Mandingos, and Bissas. Gambia Government, E. Beving.

Counterpane. Gambia Government.

Camel-hair Cloth. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.

#### Central Case.

Skulls of Monkeys. Ostrich Feathers. Vertebrae of Shark. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.

#### Silver Work (For Sale).

Three Pairs of Bracelets. Two Native Rings. Maraboo Ring. Two Amulets. Two Ornaments for the neck and foot.

Pair of silver mounted Sandals. Medal awarded to his Excellency, C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., late Administrator, at the Forestry Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1885.

Various Necklaces and Beads.

#### Books.

Two Arabic Books in illuminated MS. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.

Joloff Primers and Grammars. Joloff's Gospel of St. Matthew. Joloff's Book of Prayers. Wesleyan Mission. Serere Testament and Catechisms. Two French and Joloff Dictionaries. Two French and Joloff Catechisms. Joloff Prayer Book and Book of Hymns. Joloff Mass Service Book. Joloff Four Gospels. Joloff Primer Grammar. Conversation Guide, in four languages. Catholic Mission.

Portions of the Bible in Joloff. Doctor Allan.

In various parts of this section there are also specimens of Mats, Baskets, Hats, two Sofas, and three Chairs, and some rude articles of pottery.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence has been published in the *Lagos Observer*, having reference to the articles sent from that place to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—

To the Editor of the *Lagos Observer*.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following correspondence in an early issue of your paper.—I am, yours faithfully,

Lagos, 10th July, 1886.

JOHN D. FAIRLEY.

Government House, Lagos, 7th July, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency to place you in possession, for the information of the Local Committee and of the public, of the accompanying copy of a letter he received on the 23rd ult. from Sir James Marshall, Executive Commissioner of the London West African Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in reference to the Lagos Exhibits.

2. You will have observed from the papers that in the proceedings of a meeting of the Royal Commission held in the Durbar Hall of the Indian Palace, at the Exhibition on Monday, the 3rd May last, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales requested the Executive Commissioners to take an early opportunity of conveying to their Governments the sincere thanks of the Royal Commissioners.

3. Although this command which was generally by telegram conveyed by the Commissioners to the other Colonies has not reached the West African, yet his Excellency feels confident that the kind and encouraging recognition by His Royal Highness of local efforts towards the general success will not in consequence of the omission be the less appreciated.

4. His Excellency fully appreciates the value and importance of the Exhibits of several houses and of private

persons, and thanks them for the same; it was highly gratifying to him to find how handsomely came forward some of the native gentlemen.

5. His Excellency ventures to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the Local Committee his sincere gratification at the praiseworthy and highly creditable manner in which they have undertaken the representation of this Colony at considerable personal inconvenience and loss, with the sense of the satisfaction that they have endeavoured to do their duty by the community, who, he is sure, equally with himself, are ready to acknowledge their indebtedness to you and the gentlemen who have been associated with you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. HIGGINS, Private Secretary.

John D. Fairley, Esq., Honorary Secretary,  
Local Committee, Colonial and Indian  
Exhibition, Lagos.

Sir James Marshall to Administrator Moloney, C.M.G.  
West African Commission, Colonial and Indian  
Exhibition, South Kensington, S.W.,  
21st May, 1886.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR,—I am sure you and the Lagos Exhibition Committee, as well as all who have assisted in furnishing the Lagos Court, will be pleased to know that I have this morning had the honour of receiving Her Majesty the Queen, and taken her through the West African Section.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales drew Her Majesty's special attention to the Exhibits in the Lagos Court, and she was much interested, both in them and in those from the Niger countries. The Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Edinburgh were with the party.

I may also mention that previous to this the Princess Louise visited the court privately, and was much taken with the Niger brass work, especially the larger water pot No. 11 in the Lagos catalogue belonging to Mr. Bucknor, and she is anxious to become the owner of some of them by purchase or otherwise.

This section is attracting much interest and attention, and the Anthropological Society has requested me to lead off a course of conferences to be held by them on the Tuesdays in June, with a lecture on the Colonies I represent. This I have undertaken to do. I only wish I had some natives to produce who could wear the various native costumes.

I am much pleased to find that your Government and the Lagos Exhibitors are disposed to assist in the formation of a permanent Colonial museum, and will inform the Royal Commission of it at once.

Thanking you and all concerned for the manner in which you have contributed to the success of this section, —I remain, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,  
Executive Commissioner.

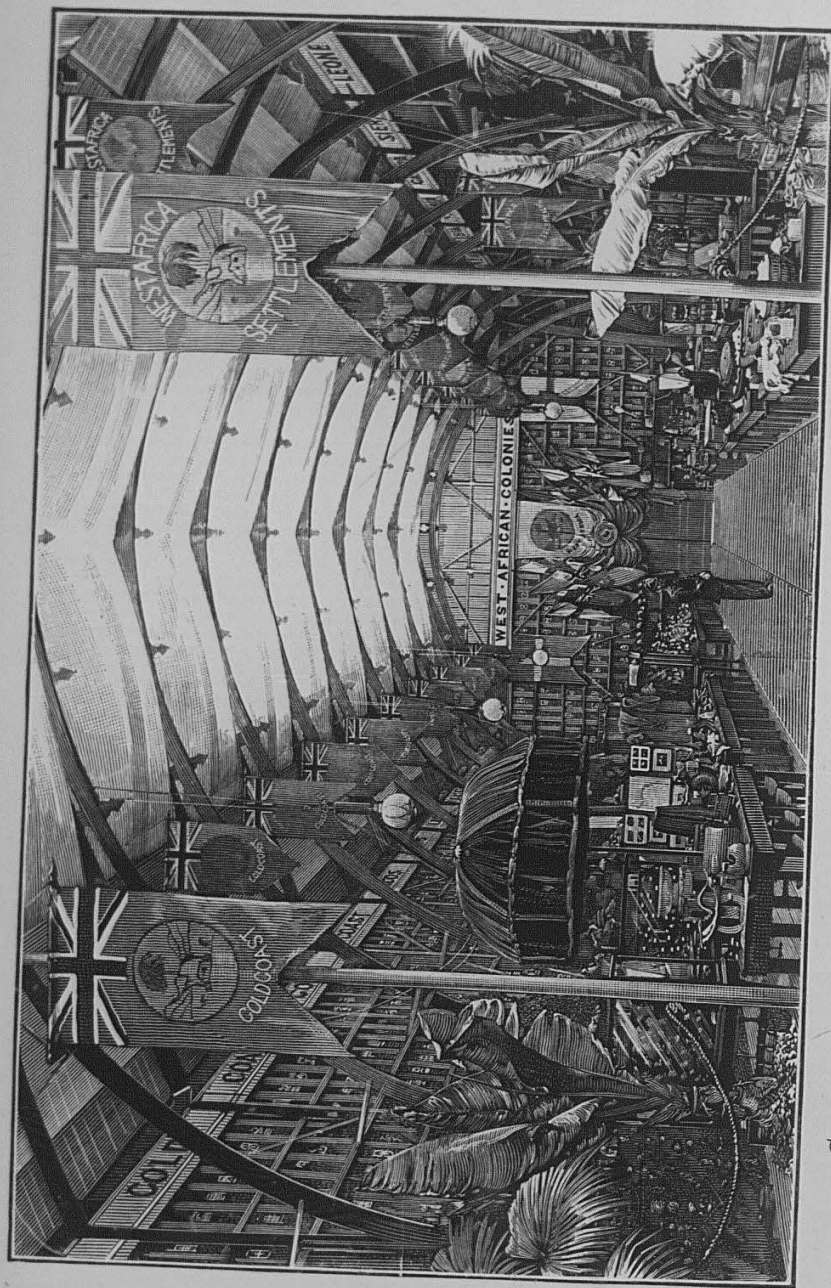
His Excellency Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., Lagos.

### THE PRESS UPON THE WEST AFRICAN SECTION AND ITS EXHIBITS.

From the TIMES.

COMING to the West African Settlements, in a section of the northern half of the Queen's-gate Annexe we find the decorations here of an appropriate barbaric character, in black and gold, relieved with devices taken from native patterns. The Gambia exhibit has not yet arrived, but the collection is expected to be the most scientific of the four Colonies under Sir James Marshall's care. Sierra Leone has as yet sent nothing, nor is there any information as to what is being sent. From the Gold Coast, naturally gold will be a prominent exhibit, in various forms, including gold ornaments and jewelry entirely of native workmanship. There will also be silk and cotton cloths of native workmanship, native pottery, matting and basket work, musical instruments, natural history collections, &c. From





COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.—VIEW OF WEST AFRICAN COURT.

By kind permission of the Woodbury Photographic Printing Company.]

Lagos will be various articles of native manufacture, besides exhibits from the countries near the river Niger.

From the AFRICAN TIMES.

SPLendid weather—"Queen's weather," indeed—favoured the opening day of the great Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, on Tuesday, May 4th, 1886. A striking feature of the Exhibition was the presence of representatives of all the Colonies of the Empire, in their native costume, arranged in rows, so that Her Majesty could pass through them on her way to the Albert Hall, where the chief portion of the opening ceremony was to take place, and into which the procession, consisting of the Royal Commissioners, members of the Household, the Royal Family, and the Queen, entered at about half-past twelve. The Prince of Wales, as Executive President of the Royal Commissioners, read an address to Her Majesty, in which reference was made to the Exhibition of 1851, and the great interest shown it by the late Prince Consort—of which, indeed, the present Exhibition was but the logical outcome. In reply, the Queen herself read a speech thanking the Prince and other Commissioners for the time and trouble they had devoted to the subject, and giving gracious acknowledgement of their recognition of the labours and devotion of the late Prince Consort, and expressing the hope that the present occasion would be fraught with blessings to the whole Empire, and that the various Colonies would long remain connected with the home country and each other by bonds of fraternal intercourse, and concluding with an expression of the pleasure she felt in declaring the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 open. This announcement was immediately celebrated by the flourish of the heralds' trumpets, and the firing of the Park guns. The Royal Procession then left the Hall, while the large choir was singing "Rule Britannia." In the course of the proceedings, a new ode, specially written for the occasion by Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, was sung by the choir, in which Britons were charged to hold their own; and immediately afterwards Madame Albani sang "Home, sweet Home," the singing of which Her Majesty did not scruple to applaud. The "Hallelujah Chorus," was also given by the choir. The Exhibition itself is too vast for us, in the limits of our paper, to give even the faintest general idea of the splendid articles it contains. The Indian collection alone is really beyond description, and anything approaching the careful examination it calls for, would take days to accomplish. Of course a considerable portion of the Exhibition building is devoted to the representation of the Indian Empire; but each colony, whether large or small, seems to have secured recognition. Besides India, we have sections devoted to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South and West Africa, the West Indies, Burmah, Ceylon, Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, North Borneo, and the Falkland Islands; so that the people and the goods of all quarters of the world are brought together at South Kensington. And we are sure that our visitors, on their return home, will greatly interest their stay-at-home friends and neighbours when they attempt to convey to them even a faint idea of the extent and resources of the British Empire.

In our last number we were enabled to lay before our readers a list of the gentlemen who have been associated together in carrying out the arrangements for the proper representation of the West African Settlements; and in the section devoted to this subject will be found many objects of interest serving to illustrate the natural productions of this portion of the world and the mechanical skill of the people. This division is under the charge of Sir James Marshall, the Executive Commissioner for the West African Colonies, and is made up of the Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia.

From the Gold Coast we have an interesting and intrinsically valuable collection of gold jewellery, consisting of rings, bracelets, bangles, and charms, all of fine gold, which in their workmanship give the beholder a pleasing

idea of the mechanical art of the native workman. There is one superb necklace of gold and precious stones which is deserving of special mention. Many of these ornaments form part of the tribute paid by the King of Ashanti after the war of twelve years ago. Besides these valuables, the Gold Coast exhibits some fine specimens of native cloth, woven and dyed, besides stuffed specimens of brightly painted birds and butterflies, and a large collection of miscellaneous articles of native production. Among these are some interesting specimens of native woodwork, including a curious carved calabash, which is remarkably Indian in the character of its ornamentation. This is exhibited by Mrs. Swanzy, who also sends a good specimen of the native signal-drum, besides several other objects of interest, such as a cone of the palm oil tree, and some tree cotton and gum copal. Articles of warfare send to muster very well, especially drums, for Captain Higginson sends a couple of Houssa drums, and Mr. F. R. Bruce, of Accra, a curious Fetish drum. Chief John Quay sends a couple of native strainers, and a curious and highly ornamental native chair. The Gold Coast Government sends a small native palanquin, upon which there is certainly no lack of ornament; while Mr. J. Garstrong has on view a model of the native ten-paddle (? war) canoe, and King Tackie sends one of the ordinary fishing canoe. We must not omit to mention specimens of palm oil and several other agricultural productions, besides implements used in agriculture and gold digging.

From Lagos the consignment is large and extensive in character, consisting of specimens of all kinds of articles of native workmanship and agricultural production. First among the former must be mentioned the collection sent over by Mr. Thomson, who has lately been on a visit there, which includes a curious Fetish table representing various kinds of animals, also several brass bowls, jugs, and water-pots, besides leather cushions, shoes or sandals, and musical instruments, as well as a curious copy of the Koran, and a remarkable—and we must say rather cumbersome, in appearance at least—triangular brass stirrup. The inhabitants of Lagos, both native and European, must have been most zealous in working for the honour of their Settlement, judging from the almost endless number and variety of objects now on view. The Government of Lagos has sent a fine specimen of the Koran, a large brass water jug, silver bracelets and rings, a curious stringed musical instrument, a collection of brass bracelets, an Ogun sword, Houssa drums, native stools, idol masks, and a curious native illustrated book, descriptive of the mosques. Sir James Marshall himself lends many objects of interest, including a fetish table from Porto Novo, a beautifully carved ivory tusk with 100 figures upon it, and an ivory armlet inlaid with silver, very Indian in its character. Mr. Justice Smalman Smith sends a curious native sword and a Mohammedan sword sash, a carved ivory watchman's horn, and two beautiful elbow cushions. F. Evans, Esq., C.M.G., sends a very curious ornamental leather cushion, covered in native cloth of various colours arranged in squares, altogether most artistic in its effect. Mr. R. B. Blaize sends a curious brass coffee pot; Mr. Bucknor, hippopotamus' tusks; Ajassah sends an elaborate mask idol, and a very curious Oshogbo staff. Even the native ladies are not behindhand in their offerings, for the wives of the late King Docemo send some curious grass baskets, made by themselves. Mr. Bucknor sends a bride water-pot and calabashes; and the Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton exhibits an interesting three-handled leather water-pot, not unlike our mediaeval "black jack." Our good friend Mr. J. A. Payne is not behindhand, for he exhibits some highly ornamental knives with silver handles; and Mr. J. J. Thomas sends two snake vertebrae, we presume fetish charms, and six antimony cases made of cowskin. Mr. A. R. Elliott has placed on view a very curious oracle of the fetish god Ifa. This is certainly the most quaint of all in this department; it is of brass, native work of

course, and represents priests drumming and the people bringing offerings. The exhibit from the Catholic Mission must not be overlooked, as it is the State sceptre of H.M. Pilon, of Porto Novo; it is of carved wood, with large circular head of silver, curiously ornamented with bas-relief figures of birds and various animals. Mr. H. G. Herpin sends a beautiful carved ivory cash-box, with small circular holes all over it, apparently to allow its possessor to see how his store of valuables is increasing. Mrs. Lewis has forwarded some fine carved ivory war horns. Mr. C. J. George exhibits a curious native earthen pot and the staff of a Bologna, or war chief, which is adorned with ornaments of silver; and Mr. F. Osborne has a curious model, about four feet long, of a native canoe, with apparently more rowers than there is room for; and Sedu Olowu sends a specimen of highly coloured native mask. The National African Company sends several specimens of native metal-work. Mr. Z. A. Williams, a native tom-tom. Mr. Gaiser must be specially commended for his exhibits, consisting of agricultural and farm specimens, such as various edible seeds, camwood, kiro (used for painting and dyeing), flour of yam, beniseed, dry okoro (for soup), kola nuts, coconuts, palm-oil, native mahogany, eki wood (much like our rosewood, a few years ago so fashionable for furniture, but perhaps rather lighter in colour), native honey, rice in the ear, coprah, and a Badagry hammock, made of leaves plaited; together with various natural productions, such as chalk and antimony, and a specimen of the native calabash. Perhaps most curious of all to a European is Mr. B. Dawudu's exhibit—a head of cowries—in our money, 7½d. This would fill a good-sized hand-bag, and would make one feel alarmed at the idea of £1 worth of change in native currency.

From the Gambia, Governor Maloney, now transferred to Lagos, sends an excellent collection of butterflies, besides silver rings and specimens of the native cooking utensils and for other purposes. From this Settlement also is sent the model of a hut enclosure, together with farming implements, swords, and musical instruments. There are, besides, some elaborately finished models of animals' heads. We must not forget to mention two very curious native chairs, apparently carved from the solid block, with a couch that would hardly come up to our luxurious European requirements; and a very curious native lock and key. There are also some very fine specimens of native cloths, and baskets woven out of grass, and various musical instruments. A really beautifully inlaid table is also shown, which would be an ornament anywhere. We have also a fine selection of native birds and butterflies, and samples of Rio Pongo and other kinds of coffee. We were sorry to find that the names of the exhibitors are not generally attached to the articles which come from the Gambia.

We are obliged to defer our notice of the Sierra Leone exhibits till next month, for the all-sufficient reason that there are none. At least, they had not arrived up to the time of the opening of the Exhibition and of our going to press. With whomsoever the fault may rest, the result is most annoying, and is to be deplored for several reasons. Of all the West African Settlements, Sierra Leone is undoubtedly the best known—at least, by name—to the majority of Englishmen, and the sight of bare walls and empty cases is not calculated to convey a very favourable impression of the industry and skill of the people there. Besides, the late arrival of the exhibits must be a serious inconvenience to the Executive Commissioner and his staff, who will have to open boxes and display the articles sent at a time when the Exhibition will be crowded with sightseers. Mr. T. J. Aildridge, of Sherbro, has however, filled one case with interesting specimens of dyed cloth of native manufacture, together with some plaited grass hats, grass hammocks, ropes, mats, and baskets, and some other articles of native work: a pair

of silver finger-rings, a large powder horn of fine leather-work, some bangles made from an elephant's hoof, a musical instrument, made out of a gourd covered with elaborate shell-work, and, most striking of all, a black "Bando" devil, ugly enough to frighten a timid child into fits.

### THE WEST AFRICAN COURT AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

From the TIMES, July, 1886.

THE West African Court of the Colonial Exhibition is the ethnologist's paradise. Mumbo Jumbo with his gods and his grubs has taken complete possession of the court. Even palm oil is nowhere in presence of the barbaric display; it has to be sought for in the obscurity of a few shabby bottles. The black devices on a yellow ground, which form the ornamentation of the court, are themselves borrowed from the patterns on the cloths beneath. Everywhere about we see fetiches in all degrees of hideousness, wooden millet mortars, utensils of brass and clay of the rudest designs, drums, stringed instruments, which look like the common ancestors of the banjo, the fiddle, and the tambourine; primitive weapons of all kinds, models of native houses and villages, cloths of all degrees of elaboration, jewellery of true barbaric clumsiness. There are hundreds of strings of cowrie shells, the favourite money of a large part of the interior with which the British merchant has to deal. It takes a dozen of these strings to make up the value of sixpence, which will give some idea of the enormous treasure which a trader or a traveller must drag about with him. Our Niger protectorate is fairly represented by the curiosities which Mr. Joseph Thomson brought back with him from his recent journey. Some of the brass work has a certain rude artistic value, while the cloths bear evidence of foreign influences. Indeed in all the sections of the West African Court the patterns of the various articles of native make bear very marked traces of intercourse with Northern Africa. Mohammedanism is very widespread throughout the interior, and is still spreading rapidly. Where the people have not actually been converted they have been clearly influenced indirectly by Mohammedan ideas. This is most strikingly seen in the fashion and patterns of the various textile materials. The prevailing native colour is a darkish blue, but most of the cloths in the West African Court contain a variety of colours, and the patterns employed suggest Egyptian influences and intercourse with the Mohammedan States of Northern Africa. In the jewellery from the Gold Coast both European and Mohammedan designs are of course evident. Withal, however, there is a sufficient element of unadulterated barbarism in this court to delight the heart of the most exacting ethnologist. Already has the ever vigilant eye of the President of the Anthropological Institute discerned the rude treasures collected by Sir James Marshall, and the Institute has devoted a meeting to their classification and interpretation. The native element in most of our colonies demands serious attention; the more completely we understand it the less likely are we to make mistakes in dealing with it. The scientific value of these manifold ethnological contributions from West Africa is evident; but besides that, through them we may be able to some extent to have a better understanding of the peoples whose handiwork they are. If the Anthropological Institute in its conferences can help us to this it will do a practical service to our colonies as well as to the department of science with which it deals. The movement of the African native tribes within the continent are even yet obscure. The subject is one of much scientific interest, and a thorough study of the various native articles exhibited in the West African Court, the real nature and origin of the patterns in the various cloths and other objects, might help to throw some light on the matter. Fortunately, Sir James Marshall is having the collection catalogued by an expert.

We believe that Africa is by no means well represented in the new ethnological galleries at the British Museum; perhaps, then, Mr. Franks might not find it difficult to persuade some of the exhibitors to the West African Court to fill up his lacunae.

The West African Colonies, as we all know, are, strictly speaking, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; but the Gold Coast Colony, Lagos, and the Niger districts are for the purposes of the Exhibition included under the name. Although in the 16th and 17th centuries attempts were made to establish English stations or factories on the Gambia and the Gold Coast, as colonies they can hardly be held to date further back than the end of last century. True, both on the Gambia and Gold Coast English trading companies have carried on operations more or less spasmodic since the 17th century, and until the abolition of the slave trade Gambia continued to be one of its chief centres. Until the development of America and other colonial regions, there was a rush on West Africa, especially the Gold Coast, of the chief colonizing nations of Europe—Danes, Dutch, Portuguese, French, English. The Danes and Dutch have retired completely, and the Portuguese settlements have dwindled down to a spot or two, and now the whole coast from the Senegal to the Cameroons is divided mainly between French and English. Germany has managed to get a station or two in Togoland; but though she has planted her flag firmly on the Cameroons, her traders have been virtually cleared out of the Niger by the energy of Mr. Joseph Thomson, acting for the African Trading Company. The English settlements in West Africa are all Crown colonies—Sierra Leone and Gambia under one Governor, while this year the Gold Coast and Lagos have been separated into independent colonies, mainly, we believe, on account of the differences in tariffs.

Martin, writing fifty years ago, said: "None of the colonies of England have been misrepresented more than those situated on the western coast of Africa; few surpass them in moral, commercial, and political interest. They are an important and essential link in the maritime empire of Britain." In what the misrepresentation consisted Mr. Martin does not say. It can hardly be said that these colonies have risen in favour since his time, and the high hopes as to the civilization of Africa entertained at the time of the foundation of Sierra Leone at the end of last century have come to nothing. They are certainly not much healthier than they ever were, though in some of the settlements sanitary conditions have improved, and English officials and traders know better how to adapt themselves to the climate. But colonies in the true sense, of course, these can never become; they can never be made a permanent home for Europeans. In the population of under 800,000 included in these settlements and their protectorates there are probably not more than 300 whites. The death-rate, both among natives and whites, to judge from such returns as are accessible, seems still alarmingly high.

One thing that must strike any one looking over the notices of the West African colonies in the Colonial Office list is the appalling number of officials required to conduct the affairs of a population which, apart from the protected area, is, after all, very small. Their salaries must be a considerable drain on the resources of the colonies. Sir James Marshall's suggestion at a recent conference at the Exhibition that the management of these colonies should be left mainly in the hands of the white trading community is one well worthy of consideration. His testimony as to the efficiency with which the natives administer their own laws is very striking. He has sat beside native judges and witnessed with admiration their administration of justice. These people have their own well-defined laws and customs, which those who know the condition of West Africa best maintain are far better adapted to their condition than the complicated system of English jurisprudence. The adoption of them, so far as they do not violate our ideas of justice, to be administered under the care of the resident whites in conjunction with

the more intelligent natives, would, it is maintained, be far more conducive to the best interests of whites and blacks than the present complicated and expensive system. Every one who has resided for any time in any of our West African colonies must be familiar with instances of natives who in education and intelligence have attained the European average. There are black Judges who might well be entrusted with the administration of County Court business, at least; and one visitor from West Africa to the present Exhibition, Mr. John A. Payne, of Orange House, Trimst-square, Lagos, is a bright example of an intelligent and well-educated business man, who differs only in colour from an average Englishman of the same class. Mr. Payne, we may say, is the compiler and publisher of the "Lagos and West African Almanac and Diary," now in its 13th year of issue. It is a large-sized book of some 180 pages, abounding with useful information, and of much value to any one desirous of becoming familiar with the actual condition of West Africa. Here he will see how oppressed West Africa is with officialism; many pages of the almanac are occupied with ordinances and statutes which seem to be made only to be abrogated. What these West African Colonies require most of all is to be left alone. In former times their affairs were managed by the trading companies in whose hands they were, just as the Niger and North Borneo are managed at the present time. A recurrence to this method, we are told by those whose opinion ought to have weight, would be greatly to the advantage of trade. At present, by a series of harassing rules and regulations, intercourse between coast traders and the interior is dreadfully hampered, and with no advantage whatever to the natives. Meanwhile the French are doing their best to surround the English Settlements with a cordon of trade treaties and protected States, though we doubt if they will do as much harm or themselves much good. Indeed, some five years ago Dr. Gouldsbury reported, as the result of his journey into the interior by the Gambia, that but little increase of the trade with the interior was to be expected, at least for many years to come. Much more, however, might be expected on the Gold Coast and at Lagos if traders were allowed to do business in their own way with the natives of the interior.

Sierra Leone and Lagos are the only two of the West African Colonies in which Christianity has taken extensive root. A writer in the first years of the present century informs us that the settlement of Sierra Leone was "formed from the purest motives of humanity, under the patronage of a very respectable society of a gentlemen in London, in the year 1791. The benevolent purposes for which it was intended are—to introduce the light of knowledge and the comforts of civilization into Africa, and to cement and perpetuate the most confidential union between the European colony and the natives of the country." These benevolent purposes, we fear, are not much nearer fulfilment now than they were ninety years ago. It became a welcome refuge for freed slaves, while a band of negroes was brought from Nova Scotia and some 500 Maroons from Jamaica. But the population of the little territory is now very varied, having received considerable accessions from the neighbouring country—Foulahs, Mandingoes, Joloffs, Kroonens, Eboes, &c. While a recent census shows that a large section of the inhabitants is still Christian, there can be no doubt that Mohammedanism here, as elsewhere in Western Africa, is making rapid progress both among Christians and heathens. And, indeed, some of those who know Africa best maintain that Mohammedanism is better adapted as a civilizing power among Africans than Christianity. This was explicitly asserted at one of the conferences the other day by so sound and cautious an authority as Mr. Joseph Thomson. The want of labour is a serious hindrance to enterprise in West Africa; but for that the exports might be doubled and trebled; for lack of it the numerous gold resources of the Gold Coast interior are scarcely scratched. Lagos, which became British only in 1861, has a coasi-



derable Christian population, about 10,000 out of 75,000, having received a considerable contingent from the Christians of Sierra Leone. Of the 60,000 inhabitants of Sierra Leone, some 38,000 are returned as Christians.

Depression in trade has reached the West African as it has done most other British colonies; palm oil, the great staple export, which was selling a year or two ago at £36 a ton, is now fetching only £19 per ton. Still the commerce of these colonies is considerable, and quite worth looking after. The total trade of the four colonies in recent years averages about three and a-half millions sterling. In 1844 the total exports amounted to about two millions, and imports £1,700,000. Two millions of the total trade must be credited to the Gold Coast and Lagos, in which palm oil and palm kernels are of so much importance. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports for 1884:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Gambia .. .. .	£212,000	£200,000
Sierra Leone .. ..	464,000	377,000
Gold Coast .. .. .	527,000	467,000
Lagos .. .. .	538,000	672,000
	£1,741,000	£1,716,000

For the same year the total revenue of the four colonies was £281,942, and expenditure £269,382. Nearly the whole of the expenditure is directly or indirectly for administration, leaving very little indeed for public works and the development of the resources of the settlements. The exports during the past 10 years show considerable fluctuations in value, depending partly on the market value of the staple products, and partly, especially in the Gold Coast and Lagos, on the more or less disturbed state of the interior, where the native tribes are almost constantly at war with each other. In 1875, for example, the value of the exports on the Gold Coast was £327,012; in 1879 it was £751,850; in 1881, 1882, and 1883 it hovered round £350,000, suddenly advancing to £667,000 in 1884. For Lagos the exports were valued at £517,535 in 1875, £734,707 in 1877, £460,000 in 1881, £594,000 in 1883, and £672,000 in 1884. For the last ten years the exports of Sierra Leone have kept pretty steadily at about £380,000; in 1876 they sank to £297,000, and in 1882 and 1883 rose to £420,000 and £442,000. Gambia shows considerably more variation; in 1875 the exports were valued at £147,465, sinking to £86,000 in 1876, and with intermediate fluctuations reaching £254,711 in 1882. Still the progress of the West African Colonies during the past 25 years in all respects has been very marked, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Popula- tion.	Revenue.	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.
1861 ..	280,000	£69,000	230,350	£517,620	£556,860
1884 ..	800,000	£285,057	1,417,234	£1,741,000	£1,716,000

The data for Lagos are for 1862. Going back 50 years ago, to 1836, we find no definite statistics for the Gold Coast, while Gambia exported no more than she did in 1875—£147,000. The exports of Sierra Leone, on the other hand, were valued at only £71,900. A very large share of the West African trade is with Great Britain. In 1884, for example, of the total exports about £1,100,000, or nearly two-thirds, were sent to the mother country, while British produce counted for £93,000 among the imports into the West African settlements, just a little more than one-half. Next to England Germany seems to do the largest trade with these colonies. Indeed, in two of the colonies, at least, Germany seems to hold a higher place in exports than the mother country. In 1884, exports to the value of £283,500 were sent from Lagos to Germany, while only £249,000 in value were sent to Great Britain, according to local returns. The entire

exports to foreign countries in 1884 amounted to £324,620. The imports from Great Britain, on the other hand, were nearly double the value of those from foreign countries. We find a somewhat similar state of things on the Gambia in 1883. The exports to Great Britain were valued at £46,232; to foreign countries, £160,487. The imports from the United Kingdom in the same year amounted to £90,000, from British colonies £37,000, and from foreign countries £71,680.

In all the West African Colonies, except the Gambia, palm oil and palm kernels figure as the staple exports. The great exports from Gambia at the present time are ground nuts, which are largely used for the manufacture of French salad oil; these, with bees-wax, rubber, and hides, are now almost the only exports. In the exports for 1833 we find no mention of ground nuts, the chief exports of that date being wax, gum, ivory, gold, and rice. In 1836 the export of ground nuts was valued at only £838, and in 1852 had reached £153,000; in 1882, £230,000; falling to £170,000 in 1883. In 1836 four leading articles of export, gold, gum, ivory, and teak wood, were valued at £45,000, and twenty years later had sunk to £632. That these and other resources of the colonies, especially rubber, are capable of considerable development is maintained by those acquainted with the colony. The value of the rubber exported is about £6,000 annually. Nearly three-fourths of the ground nuts exported go to France.

Rubber, palm kernels, palm oil, and benni seed (an oil-producing substance) constitute the bulk of the exports of Sierra Leone. The kernels of the palm until quite recent years were regarded as little better than a waste product; they are now sent in enormous quantities to Europe for the purpose of having the oil expressed, the ordinary palm oil of commerce being made from the pulp which surrounds the kernel. Fifty years ago timber figured among the exports of Sierra Leone for £33,000; now it seems of no value at all. The value of palm oil exported fifty years ago was only £4,600; in 1882 it was ten times the value, though in 1883 and 1884 the value had greatly fallen, mainly owing to the marked decline in price. Rubber was of scarcely any importance fifty years ago, now it is exported to the value of about £90,000 annually; while in 1882 the value of the palm kernels exported was close on £100,000. In quantity, however, the palm oil exported from Sierra Leone does not seem to have increased greatly during the last thirty-five years. In 1850 it was 285,000 gallons, in 1856 463,000 gallons in 1880 292,000 gallons, and 562,000 gallons in 1882.

It is on the Gold Coast and Lagos that we find palm oil and palm kernels the most flourishing exports. As will be seen from the objects shown in the Exhibition, there is plenty of gold within short distance of the Gold Coast, and about £50,000 of gold dust was exported in 1883. Still, although the Wassau Gold Mining Company has been at work for several years, it is admitted that the success has been by no means commensurate with the richness of the deposits to be worked. This seems mainly due to the want of sufficient labour and of adequate machinery. It is difficult to say how this labour question is to be solved; the natives themselves will only do the minimum of work, except under compulsion, and the climate is quite unsuited for white labourers. Were it not for this difficulty, both the gold and the many other resources of these colonies could be raised immensely in value as exports. Palm oil and palm kernels make up two thirds of the total exports from the Gold Coast. The quantity of the oil exported in recent years has been about 2,500,000 gallons annually. From the four West African Colonies the export of ivory does not much exceed £15,000 annually. Rubber, ground nuts, cotton, Guinea grains, and other articles figure for small sums among the Gold Coast exports, though it is admitted they might be greatly increased in value by additional energy, capital, and above all, labour. It is stated that in the 17th century

the export of gold from Elmina reached as much as three millions sterling in one year.

Lagos is the most recent, and small as it is, seems on the whole to be the most flourishing of the West African colonies; partly, perhaps, due to its comparatively good harbour, its low tariffs, and the enterprise of its population, a large portion of which are emigrants from Sierra Leone, and a good many from Brazil. Although it had only a revenue of £58,000 in 1884, its exports of that year amounted to £672,000, and imports to £538,000. Its export trade with Germany exceeds that with England, the former in 1884 amounting to £283,700 and the latter to £249,700. England, however, sent £338,000 worth of imports to £151,000 worth from Germany. The value of the kernels exported in 1884 was £327,346 (of which £236,898 to Germany), and of palm oil £225,557, the two together forming about five-sixths of the entire exports. The export of raw cotton to Great Britain was valued at £11,454. The total exports in 1862 amounted to only £61,932.

Sierra Leone is the only one of the colonies with any debt (£58,000 in 1884). In all of these colonies a good deal is done for the education of the natives by the missions of the various religious bodies, in some cases assisted by the Government. As usual, the Roman Catholic sisters and brothers are zealous in teaching the children industries, and some specimens of embroidery and needlework in the Exhibition are worthy of attention. On the whole the impression conveyed by a study of the present condition of this group of colonies is that there exists a sad lack of enterprise in the development of their resources, such as they are; for we do not take a very sanguine view of the commercial value of Africa as a whole. There seems to prevail a considerable amount of slovenliness in the methods adopted both in commerce and in industry, a slovenliness reflected in the character and get-up of the exhibits in the West African Court. Sir James Marshall is not at all to blame for this; he has done the best he could with the material which has been sent to him. The blame exists at the other end. Take, for example, an ugly pile of rough logs, like a stack of fire-wood, on one side of the court; if this is intended to illustrate the timber resources of the particular colony it is not likely to impress capitalists favourably. Still, as a show, this court is both interesting and instructive, and had we space there are many exhibits we should have liked to notice in detail. Both in the Gold Coast and other sections, kola nuts form a prominent exhibit. These are not only grown in the colonies, but are even imported. They are regarded as a rare luxury by the natives, and have much the same effect as the coca of South America. They are chewed, and the greatest honour a native can do to a guest is to present him with one of these nuts. Specimens of gum copal are also shown. The working of this product is only beginning along the West Coast, we are informed, though it will be found to figure among the exports for a few pounds 50 years ago. In 1884 gum of all sorts exported to Great Britain was valued at £20,000; in the previous year it was £26,000. African gums have now a powerful rival in those of Australia, and it is only by scientific and economical methods of work that they can hold their own.

The display of gold ornaments from the Gold Coast is striking and attractive. Those which have been manufactured under European or Mahomedan influences are fairly creditable to native industry, but the public will be most interested in those which form part of the Ashantee

tribute. King Coffee's tent-like umbrella is one of the most prominent objects in the court. A very interesting exhibit is one of the cases in the Gold Coast section and the curious ornaments known as Aggrey beads. These are dug up from the ground, and are supposed to be relics of the ancient trade which subsisted between the Coast and Central and Northern Africa. Some of these seem to bear evidence of Egyptian origin. They are very dear; a small string of them costs £4 10s.

In the Lagos Court will be found a peculiar silk fibre, which perhaps Mr. Wardle may be able to make something of, and so give it a real value as an export. Here also is a small quantity of sugar, the cultivation of which, however, except for local consumption, is not to be encouraged at present. In the Lagos section are arranged many of the curious articles brought by Mr. Joseph Thomson from the Niger in his recent journey up that river. The brass work especially deserves attention; solid brass anklets, formidable stirrups, armlets, brass figures of various kinds; the Koran printed on silk from Nupe; a curious cowrie box, which we are informed is exhibited by "Ajassah, Esq." The specimen of ample robes from the Niger ought to encourage Manchester manufacturers, while the numerous photographs exhibited by Mr. Thomson are highly instructive. The plan of Lagos looks well on paper. The Shea butter from the Niger seems to be growing in importance as an export. The scores of fetiches, implements, weapons, utensils, and other objects of native manufacture all help to convey some idea of the character of the natives with whom we have to deal in these West African colonies. In the cloths from the Gambia European influences are markedly evident in the patterns. The tea exhibited in this section does not look particularly inviting; even if the climate were quite suited for its culture, we doubt if there is enterprise enough in the colony to devote to it the care which is necessary to its preparation for market. Specimens of Gambia rubber are plentiful, while Captain, Moloney's natural history collection does him great credit. Some of the Mandingo leather work deserves special mention.

Altogether this West African Court is a striking illustration of the position of the white in the greater part of Central Africa. He is here mainly as a trader, and the influence which he has had on the native, though evident enough, is neither wide or deep. In conclusion let us mention that the most industrious and best behaved of the non-European population of Lagos are those blacks who have been slaves in Brazil or the descendants of such. The "Portuguese" quarter, as it is called, is the best part of the town, with well-built and ornamented houses, an indication perhaps that slavery in Brazil has had on the whole a good effect on the natives. Among the exhibits in the Lagos section will be seen some verses by "Gerald Samuel, calligraphist, Lagos" (of Brazilian descent), very creditably written and ornamented. They are entitled "God save the Queen," and their genuine loyalty ought to atone for any other defects by which they may be marked:—

"Victoria, Queen of the favoured isles,  
In India honoured, in Africa blest;  
Could'st thou but lend thy listening ear awhile  
To Africa's voice, thou knowest best her behest.  
Off on Albion's shore from Africa coast  
Receive the fruits of toil and jeopardy,  
In vain the cynics talk, nought is their boast,  
Africa loves thee, Queen of Liberty!"

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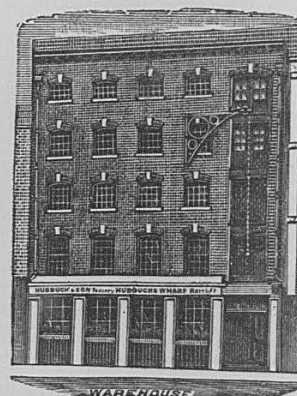
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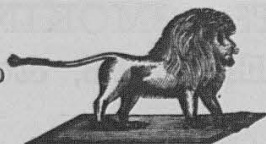
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The combined action of these remedies positively cures the very worst cases of SCROFULOUS, POISONED or ULCERATED WOUNDS, however long-standing, also every form of ERUPTION AND SKIN DISEASE.

The following is a list of diseases that have all yielded to their treatment:—

Ulcers	Bad Legs	Scurvy	Acne	Venomous Bites	Quincy
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Also Ulcerous and Cancerous Affections of the Uterus, for the treatment of which apply to the Proprietor, 117, High Holborn, personally or by letter, in all cases FREE.

### EXTRACT FROM THE "COLONIES AND INDIA" OF MAY 2, 1884.

"Recourse to amputation is, it may confidently be believed, seldom, if ever, urged nowadays by the surgeon till every other remedial measure has been exhausted. Still, the dread of the knife is so keen, even among the bravest of men, that its use is on all occasions regarded with something of distrust. Progress in medicine is, happily, yearly reducing the necessity of this extreme operation, and people are not without hope that it may soon be almost entirely abolished. In a number of cases in which amputation would have been necessary, the use of the knife appears to have been recently avoided merely by the use of a purely vegetable Ointment. This composition, distinguished as the "Lion," and prepared by Mr. E. Burgess, of High Holborn, has won golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of men as a remedy for most skin diseases, old and poisoned wounds, cancers, tumours, ulcers, and other affections. Introduced to the public quietly, and without flourish of trumpets or bold advertisement, it has won wide popular favour, judging from a long list of testimonials now before me, by sheer force of its wonderful curative virtues. Instances innumerable are forthcoming of the almost magical disappearance of diseases of the character I have indicated upon the application of this Ointment, and in cases, too, where the treatment of celebrated specialists had entirely failed. To residents in the up-country districts of the colonies where, under any circumstances, medical aid can only be secured with difficulty, the possession of such an Ointment is of the highest value and importance, while the fact that it is a well-approved remedy for stings and venomous bites must strongly commend it to such of my readers as dwell in India and the tropics." The following is a short summary of some of the cures effected:—

J. Breese, Junr., 56, George-street, Balsall-heath, Birmingham, cured of a bad knee after eighteen years' treatment by several of the principal doctors, has had leg examined and pronounced perfectly cured and sound by a medical specialist.

Mary Donovan, 41, Ram-square, Wandsworth, cured of a cancerous growth on nose of fifteen years' standing. Had been under an operation at King's College Hospital without success.

Mr. S. S. Stuart, near Tidal-basin, Victoria-docks, cured of a terrible skin disease covering the whole of the body for forty years, had spent a fortune without obtaining relief till the Lion Pills and Ointment were commenced.

Walter Pallister, 43, Lavender-road, Battersea, cured of a bad leg and hand, five years' standing, had attended St. Thomas', the Victoria Hospital for Children, and Westminster Hospital, and undergone several operations, was told leg must be cut off to save the hand, both hand and leg perfectly cured after drawing away the diseased bone.

Mrs. Crush, 45, Martha-street, Shadwell, had been confined six weeks when an abscess formed in the breast; after it had apparently healed, a swelling formed, which one doctor pronounced a cancer, and another a tumour; she was looking forward to an operation, but by using this Lion Ointment she was perfectly cured.

Mr. Charles Potts, Chemist and Grocer, Ilkeston, writes as follows:—"I have received the enclosed without any asking for; thought you would like same."

"King-street, Ilkeston, Dec. 10, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your valuable Burgess' Lion Ointment and Pills. I had a bad ankle for about twelve months, and was an out-patient at Nottingham General Hospital for three months, and tried several important

It is impossible to give a full list of cures effected; it would require the whole of a large newspaper. The Proprietor positively guarantees the correctness of the above statements and all others published by him.

On view at the Proprietor's are various Cancers, Tumours, Diseased Bones, &c., extracted by these remedies, also Photographs of Cases Cured, effectually proving their marvellous efficacy.

The OINTMENT is sold in boxes containing 1-oz., at 1/1½; 3-oz., 2/9; 6-oz., 4/6; 16-oz., 11/-; and in jars containing 36-oz., at 22/-; a great saving thus being effected by purchasing the larger sizes. The PILLS are sold in boxes at the same price, the same saving being effected in proportion. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining these Medicines in any neighbourhood, the Proprietor will send post free for stamps. Each Label bears the Trade Mark—a LION—protected by Registration over all the World, without which none is genuine.

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And the 51st-52nd year of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

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JANUARY, 1888.

1 SUNDAY

2 MONDAY

3 TUESDAY

4 WEDNESDAY

5 THURSDAY

6 FRIDAY

7 SATURDAY

JANUARY, 1888.

8 SUNDAY

9 MONDAY

10 TUESDAY

11 WEDNESDAY

12 THURSDAY

13 FRIDAY

14 SATURDAY

DECEMBER, 1888.

30 SUNDAY

31 MONDAY

MEMORANDUM.



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Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

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THE "TIMES," AUGUST 13, 1877.

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